

Of Special Interest

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- L&C's Forgotten Trail
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- Plans for Fall Gathering



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Lewis and Clark's Forgotten Trail

by Nan Kaeser

As you may remember, the Forgotten Trail was the shortcut Lewis and Clark learned of from the Walla Walla Indians, in what is now southeastern Washington as the expedition was returning east. The route took them overland following a well established Indian trail, bypassing a big curve to the north of the Snake River and saving them a good 80 miles as estimated by Lewis. Though being assured by Chief Yellept that they would come to plenty of game, fortunately the Corps obtained a number of dogs as food insurance, as they encountered little game. Going to this summer's LCTHF Conference in Lewiston you will be near the Forgotten Trail if you are driving to Idaho. Even if you fly and rent a car, you can easily take in some of its highlights.

Their detour went overland starting on the Columbia at the mouth of the Walla Walla River and progressed directly northeast to intersect the Touchet River, which then paralleled along what are now highways WA 124 and US 12 going east. In a tall grove of ponderosa pines, between the small towns of Huntsville and Long on US 12, is *Lewis and Clark Trail State Park*. The party passed through here May 2, 1806. In the journals it was mentioned that a beautiful large stand of ponderosa pines flourished along here.

The park straddles today's highway and contains many of these stately trees. However, the forest stops at the park border which is now surrounded by agricultural fields. Fortunately this park has preserved some of this grove so we can enjoy a shady respite from the warm high desert and contemplate the homeward bound explorers trip through

Lolo Trail Hike

by Robert Allison Jr.

Early in the 1990's I conceived of the idea of taking week long hikes on historic trails in the western U.S. What inspired me was the 150th anniversary of the Oregon Trail in 1993.

During the summer of 1993 I organized a week long hike of 40 miles along a segment of the Oregon Trail in the Mount Hood National Forest to commemorate that anniversary. That hike turned out to be very successful and the next summer I turned my attention to the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Ever since I had driven over Lolo Pass in the 1980's, I had wanted to hike that part of the trail. Because there are no good opportunities for hikers to get off the state highway on the east side of the pass, I realized we would have to start on the west side where a primitive road would allow hikers to stay off of the dangerous highway.

During three different summers in the 1990's my hiking group hiked 30 to 40 mile segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail west of the pass. In succeeding summers the same group went on to hike segments of the Immigrant and Pony Express trails in California. The Lolo Trail trail hike I'm writing about in this article is the first of the three hikes we took along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

In July 1994, during a five-day period, I hiked a 32-mile segment of the Lolo Trail on the Idaho side of Lolo Pass. I was accompanied by a party of eight including both relatives and family friends. My mother, father, brother and aunt were in our party. So was the daughter (Connie Carpenter) of a former District Ranger who had worked for my father on the Six

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here. There is a campground on the north side of the highway, the camping spots nestled cozily among the trees. The day use section is on the south, containing picnic sites and fishing access. Trails offer exploration throughout the park.

A few miles further east is the town of Dayton. Just outside this town is the **Patit Creek Campsite** where you will find a fascinating set of iron sculpture silhouettes of the entire Corps of Discovery, including the horses and the great dog Seaman. Each member is engaged in some camp activity ... making a fire, preparing food, repairing weapons, talking to another and so forth. A large sign identifies every character and the activity of each. The scene is displayed in a field protected by a fence and is truly a unique sight. It is reached by turning south near the eastern edge of Dayton where there is a small sign and continuing for about 2 miles. The sculpture and small parking area will be on your right.

Back on US 12 continuing toward LeWiston, you arrive at Alpowa Summit, a low one of 2,785 feet. Near here on the highway is an interpretive display showing where the well-used Indian trail was located on either side of the highway. Once you know where to look, the ancient route is very obvious.



Ken Jutzi

Interpretive sign on US 12 describing the well used Indian trails on each side of the highway

If you have a little more time, you may want to explore some other L&C related spots in the vicinity. **Sakajawea State Park and Interpretive Center** is a restful spot for a picnic. It is located in Pasco, Washington, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. The expedition camped here on the way west on October 16 and 17, 1805. The men observed many dead and dying salmon that the Indians were eagerly collecting. The men

wondered why there were so many dying fish. No doubt this was the result of the salmon spawning as they die after doing so.

The Interpretive Center in the park contains interactive displays and tells about the park's namesake and of the expedition. This park gives you an excellent view of the confluence of these two Rivers.

There is no camping in Sakajawea Park but several miles south on US 12 near the mouth of the Walula River is **Madam Dorian Memorial Park**, dedicated to the native American whose life had so many parallels with Sakajawea's. This is a restful campground with shade trees near the river. There is fishing and boat launching access. Camping is free. Both times I have stopped here there have been only a handful of other campers.

To see a spectacular 200 foot drop of water into a huge basalt plunge pool you need go less than 30 miles north of US 12 on WA 261 to **Palouse Falls State Park**. The immense basin into which the water descends is too enormous to have been scoured out by the falls you see now. It was cut by the repeated Lake Missoula floods of ancient times, the same ones that gouged the Columbia River Gorge. It is thrilling to stand at the edge of this giant hole in the rocks listening to the thundering water and imagine the massive amount of water it took to carve this huge basaltic bowl.



Ken Jutzi

Palouse Falls

There is a small campground in this park. Although Lewis and Clark didn't go up the Palouse River, they did see it's mouth on October 13, 1805, as they were descending the Snake while running rapids caused by the constriction of the Snake from massive basalt flows.

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Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (Part I)

by Patricia B. Hartinger

Lewis and Clark Expedition

In October of 2004, as part of the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Bismarck, North Dakota, celebrated a "Circle of Cultures - Time of Renewal and Exchange." Near Bismarck is the present-day replica of Fort Mandan where the Corps of Discovery spent their first winter.

It was here that Lewis and Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trader, and one of his wives, Sacagawea. She was a Shoshoni teenager who had been captured by the Hidatsa Indians and sold to, or won by, Charbonneau. The captains of the Expedition had learned that the Shoshoni Indians lived near the source of the Missouri River. In order to obtain horses for the mountain crossing, they felt that a good interpreter would be needed when they reached that tribe. The pregnant teenager could be a great help to the members of the Corps of Discovery.

At Fort Mandan, on February 11, 1805, at 5:00 P.M., Sacagawea gave birth to a son who was named Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. The baby was just 55 days old when the expedition broke winter camp and headed for the Pacific Ocean. Carried mostly on his mother's back, but also in Clark's canoe, the infant made the 20 month, round trip of nearly 5000 miles, enduring all the cold, hunger, and hardships of the Expedition. The baby was like a flag of truce for Lewis' small army. The Indian tribes recognized that a young mother and her baby would not be traveling with a war party of soldiers. During this time, Jean Baptiste's health appears to have been phenomenal, a reflection of his mother's care. Only once was the infant reported to be ill. Lewis' entry for May 22, 1806, reports:

"Charbono's Child is very ill this evening; he is cutting teeth, and for several days past has had a violent lax, which having suddonly stoped he was attacked with a high fever and his neck and throat are much swollen this evening. we gave him a doze of creem of tartar and flour of sulpher and applyed a poltice of boiled onions to his neck as warm as he could well bear it." ¹

Later, on August 4, 1806, on the return trip while the Captains were separated, Clark reported that "... Musquetors were So abundant that we were tormented much worst than at the point. The Child of Shabono has been So much bitten by the Musquetor that his face is much puffed up & Swelled." ²

Nearer the end of the expedition, the little boy, who must have been walking and talking by this time, was nicknamed "Pomp" or "Pompy" by William Clark, who had become intrigued by the little "dancin" boy.³ It was on this return trip that Clark named a sandstone formation, 28 miles east of present-day Billings, MT, "Pompy's Tower" and carved his own signature. This carving is the only well-documented surviving physical evidence of the journey. The journal entry for that day reads:

"July 25, 1806. at 4 P. M. arived at a remarkable rock Situated in an extensive bottom ... This rock which I shall Call Pompy's Tower ... The nativs have ingraved ... figures of animals &c. near which I marked my name and the day of the month & year." ⁴

Clark was so taken with this "butifull promising Child"⁵ that, when the Charbonneau family left the Expedition at Fort Mandan in August of 1806, he offered to raise and educate the boy once he reached an age when he could leave his mother. In a letter to the Charbonneaus dated August 17, 1806, he wrote:

"... I offered to take his little Son a butiful propmising Child who is 19 months old to which they both himself & wife wer willing provided the Child had been weened. they observed that in one year the boy would be Sufficently old to leave his mother & he would then take him to me if I would be so friendly as to raise the Child for him in Such a manner as I thought proper, to which I agreed ..." ⁶

Education in St. Louis

The Charbonneau family traveled to St. Louis in the summer of 1808. It was late fall when they arrived in town. Since his father was a Roman Catholic, Jean Baptiste was baptized at a log church by the river on December 28, 1809, by a Trappist monk, Father Urbain Guillet. The church stood at what is now the site of the Gateway Arch. Under Clark's patronage, Baptiste began his education. He attended both Protestant and Catholic schools in St. Louis during the next eight years. Clark first enrolled him in a school for half-Indian boys run by the Reverend J. E. Welch, a Baptist minister.

In October of 1810 his parents returned north. Clark's plan to raise Baptiste as his own son did not seem to work out. Possibly, Clark's wife, Julia, might not have wanted the half Indian boy in her home. Baptiste lived in a boarding house, with Clark paying for his education, supplies, and needs. There seem to be no notes from Clark indicating that the boy ever visited the Clark home.

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By 1819 young Charbonneau was enrolled in Bishop DuBourg's St. Louis Academy, the forerunner of today's St Louis University. Today he is still listed as an honored alumnus. Studying under the Jesuits, this boy who already spoke Hidatsa, Shoshoni, French, and English, learned Greek and Latin. Classes were probably held in French.

In 1813, when Baptiste was eight years old and still in boarding school, he learned that his mother had died leaving an infant sister, Lisette. In addition, his father, Toussaint, was assumed to be dead since he had not returned from a fur trapping expedition in the far West. Then Governor Clark went to court and assumed legal guardianship of the two children.⁷

Travels with Duke Paul

Leaving his schooling behind sometime between 1820 and 1823, Jean Baptiste faced choosing a career path. The call of the wilderness was strong and he returned to the freedom that his mother and father had loved. Having chosen to follow in his father's footsteps, by June of 1823 Baptiste was working at the trading post of Cyrus Curtis and Andrew Woods, upstream from the mouth of the Kansas River (a location in today's Kansas City, Kansas). It was here that Jean Baptiste, now 18 years old, met Duke Friedrich Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, Germany, who was on a scientific journey to the American West to study plants and animals. The Duke, one of the wealthiest men in Europe, was the 25 year old nephew of Paul I, Czar of Russia, and a cousin of Nicholas I and Alexander I. Interestingly, his guide and interpreter was Toussaint Charbonneau. A traveling companion once described Duke Paul as:

“a man of an intellectuality far beyond ordinary comprehension ... His courage is so boundless that it often approaches downright madness itself. In spite of his early bringing up at one of the most exclusive royal courts in Christendom, he is utterly democratic and considerate in all his dealing with others.”⁸

The prince was so impressed by the young Charbonneau's unusual combination of education, culture and frontier skills, that he invited him to return to Europe with him, having obtained Toussaint's and Clark's permission. During the next six years the young men traveled extensively in Europe and, perhaps, in North Africa. In addition to the travel, and hunting on the king's estates in the Black Forest, he was exposed to the best of European art, music, and literature. Charbonneau's social graces were polished and he

exhibited his talent for languages, learning to converse fluently in German, French, Italian and Spanish.

In 1827, Duke Paul married and moved into a castle in Mergentheim on the Tauber River. Nearby, he built a museum for the artifacts and specimens he had collected in his travels. One can imagine Baptiste helping the Prince with the sorting and labeling of the American wildlife. During this time, the Prince also wrote a book about his North American travels. He may have had private copies printed, but his notes were not generally published at the time of his death in 1860.⁹

Evidence found in 2001 mentions Jean Baptiste fathering a child with Anastasia Fries, a German soldier's daughter. The son, Anton Fries, died within three months. There is no evidence of Charbonneau's reaction to his death.

In April, 1829, the two men left for Santo Domingo in the Caribbean and eight months later, on December 1, 1829, they arrived in St. Louis where they parted company. There is no record that the two ever met again.

To be continued in the next issue of “Golden Notes”.

Patricia B. Hartinger is a retired school teacher. She and her husband, Walter, are long time Lewis and Clark enthusiasts and members of both the LCTHF and the CALCTHF. They live in Los Gatos, California.

¹ Moulton, Gary E., “The Definitive Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, University of Nebraska Press, 1991, Vol. 7, p.278.

² Moulton, Gary E., “The Definitive Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, University of Nebraska Press, 1993, Vol. 8, p.281.

³ Duncan, Dayton and Ken Burns, “Lewis and Clark, the Journey of the Corps of Discovery”, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.

⁴ Moulton, Gary E., “The Definitive Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, University of Nebraska Press, 1993, Vol. 8, p.225.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 305.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ It was later discovered that their father was alive but it is not known what became of the baby girl, as there are no records regarding her beyond the court's guardianship records.

⁸ “We Proceeded On”, a publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1979, pp. 14-15.

⁹ Duke Paul's notes remained lost until 1928 when they were found in the Royal State Library in Stuttgart. Unfortunately, historians were unable to publish the journals as they were lost in the World War II bombing raid on Stuttgart.

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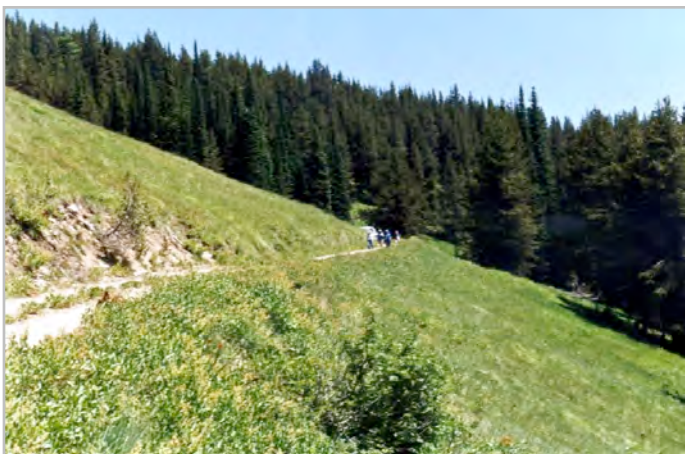
Lolo Trail Hike (continued from page 1)

Rivers and Tahoe Forests. She and I had both followed in our father's footsteps and, at the time, both of us worked for the Forest Service so we had a lot of catching up to do talking about our common experiences in the forestry field.

We attempted to camp each night at actual Lewis and Clark campsites (since Lewis and Clark were temporarily separated during the westward journey over Lolo Pass, some of them were actually Clark campsites). We would read the Lewis and Clark journal entry for that day around the campfire each night. Some of our hikers even dressed in Lewis and Clark period clothing and presented campfire skits. We fired a Model 1803 Harpers Ferry rifle near the Lonesome Cove Clark campsite. I took quite a few photographs during the trip, many of which are included in this article.

While this hiking trip occurred a long time ago, a full 15 years ago, the Lolo Trail is undeveloped enough to have a timelessness to it. Also, the U.S. Forest Service (Powell Ranger District of the Clearwater National Forest) has been working with trail volunteers for a number of years to assure that the trail is cared for and well preserved. Nan Kaeser and Ken Jutzi have both participated in these volunteer work sessions. It has been 12 years since my last hike along the Lolo Trail in 1998 but I doubt that much has changed. For those of you who haven't had the opportunity to hike or drive along the Lolo Trail, I hope this article with its photographs will give you a good feel for this part of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

In the 1930's during the Great Depression the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC's) built Forest Service Road 500 over Lolo Pass as a public works project. It is a primitive dirt road and closely follows the original Lolo Trail, which Lewis and Clark used in crossing Lolo Pass from Montana into Idaho.



Lolo Motorway (Forest Service Road 500)

The Forest Service has identified the original Lewis and Clark campsites from clues provided in the journals and signed them on the ground. The signs are often removed during the winter months. Some years, due to tight budgets, the Powell District does not re-install the signs during the summer months. Such was the case during the summer of 1994. We had to guess at the location of the campsites based upon the locations of the bare sign posts and clues given in the journals and the Clearwater National Forest map and Forest Service interpretive maps.¹ However based upon clues on the ground, I was quite confident that we accurately located all the campsites that we searched for.

Our hiking party rendezvoused at White Sand Campground on U.S. Highway 12 near the Lochsa River on the evening of July 3, 1994. The party included hikers from California, Colorado and Idaho.



Lochsa River along US 12

Lewis and Clark first encountered the Lochsa River on September 15, 1805. They considered it a fork of the Clearwater (Kooskooskee) River and called it the Flathead River. They camped on the river near Powell Ranger Station.

Lewis and Clark's party made an inadvertent detour from the Lolo Trail when their Indian guide mistakenly led them down to the Lochsa River (the actual Indian path now referred to as the Lolo Trail remained on the ridge top). Realizing they were off the trail, they climbed back to the ridge top the following day losing about a day's travel.

While hiking the Lolo Trail we didn't attempt to follow the mistaken detour down to the Lochsa River. However, we did camp the first night at White Sand Campground which is near Lewis and Clark's campsite next to the Powell Ranger Station.

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On the morning of July 4th, 1994, the first thing we did was to drive (shuttle) the cars, camping gear and food to the next Lewis and Clark campsite (13 Mile Camp near Papoose Saddle) that we planned to camp at the second night. Then, using my parents van and my light pickup truck, we ferried all the hikers to 21 Mile camp (another actual Lewis and Clark campsite) where the first day's hiking was to begin, leaving the two vehicles there to be picked up at the end of the day's hiking. We used this camp gear and vehicle shuttle system throughout the five-day hike. 21 Mile Camp was where we would begin our 32 mile hike. All the hikers had to carry were daypacks with lunches, water, and rain gear. The first day's hike was seven miles along Forest Service Road 500.

However, during that first day's hike, we didn't entirely follow Forest Service Road 500. The Clearwater National Forest map shows an approximation of Lewis and Clark's route along the original Lolo Trail with a colored dashed line. In places it deviates from the road location. Where we could, we left the road and hiked cross-country to more closely follow the actual trail. In places, we followed old trailroad beds near where the original trail likely went. Connie and I bushwhacked through a short, rough section between loops in the road where the original trail may have gone.

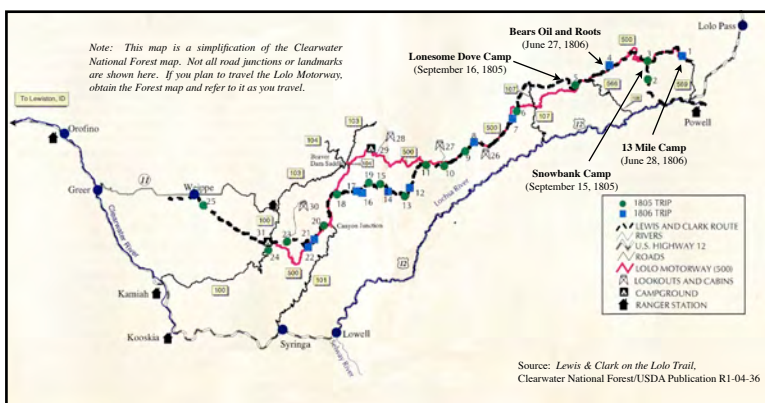
A last minute addition to our hiking party was a young man from Sacramento who was a friend of my brother

John. We can no longer remember his name. He was very much a city person and a tenderfoot to camping in the mountains. He arrived in the Bitterroot Mountains in a T-shirt and shorts. He brought no long sleeved shirts, no long pants, and no jacket or coat with him. During our stay it rained and was unseasonably cold part of the time. However, I loaned this young man a jacket and he was a useful addition to our party. He was very helpful in scrounging up firewood in the evenings.

13 Mile Camp

The signposts for 13 Mile camp are beside Forest Service Road 500. This is where we camped the evening of July 4th. However, the actual campsite is located in a green meadow a ways off the road. Lewis and Clark camped here on their return journey on June 28, 1806. Clark writes "at 12 o'clock we arrived at an untimbered side of a mountain with a southern aspect just above the fishery here we found an abundance of grass for our horses as the guides had informed us. as our horses were hungry and much fatigued and from information no other place where we could obtain

grass for them within the reach of this evening's travel we deturmined to remain at this place all night haveing come 13 m. only." ² Using the Forest Service interpretive brochure as a guide, we found what we thought to be the actual campsite and we photographed it the morning of July 5th.



Lewis and Clark on the Lolo Trail



Studying the maps trying to determine where the actual Lewis and Clark Trail may have gone.



Based on the journal descriptions and the Forest Service interpretive brochure, I think that this grassy meadow is the actual site of 13 Mile Camp (l-r: Connie, the author, and the young man from Sacramento)

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Our party camped in the vicinity of 13 Mile Camp

SnowBank Camp

On the second day of hiking, after shuttling camp gear and vehicles, we hiked seven miles to Snowbank Camp. The Expedition camped here on September 15, 1805. Clark writes "... encamped on the top of the mountain near a Bank of old Snow about 3 feet deep lying on the Northern Side of the mountain and in Small banks on the top & leavel parts of the mountain, we melted the Snow to drink, and Cook our horse flesh to eat." ³

While camped at Snowbank Camp we encountered an English couple who were riding appaloosa horses along the Lolo Trail following the route Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce tribe took in 1877 when fleeing from General Howard. They had traveled to the United States and procured appaloosa horses especially for their ride.

It was unseasonably cold and rained during the night we spent at this camp. Several of the less stalwart members of our group, claiming that their tents leaked, got in their cars and drove to a motel at Lolo Hot Springs for the



At Snowbank Camp. The English horse women is telling us about her ride following the route Chief Joseph used while fleeing the U.S. Army

night. As the leader of our hiking party I wasn't too thrilled about their desertion but they were back the next morning.

Bears Oil and Roots Camp

On the third day we hiked eight miles to the Bears Oil and Roots Campsite. On Lewis and Clark's return journey they camped here on June 27, 1806. Clark writes "...we arived at a Situation very Similar to our Situation of last night tho' the ridge was Somewhat higher and the Snow had not been So long disolved of course there was but little grass. here we Encamped for the night haveing traveled 28 Ms. over these mountains without releiveing the horses from their packs or their haveing any food. ... our Meat being exhosted we issued a point of Bears Oil to a mess which with their boiled roots made an agreeable dish." ⁴



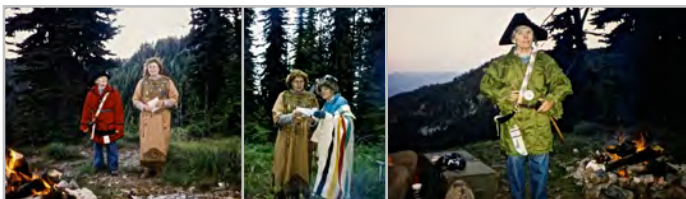
Our Bears Oil and Roots campsite

Lonesome Cove Camp

On our fourth day we hiked five miles to the Lonesome Cove Campsite near the Indian Post Office. On the night of September 16, 1805 Lewis and Clark camped near here. Clark writes "...we Encamped at this Branch in a thickly timbered bottom which was Scercely large enough for us to lie leavil, men all wet cold and hungary. Killed a Second Colt which we all Suped hartily on and thought it fine meat." ⁵

This is a spectacular campsite right on the ridge top. We photographed a deer grazing near our campsite. That evening I loaded my Model 1803 Harpers Ferry flintlock and several of us went into the woods off the road and shot at a mark. It was very near here that Clark reported seven misfires on his flintlock rifle. He later found it to be due to a loose flint. Later that night around the campfire my aunt and her sister entertained us with period costume skits and poems.

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Campfire skits in period costume at Lonesome Cove Campsite (near Indian Post Office)



The author loading and firing his Model 1803 Harpers Ferry flintlock. Lower right, Robert Allison Senior takes a turn.

Howard Camp

On the fifth day, July 8th, 1994, we hiked five miles to Howard Camp. This isn't a Lewis and Clark Campsite. It is a place where General Howard camped in 1877 while pursuing Chief Joseph.

This was the end of our hike. At this point members of our party went their separate ways. I, along with my aunt Rosalie and her sister Vera, drove to Lolo Hot springs for a swim at the same place where Meriwether Lewis bathed and camped on June 29, 1806.



The Hikers. Left to right: John Allison, John's friend, Helen Allison, the author, Connie Carpenter, and Saunie McGregor



The author's parents, Robert and Helen Allison, on the hike from 21 Mile Camp to 13 Mile Camp

Robert Allison, Jr. is a retired member of the US Forest Service, a CALCTHF Director at Large and a frequent contributor to "Golden Notes". He resides in South Lake Tahoe, California.

¹ A useful guide to Lewis and Clark campsites on the Lolo Trail is the U.S.D.A.'s. (Clearwater National Forest) publication R1-03-04, "Lewis & Clark on the Lolo Trail". It provides location information as well as historical background.

² Moulton, Gary E., "The Definitive Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", University of Nebraska Press, 1991, Vol. 7, p.278.

³ Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 207.

⁴ Ibid., Vol. 8, p. 58.

⁵ Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 209.

Lewis and Clark's Forgotten Trail

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They named this river that was disgorging into the fury of these rapids, Drewyer's River, after George Drouillard.

Later on, in order to honor the local Indians, the river's name was changed to its present name, Palouse. Thus the river does have a historic connection with the Corps of Discovery as well as being a beautiful oasis in this high desert.

Enjoy the many historic sights in southeastern Washington!

Nan Kaeser is a frequent contributor to "Golden Notes". She is a CALCTHF Director at Large, has been an avid Lewis and Clark enthusiast for many years and has traveled the Trail extensively. Nan lives in Sierra Madre, California.

Editor's Note: A field trip to parts of the Forgotten Trail, including the Patit Creek Campsite, is included in this years annual meeting, **On the Trail in Nez Perce Country**, to be held 1-4 August, 2010, in Lewiston, ID.. See the program outline for Monday, August 2, 2010.

California Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Bay Area Book Discussion Group Meets for the 14th Time

by Mary Ann Kvenvolden

Out group met for the fourteenth time on Sunday, May 16, 2010, at the Kvenvolden home in Palo Alto, California. The book chosen and discussed was *Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest* by John Logan Allen. It was very interesting to try to put ourselves into the mindset of the early explorers of the Northwest and visualize what was known and what was imagined of the country at the time that Lewis & Clark set out on their quest for the fabled Northwest Passage (water route to the Pacific Ocean).

Our group found this historical perspective intriguing but felt that the text of the book was often repetitious (especially in the beginning), and the many maps were difficult to decipher in the recent 1991 edition of the book. We wondered if the original 1975 format was larger with more legible maps.

We followed the discussion with refreshments and some time outdoors to see Keith's garden railroad in operation.

Nan Kaeser drove up from Southern California (Sierra Madre) to participate in our meeting and brought two wonderfully arranged photo albums to share some of her many adventures along the L&C Trail.

Out next meeting is planned for October 2010. The location and date will be announced later.



*Bay Area Book Discussion Group
enjoying a demonstration of Keith's garden railroad
(left to right: Barbara Dorr (San Jose), Mary Mueller (San Jose), Nan's cousin, Jean, Keith Kvenvolden, Nan Kaeser (Sierra Madre), Olive Borgsteadt (Palo Alto) and Mary Ann Kvenvolden)*

President's Message

We have spoken often of the mission of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (LCTHF) to preserve the Trail for everyone's enjoyment and edification well into the post-Bicentennial future. Exactly how important this is was brought home to us on a recent trip to Montana. Phillipa and I travelled along the Yellowstone River and wanted to visit the site where Clark finally found cottonwood trees that were large enough to fashion into canoes. The pamphlet "Lewis & Clark: The Montana Journey," produced by *Travel Montana* in 2005, gave the exit off Interstate 90, between Livingston and Billings, and brief instructions to the site. We exited at the designated mile marker but, five years later and in the absence of additional signage, we were unable to locate the site, much to our disappointment.

Our experience speaks to the need not only to maintain the sites along the entirety of the Trail but also to provide clear directional signs to the sites. It is of paramount importance that the sites be easily accessible. Indeed, in support of this, we learned at the Crazy Mountain Museum in Big Timber, also on the Yellowstone River, that the interest in the Trail that had fallen off after the Bicentennial is enjoying a revival.

Revisiting some of the sites along the Trail has strengthened our motivation to continue to support the mission of the Foundation. We are looking forward to the annual meeting in Lewiston, Idaho, on August 1-4, 2010, at which there will also be a Chapter meeting. In addition, a Fall Chapter meeting is being planned for the afternoon of Saturday, November 20, 2010, at the Santa Rosa Central Library. The speaker will be Barb Kubik, an historian and former Foundation President (2000-2001), who will discuss the life and exploits of John Colter. I hope to see you at both of these events.

Phillip Gordon

Summer/Fall 2010

Dates to Remember

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1-4 August | Foundation's 42 nd Annual Meeting
On the Trail in Nez Perce
Country, Lewiston, ID |
| 20 November | CALCTHF Fall Gathering
Sonoma County Central Library
211 E Street, Santa Rosa, CA
(corner of Third and E)
2-4:30 PM (doors open at 1:45 PM) |

**A Note From the Family of
Carol Joyce Benner**

Our wonderful Mother and Wife left us
at 1045 a.m. July 6th 2010

Memorial services will be held at the end of July.
Ashes to be privately scattered at sea
by the immediate family.

Please send donations in her memory to:

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
P.O. Box 3434
Great Falls Montana 59403

Carol was a direct descendant of
Alexander Hamilton Willard,
member of the Corps of Discovery.

Bob Benner, Ray Benner and K.C. Benner-Boelsems



*Carol is pictured here with her husband Bob
at the Rotunda of the University of Virginia
during our Foundation's 39th annual meeting
in Charlottesville, Virginia*

Editor's Note: It was with deep sadness that I learned of Carol's passing. Carol was a long time member of our Foundation and one of my favorite Chapter members. I, and many others from her Lewis and Clark family, will miss her keen intellect and enthusiasm for her heritage ... and life in general.

**CALCTHF Spring Gathering
Morro Bay, California**

March 20, 2010

by Ken Jutzi

On Saturday, March 20, 2010, at the Morro Bay Natural History Museum in Morro Bay State Park, CALCTHF members and others from the general public were treated to an outstanding presentation by Lorna Hainesworth of Randallstown, MD. Lorna is a L&C enthusiast extraordinaire and a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors. She is also a member of CALCTHF.

Traveling over 8,000 miles at her own expense, Lorna shared her recent research with Foundation Chapters and other interested groups in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington. We were one of those fortunate groups.

Lorna's talk was based on her recent "historical detective work" which resulted in the discovery (she would say rediscovery) of a significant letter written by Meriwether Lewis on June 6, 1803, that was, by all indications, unknown to L&C authors and scholars. The significance of this letter, and the additional research that Lorna performed in following the clues it provided, is that it corrects a few misconceptions and fills in several critical gaps regarding the preparation phase of the Expedition.

The letter mentions some interesting historical figures and, along with Lorna's research findings, provides an understanding of where and when Lewis traveled by land and how he acquired, packed and shipped his supplies from Philadelphia and Harpers Ferry to Pittsburgh.

Attendees were kept attentive with Lorna's engaging presentation skills and obvious passion for her subject. The thoroughness of her research and the outstanding special exhibits she brought with her to compliment her presentation were impressive. Several people came up to me afterwards to say how much they were impressed with her presentation.

Following a Q&A period and a brief break, we regrouped to view video highlights of the only national memorial service ever held for Meriwether Lewis. This historic and moving ceremony, part of the 41th annual meeting of our Foundation, provided a bicentennial commemoration of Lewis' death at Grinder's Stand on the Natchez Trace on October 11, 1809, at the age of 35.

Afterwards, lite refreshments were served and a social period followed. Later, several attendees regathered for dinner and more social time at the Bayside Cafe, a short distance away. Scenes from this very enjoyable gathering are provided on the adjacent page.

California Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

**Scenes From Our Spring Gathering
Morro Bay, California
March 20, 2010**



Top to bottom, left to right: Phillip Gordon (San Francisco), Ken Jutzi (Camarillo), Keith Kvenvolden (Palo Alto), and Lorna Hainesworth (Randallstown, MD); attentive attendees; Lorna and Ken Smith (Camarillo); Lorna's special exhibit associated with her talk; Eleanor and Bob Ward (Santa Barbara) examining Lorna's exhibit. Dinner afterwards at the Bayside Cafe: Bob Ward, Barbara Gaitley (Van Nuys) and Eleanor Ward ; Tau and Ann Alpha (Palo Alto) examining Lorna's exhibit; Walter Hartinger in a discussion with Lorna; Virginia Hammerness (San Jose), Bob and Eleanor Ward, and Keith Kvenvolden; Nan Kaeser (Sierra Madre), Tau Alpha, and Pat and Walter Hartinger (Los Gatos); Ken Jutzi, Ann Alpha and Lorna.

California Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.



**LEWIS & CLARK
TRAIL HERITAGE
FOUNDATION, INC.**

CALCTHF

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Keepers of the Story

Stewards of the Trail SM

Golden Notes is published on a semi-annual (January and July) or quarterly (January, April, July and October) basis depending upon the availability of funding to cover our printing and mailing costs.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send them to CALCTHF, c/o Golden Notes Editor, P.O. Box 1767, Camarillo, CA 93011-1767, or email to calcthf@verizon.net.

Newsletter Editor
Ken Jutzi

About the Foundation

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (LCTHF), Inc. was created to stimulate public appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's contributions to America's Heritage. The foundation serves as advocate, interpreter and protector of the trail.

The Foundation works with Native American tribes, site tourism bureaus and 32 federal agencies including the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S.D.A/Forest Service.

The Foundation is a non-profit, 501(c)(3), corporation. Memberships include subscriptions to *We Proceeded On*, the Foundation's scholarly publication, and *The Orderly Report*, the Foundation's newsletter. Both are issued quarterly. Individual memberships are \$49 and your contributions above that are tax deductible.

You are encouraged to learn more about the Foundation and to join. You may do both by visiting the foundation's website at www.lewisandclark.org or by contacting a member of the California Chapter.

About the California Chapter

The California Chapter is one of 40+ Foundation chapters located throughout the country. We work in partnership with the Foundation to stimulate public awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's contributions to America's heritage. We actively support education, research, development, and preservation of the Lewis and Clark experience, and we seek ways to support trail stewardship. We also have fun! To learn more please visit us at: <http://web.mac.com/calcthf>.

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All new CALCTHF memberships include a copy of the booklet *A Charbonneau Family Portrait* by Irving W. Anderson. This booklet contains historically accurate biographical sketches of Sacagawea, Jean Baptiste "Pomp", and Toussaint Charbonneau.

CALCTHF memberships also include a subscription to *Golden Notes*, which will be published at least twice a year. Patron Level members receive their copy of *Golden Notes* in color. Memberships of more than \$10 are tax deductible.

Please join us!

To do so, send your check or money order to:

Keith Kvenvolden (%CALCTHF)
2433 Emerson Street
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* Full time student (to age 21)

Treasurer's Report
Funds on Hand (as of 6/30/2010): \$3,019.99