

### Of Special Interest

- Election Results
- Remembering Jane Randol Jackson
- Search for the Northwest Passage - Before and After Lewis and Clark
- WPO collection available
- A Not Well Known Story
- Plans for Fall Gathering



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### Remembering Jane Randol Jackson *Southeast Missourian* Tuesday, August 23, 2011

Two weeks ago Jane Randol Jackson, co-founder of the Red House Interpretive Center and former director of the Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, passed away at her home in The Villages, Fla.

Jackson, the first woman to receive the Southeast Missourian's Spirit of America Award, was a strong advocate for preserving local history. In her quest to research her family she discovered some of Cape Girardeau's rich history, specifically regarding the Lewis and Clark expedition and Louis Lorimier.

This passion led her to serve on the national Lewis and Clark bicentennial commission. She then assisted in organizing the bicentennial commission in Cape Girardeau, leading to the group's re-enactment and rebuilding of the Red House, a replica of Louis Lorimier's home. The Red House reconstruction project was one that she helped raise \$130,000 for while donating \$10,000 of her own.

In addition to her passion for history, Jackson touched many lives throughout her 34-year career as a high school French teacher, including four years in Vienna, Austria.

Now having a greater understanding of its past, Cape Girardeau is all the better thanks to Jane Randol Jackson's willingness and commitment to local history, efforts that will impact generations in years to come.



Jane playing her tambourine August 2, 2011

### CALCTHF ELECTION RESULTS

Terms  
10/1/2011-9/30/2013)

#### President

Mary Ann Kvenvolden  
(Palo Alto)

#### Vice President

Ken Jutzi  
(Camarillo)

#### Treasurer

Keith Kvenvolden  
(Palo Alto)

#### Secretary

Mary Ann Kvenvolden  
(Palo Alto)

Ballots mailed: 60  
Ballots returned: 33 (55%)



Jennifer Windmiller

Future "Lewis and Clarker"... on the trail  
(Jennifer Windmiller's grandson)

**Search for the Northwest Passage  
Before and After Lewis and Clark**

by Keith Kvenvolden

President Jefferson's charge to Captain Lewis was crystal clear. "The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, and such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce." In other words, the mission of the Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery was to attempt to find the Northwest Passage!

The idea of a Northwest Passage took root during the first half of the sixteenth century. The riches of the Orient were known, but trade with the Orient was controlled by Spain and Portugal, using southern sea routes to Asia through the Straits of Magellan (tip of South America) by the Spanish and around the Cape of Good Hope (tip of Africa) by the Portuguese. These nationalistic monopolies resulted from a decree by Alexander VI, a Spanish pope, who granted in 1493 the western half of the Atlantic Ocean to Spain and the eastern half to Portugal. This decree left northern European countries, principally France, The Netherlands, and England, with no way to reach the Orient "for the purpose of commerce."

At this time the geography of the world was poorly known, but the unknown provided incentive for exploration. The land mass now called North America seemed to be an impenetrable barrier to reaching the Pacific Ocean. French explorers gave up searching for the Northwest Passage early, contenting themselves with fur trade up the St Lawrence River into the interior of North America. The Dutch, on the other hand, pursued a route over the top of Asia, the Northeast Passage, into the early years of the seventeenth century, but they finally gave up after being stopped numerous times by ice. Only the English would continue to seek the Northwest Passage either through the maze of islands and channels in the northern part of North America or across the Arctic Ocean which was mistakenly believed by some to be free of ice at its center.

The list of English explorers seeking the Northwest Passage, both from the Atlantic and Pacific sides during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is extensive including such notables as Francis Drake, John Cabot, James Cook, Martin Forbisher, George Vancouver, and Alexander Mackenzie. During the nineteenth century,

after the failure of Lewis & Clark to find a Northwest Passage (1803-1806) in the central part of the North American continent, the English, through the efforts mainly of John Franklin, pursued the search starting in 1818. In 1845-1848 Franklin may have discovered the first segment of the Northwest Passage, but he, his ships, and all of his crew were lost. Subsequent searches through 1880, often championed by Franklin's wife, Jane, involved many explorers looking for evidence of the Franklin expedition, and resulted in new geographic knowledge pointing to a possible, continuous water route through northern North America.

No individual or team made the complete transit of the Northwest Passage until the early years of the twentieth century (1903-1906) when Roald Amundsen, the famous Norwegian polar explorer, sailed his converted fishing boat, the *Gjøa*, through the passage, taking three years to complete the transit. Since Amundsen's historic voyage there have been more than 55 traverses of the Northwest Passage by all kinds of ships such as submarines, ice breakers, tankers, small sailing yachts and boats. A Russian cruise ship (ice breaker) now makes the passage each year for those who can afford an expensive adventure.

In the summer of 2007 the passage was open to all ship traffic. Because of global warming, it appears that the Northwest Passage will be free of ice for longer and longer periods each year. Perhaps by the end of this century the ice will have vanished, and the ancient dream of a Northwest Passage, open to transit year around, will have been unexpectedly and inadvertently realized.

For further reading see Brandt, A., *The Man Who Ate His Boots - The Tragic History of the Search for the Northwest Passage*, Anchor Books, New York, 2011, p. 441.

*Keith Kvenvolden is our chapter's Treasurer. Keith and his wife Mary Ann live in Palo Alto, California, where Keith retired from the US Geological Survey in 2002 after serving 27 years as a senior research scientist. Previous to his career at the USGS, Keith worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Ames Research Center where he was a principal investigator entrusted with analyzing the chemical composition of the lunar samples that were returned from the moon by astronauts of the Apollo project. When asked how that experience was, Keith often replies, somewhat tongue in cheek, "I have never been quite the same since".*

## Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (Part II)

by Patricia B. Hartinger

*This is the second and final part of Pat's article on Jean Baptiste. The first part appeared in the July 2010 issue of Golden Notes*

### Mountain Man

In 1830, Baptiste left the cultivated lifestyle he had known and re-entered the dangerous but carefree life of a mountain man.<sup>1</sup> He signed on with the American Fur Company and spent the next fourteen years in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains areas as a guide, trader, or hunter. Since he did not keep a journal himself, information about these years can only be found in the writings of other explorers who described his "urban, graceful, [and] fluent" manner.<sup>2</sup>

One story of Baptiste's adventures with the Astor trading company was published in a book by an expedition member, Warren Angus Ferris. Ferris indicates that his party had reached the mountains in July of 1830 and then divided into three groups in order to trap in different areas. Baptiste's group came upon a barren landscape with many areas of hardened lava from an ancient volcano stretching forty or fifty miles. Gaps had opened in the cooled mass that were too wide to cross. Eventually they realized that they had to turn back even as their water was giving out. The detachment leader announced that each man should fend for himself.

Eventually water was found but by that time Baptiste, who had gone off by himself, had wandered too far to hear the gun shots announcing that water had been found. He himself found water at the Maladi River but could not find his fellow trappers.

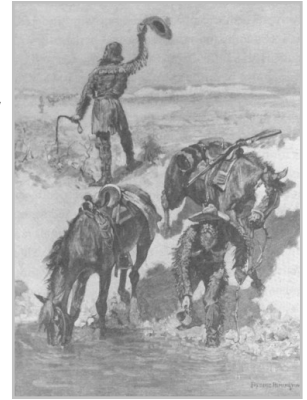
Baptiste traveled for eleven days trying to avoid hostile Indian tribes. Afraid to use his gun, knowing the sound could attract the Indians, he arrived hungry and exhausted at a camp at Cache Valley where his fellow trappers joined him a few days later.<sup>3,4</sup>

In the winter of 1831, Joe Meeks met him near the mouth of the Platte River and said that Baptiste looked like an Indian, "with his shoulder length black hair, worn buckskin and beaded moccasins."<sup>5</sup>

Jean Baptiste attended a fur rendezvous in June of 1834. This meeting of trappers, traders, and Native Americans was a combination of business and friendship with music, games, storytelling and general revelry. At this

rendezvous a new visitor to the Rockies, William Marshall Anderson, described Baptiste as he was leading a mock war dance with a group of Indians and half-bloods. Anderson identified the leader as "born of the squaw mentioned by Clark and Lewis, on their journey."<sup>6</sup> He was "an intelligent and interesting young man. He converses fluently and well in English, reading and writing and speaking with ease French and German - understanding several of the Indian dialects."<sup>7</sup>

During the ensuing years, 1839 to 1843, Jean Baptiste continued trapping in the mountains and guiding with the Sublette brothers, Louis Vasquez, Ceran St. Vrain, and Charles Bent. His path crossed that of Jim Beckwourth and then William Clark's youngest son, Jefferson Clark; his stepson, John Radford; and his nephew, William Clark Kennerly, all traveling with Sir William Drummond Stewart's expedition into the Rocky Mountains. Baptiste had been hired to drive one of the charettes, a two wheeled cart pulled by two mules and loaded with gear.<sup>8</sup>



*Fur Trapping and Rendezvous (1830's)*

Kennerly's memoirs noted that Baptiste was "by a singular coincidence, again to make the journey and guide the son of William Clark through the same region."<sup>9</sup> Asked about his mother's trip, Baptiste "spoke more often of the mules he was driving and might have been heard early and late expatiating in not too complimentary a manner on their stubbornness."<sup>10</sup>

Meeting him on July 9, 1842, John C. Fremont, who was on his topographical expedition with his guide, Kit Carson, later wrote, "Mr. Charbonneau received us hospitably ... he was of excellent education and a witty man."<sup>11</sup> He went on: "One of the people was sent to gather mint, with the aid of which he concocted a very good julep; and some boiled buffalo tongue, and coffee with the luxury of sugar, were soon set before us."<sup>12</sup>

A month later, on August 30th, mountain man, Rufus B. Sage, met Jean Baptiste at his Platte River island encampment, St. Helena. Sage was as impressed as Fremont had been and later wrote:

*The company was under the direction of a half-breed, named Chabonare, who proved to be a*



gentleman of superior information. He had acquired a classic education and could converse quite fluently in German, Spanish, French, and English, as well as several Indian languages. His mind, also, was well stored with choice reading, and enriched by extensive travel and observation. Having visited most of the important places, both in England, France, and Germany, he knew how to turn his experience to good advantage.

There was a quaint humor and shrewdness in his conversation, so garbed with intelligence and perspicuity, that he at once insinuated himself in the good graces of listeners, and commanded their admiration and respect.<sup>13</sup>

Late in the winter of 1843, Baptiste arrived at Bent's Fort on the Santa Fe Trail. The fort expedited trade between St. Louis and New Mexico and participated in the beaver and buffalo robe trade. Jean Baptiste was one of the 150 men employed as hunters to supply meat for the fort and the traders, trappers and visitors who came there. Here, after a day's hunt, he was guaranteed a good meal on a table, a bed and the pay of one dollar a day.

**The Mormon Battalion**

Baptiste's "good life" came to an end in 1846 with the advent of the United States-Mexican War. It is not known if Baptiste left the fort with Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny when he came through with five companies of the First Dragoons but he would soon be in the pay of the United States Army as Kearney chose Baptiste, Antoine Lerous, and Antoine Robidoux as guides for his march to claim all the southwest, including California.

It would appear that "Pomp's" greatest service was scouting the way West for the Mormon Battalion. From New Mexico to Southern California, it was led by Col. Philip St. George Cooke. The Battalion, by now, was made up 387 Mormons, with five officer's wives who wanted to settle in southern California.<sup>14</sup> Poorly supplied, only the officers and guides had horses or mules. The others would walk to California. If needed, they would be called upon to fight the Mexican army.

Jean Baptiste caught up with the Battalion in Albuquerque on October 24, 1846. On his mule, Baptiste would scout ahead for the best path, hunt for deer or bear, and, most importantly, search for water. Reports say that although he had never traveled in this area, he seemed to almost instinctively discover the best gaps and passes.

The 1,200-mile Gila River route was through treacherous territory which meant that Charbonneau needed to be constantly on the look-out for hostile Indians. The expedition reached San Diego on January 29, 1847. The Mormon Battalion's two-thousand mile journey, which had begun in Council Bluffs, Iowa, was the longest infantry march in United States history. Although they did not fire a shot during the war itself, they had opened a main wagon route to the West. In his journal, Col. Cooke described Baptiste as humanity in confusion - near gentleman, near animal but above all, capable, loyal and a most valued asset.<sup>15</sup>

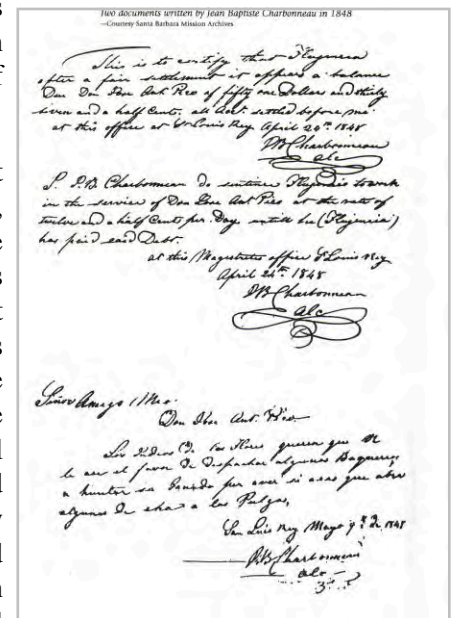
**San Luis Rey Mission**

After California was taken by the United States in July of 1847, President Polk ordered respect for the religious beliefs of California's inhabitants. Besides his ability to speak Spanish, which most of the Native Americans understood, and his trustworthiness, Baptiste, as a previously baptized Roman Catholic, was appointed by Governor Richard B. Mason alcade (magistrate) for the Indian sub-agency at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia on the 24th of November, 1847.



San Luis Rey Mission  
Oceanside, California (1847-1848)

After just eight months, in August, 1848, Baptiste resigned his position, most likely basing his decision on the treatment of the Indians as virtual slaves<sup>16</sup> and headed to the newly discovered gold fields near John Marshall's sawmill at Coloma, in Northern California, where former Battalion members were already employed.



*Auburn Gold Fields*

Baptiste spent the winter of 1848-49 with Jim Beckwourth placer mining at Murderer’s Bar on the Middle Fork of the American River, two or three miles northeast of Auburn, California. Although he arrived early in the scramble for gold, there is no evidence that Baptiste ever struck it rich.



*Auburn, California (1848-1866)*

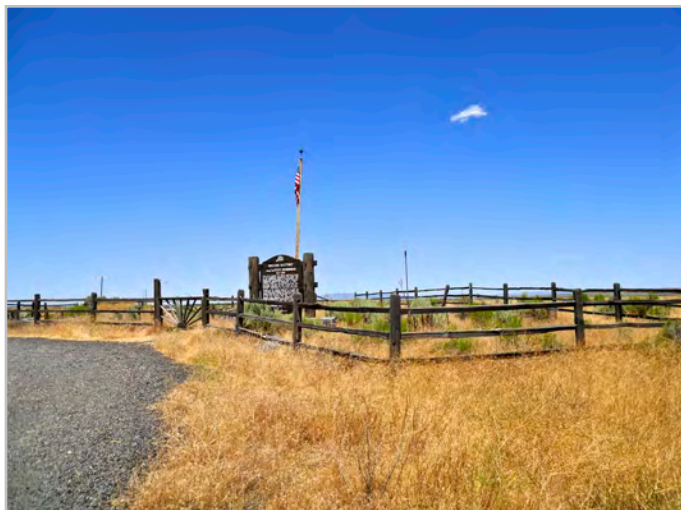
In the 1850’s he may have been running a hotel with Jim Beckwourth on the road from Sacramento to Placerville. We can probably assume that Baptiste remained in California but from that date there is a gap in the records of his life until the 1860 census report which listed him as “living near Auburn, California ... age 57” (he was actually 55 that year).<sup>17</sup> It is assumed that he continued his unsuccessful search for gold and held odd jobs in the area for eighteen years. For the year 1861, he is listed as a clerk in the Orleans Hotel in Auburn.<sup>18</sup>

*Final Resting Place*

In the spring of 1866, at age 61, Charbonneau joined a party headed for a new gold find in the Montana Territory. Traveling northeasterly from California the party reached Oregon’s Owyee River during the second week of May. He must have swum his horse across the swollen, icy cold river, as the cool spring weather failed to dry his wet clothes and gear and the chill he contracted settled into pneumonia. His two partners helped him to the nearest settlement, Inskip’s Station, twenty-five miles northeast of the river. However, there was no improvement and Jean Baptiste Charbonneau died there on May 16, 1866. He was buried near the station which is in an area now called Danner, Oregon.

One hundred and five years after his death, after twelve years of effort by Ruth Beacon Strong, the site was designated a Registered National Historic Place on March 14, 1973.<sup>19</sup> At the dedication, William Clark Adreon, the

great-great-grandson of Captain William Clark, is reported to have said, “today he is an Oregonian, resting here forever at the end of the trail.”<sup>20</sup>



*Inskip’s Station (near today’s Danner, Oregon) (1866)*

Over time, the grave fell into disrepair. On June 24, 2000, the Oregon Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation restored and rededicated the site. The Western Shoshoni Tribe took over the maintenance on behalf of the Foundation, the Hidatsa, and the Shoshoni.

Ken Jutzi



The infant explorer, who with his mother, Sacagawea, symbolized the peaceful intentions of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery, was described in an obituary that appeared in the Auburn Placer Herald as a man of “pleasant manners, interesting, well read in the topics of the day, and was generally esteemed in the community in which he lived ...”<sup>21</sup>

“Little Pomp” had linked the early United States, the Native American culture, and Europe, as well as civilization and wilderness, exhibiting an “optimistic appetite for whatever would come next.”<sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup> McLeod, Normon: “Heritage: Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, Cultured Mountain Man”, n.p., *Sierra Heritage*, Fall 1983, pp. 20 -23.

<sup>2</sup> Beal, Herbert K., “Sacagawea ... ? and her son Jean Baptiste’s Gravesite”, *Explorations*, Stevenson, WA, Columbia Gorge Interpretative Center Museum, Fall-Winter, 2005, pp. 1-2.

<sup>3</sup> Baptiste’s party had sent out scouts to search for him. As it turned out, one of the Indian Camps he had avoided contained Canadian trappers from the Hudson’s Bay Company.

<sup>4</sup> “We Proceeded On”, a publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1979, pp. 14-15.

<sup>5</sup> Letter, Gerald E. Logan to D. Beverly Hughes re “Where was Murder’s Bar in gold rush, 1848?”, January 14, 1991 (Charbonneau file, Placer County Library, Auburn, CA)

<sup>6</sup> “We Proceeded On”, a publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1979, pp. 14-15.

<sup>7</sup> Taylor, Frederick, “Pomp, the Long Adventurous Life of Sacagawea’s Son”, Author House, Bloomington, IN, 2004.

<sup>8</sup> Sargent, Jim. “Program Idea - Timeline: The Life of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau “Pomp”, n.d., Bozeman, MT, 2004.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Letter, Gerald E. Logan to D. Beverly Hughes re “Where was Murder’s Bar in gold rush, 1848?”, January 14, 1991 (Charbonneau file, Placer County Library, Auburn, CA)

<sup>12</sup> “We Proceeded On”, a publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1979, pp. 14-15.

<sup>13</sup> Colby, Susan M., “Sacagawea’s Child: of Jean Baptiste (Pomp) Charbonneau”, Arthur H. Clark Company, Spokane, WA, 2006.

<sup>14</sup> *When Washington, D.C., called for volunteers for the war against Mexico, offering to pay and supply them for the trip, Brigham Young and the Mormon Council of Twelve responded with an “army” of 536 men and 36 women. Young had already been planning a possible colony in California.*

<sup>15</sup> Colby, Susan M., “Sacagawea’s Child: of Jean Baptiste (Pomp) Charbonneau”, Arthur H. Clark Company, Spokane, WA, 2006.

<sup>16</sup> *The Santa Barbara Mission archives contain an example of the sentencing of an Indian, Flujencia, into the service of Don Jose Pico until the debt of \$51, 37 and 1/2 cents had been worked off at the rate of 12 and 1/2 cents per day in wages. At the same time, he was still incurring debt to pay for his daily needs.*

<sup>17</sup> Letter, Gerald E. Logan to D. Beverly Hughes re “Where was Murder’s Bar in gold rush, 1848?”, January 14, 1991 (Charbonneau file, Placer County Library, Auburn, CA)

<sup>18</sup> “Sacajawea’s Papoose”, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, *Our Public Lands*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Winter, 1971, pp. 4-6.

<sup>19</sup> Anderson, Irving W., “A Charbonneau Family Portrait”. Astoria, OR, Fort Clatsop Historical Association, 1992.

<sup>20</sup> Tinling, Marion, “Sacagawea’s Son: The Life and Times of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau”, Mountain Press, Missoula, MT, 2001.

<sup>21</sup> Moulton, Gary E., ed. “The Lewis and Clark Journals. An Abridgment of the Definitive Nebraska Edition”, Lincoln, NE, University of Nebraska Press, 2003.

<sup>22</sup> Duncan, Dayton and Ken Burns, “Lewis and Clark, the Journey of the Corps of Discovery”, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.

### Decision Time

The squaw of Charbonneau has recognized a hill she calls The Beaver’s Head, and says that we shall find her people on this stream, or on one next its source and west of it. It is important that we find the Snakes, as horses are required to carry all our stores, a stock that even now may be too small to last until our journey’s end. Our river’s size suggests its source is near. Accordingly, tomorrow I shall take a party to locate our river’s head and cross the mountains to the western side to meet the Indian nations thereabout. My resolution is to find the Snakes or, missing them, another people who have horses we can buy – and take a month, if such is needed, to discover them.

*Transliteration (into blank verse) by James M. Moose of a journal entry by Meriwether Lewis dated August 8, 1805*

## A Not Well Known Story

by Nan Kaeser

The native American woman trudged along helping her smaller child and little John Baptiste as they accompanied her French, fur-trapper, interpreter husband. She was the only woman with a group of men crossing the continent to the Pacific coast.

Sacajawea and Toussaint Charbonneau? No! This was five years after the return of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery. The woman was Madam Marie Dorian, a Sioux, and her husband Pierre Dorian. In April 1811 they joined the Wilson Hunt Party traveling from Montreal to Fort Astoria in Oregon Territory. There Hunt would become the commander of the fort for John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company. Pierre was the interpreter for the group as well as a trapper and hunter. He was accompanied not only by his wife, the only woman on the trip, but also their two very young boys, a two year old and four year old Jean Baptiste. Hunt's expedition endured great hardships during their cross-country, eleven month journey. Unlike the Lewis and Clark trek, several men died on this one, due to hardships and starvation.

During the summer of 2008, I was driving near the Lewis and Clark Expedition's return route to the East. The captains had learned of a shortcut to the Clearwater River from the Walla Walla Indians whom they were visiting near the bend in the Columbia River in what is now southeastern Washington. This route left the river and went overland. The captains had horses to help carry their gear so they were equipped to leave the river. Their expedition left the Columbia at the mouth of the Walla Walla River and traveled on land in a north easterly direction, paralleling the Snake. Today, south of that river, Washington highway 124 and US Highway 12 follow much of the same route.

This is the route I was following when I stopped at the Madame Marie Dorian Park located near where the expedition left the Columbia. The park is located next to McNary National Wildlife Refuge, a wetland area close to the mouth of the Walla Walla River. There is a campground here where I had spent the night several years ago. The park had been spruced up since I was last here and there was a nice new plaque dedicating this park to Madame Marie Dorian. This lady has an interesting, but not well known, history which echoes some of Sacajawea's story.

Marie's difficulties were unique to the men's in her expedition as she had the care of the two youngsters and

she was also pregnant. Madam Marie's third child was born in eastern Oregon. However, the infant lived for only nine days.

When the Dorian family arrived at Fort Astoria, Madam Marie Dorian became the second woman to have made a cross continent trek to the Pacific Coast. But that's not the end of our lady's story.

The hunters and trappers from Astoria would leave the fort from time to time to set up a wilderness camp to hunt and trap for more furs. In the winter of 1814, Marie and the children had accompanied her husband and a few other men on one of these hunting trips into eastern Oregon.

After reaching the wilderness camp, Pierre and two other men went up a small river leaving the others back at camp. A friendly Indian rode hastily onto camp to report that some "bad Indians" might cause trouble at Pierre's remote camp.

Marie hurriedly bundled up her two children and spent three worried winter days reaching his location. There she discovered her husband and one of the other men had been killed. The third man was badly injured. She was able to drag him onto her horse and started back with him to the main camp. But the poor injured man fell off a few times and finally died before they reached the main camp. When Marie and her two boys arrived at the main camp, she found that all of the men there had been murdered. Salvaging what little food she could find there, she and the children headed west.

For three months the small family struggled through snow and rugged mountains finally finding refuge with the Walla Walla Indians. In April 1814 she was rescued by a party from the Hudson Bay Company.

Marie Dorian eventually settled in Oregon's Willamette Valley, married two more times and bore a few more children. She died in 1850, when she was probably in her mid 60's, and is buried in St. Louis Parish in the Willamette Valley.

*Nan Kaeser is a longtime member of the both the Foundation and CALCTHF and is a frequent contributor to Golden Notes. Nan has traveled the Trail both directions numerous times. She resides in Sierra Madre, California.*

**Bay Area Book Discussion Group**

by Mary Ann Kvenvolden

***February 6, 2011 Meeting***

Eleven of our regular attendees met on February 6, 2011, at the Kvenvolden home in Palo Alto. The book selected for this gathering was "Lewis & Clark Among the Indians" by James P. Ronda. It was originally published in 1987 and then republished in a Bicentennial Edition in 2002. According to an article in the May 2010 issue of *We Proceeded On* (page 6), this book is considered to be one of the "Four Gospels" of Lewis and Clark scholarship over the past forty years. It certainly inspired lots of interesting questions and comments in our book group.

Those attending all agreed that they would like to continue meeting 2-3 times a year with at least one session focused on Lewis & Clark and, for other sessions, broaden the topic to include "Western Expansion."

***June 12, 2011 Meeting***

This gathering of eight people was held at the home of Joan Saczynski in San Jose. Our Chapter Vice-President, Ken Jutzi, came up from Camarillo to join us, and Gordon Frierson from Palo Alto also attended for the first time.

At our last meeting the book group had decided to expand our usual Lewis & Clark topics to other explorers of the American West. Thus, we had a very interesting mix of reports about Jedediah Smith, Cabeza de Vaca, the Butterfield Stage route, Alexander Mackenzie's search for the Northwest Passage, and a variety of other early travelers and explorers in the West.

Our next meeting is scheduled for **November 6, 2011**. The topic and the location are yet to be determined.

**Special Notice**  
**WPO Collection Available**

Kathleen Wade, who is a member of our Chapter and a descendent of Patrick Gass, would like to find a new home for her collection of *We Proceeded On* (1980 to present). She hopes they can go to someone who will enjoy the history, scholarship, and artwork that revolves around the Lewis & Clark Story. If interested in obtaining this collection (at no cost), please contact Mary Ann Kvenvolden at (650) 328-0414.

**CALCTHF's Spring Gathering**

**Autry National Center  
Los Angeles, California  
Saturday, April 16, 2011**

by Mary Ann Kvenvolden

Chapter President Phillip Gordon thanked Maralee Grantham, Ken Jutzi, and Keith and Mary Ann Kvenvolden for their assistance in planning this Chapter gathering. He then announced the following upcoming meetings:

- The Bay Area Lewis & Clark Book Discussion Group will meet on **June 12, 2011**, at the home of Virginia Hammerness in San Jose. The topic will be Western Expansion following the Lewis & Clark expedition. An announcement flyer will be sent out by Pat Hartinger.
- LCTHF Annual Meeting will be held in Omaha, Nebraska/Council Bluffs, Iowa, **July 30-August 3, 2011**. Copies of registration forms were handed out.
- The next Chapter meeting will be held on **October 16, 2011**, at the Museum of American Heritage in Palo Alto. The Museum Director, Gwenyth Cloughton, will speak about the Blackfoot/Blackfeet Indian cultures about which she is quite familiar. (See page 11 for details.)

We then proceeded on with the program for the day. Maralee Grantham started by giving a presentation on the searches for the Northwest Passage prior to Lewis & Clark. This was followed by a tour, guided by Maralee, of the many exhibits at the Autry providing scenes and artifacts from various eras of our Western history.

After lunch in the Autry Cafeteria, Keith hosted the sale of a few more Lewis and Clark related books that had been donated to our Chapter. A total of \$20.00 was collected and placed in the Chapter's treasury.

Our group then watched a special showing of John Steinbeck's movie "La Perla", produced and directed in Mexico in 1945.

The day ended with a pleasant dinner at a local restaurant with seven of our members attending.



CALCTHF Spring Gathering  
Autry National Center  
Los Angeles, California (April 16, 2011)



Attendees: Barbara Gaitley (Van Nuys), Phillip Gordon (San Francisco), Maralee Grantham (Santa Monica), Ken Jutzi (Camarillo), Barbara Kelly (Fullerton), Keith and Mary Ann Kvenvolden (Palo Alto), Ken and Marsha Smith (Camarillo)

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

### President's Note

The California Chapter was well represented at our Foundation's annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska. Despite the midsummer heat and humidity, our members climbed Spirit Mound outside Vermillion, South Dakota; witnessed a reenactment of the First Council at Fort Atkinson State Historic Park in Fort Calhoun, Nebraska; and heard a wonderful concert by the Omaha Nation School Band. They performed with our own Daniel Slosberg, a.k.a. Pierre Cruzatte, who was in attendance with patch, fiddle, head kerchief, and all. We wish particularly to commend the Mouth of the Platte Chapter.

After having devoted two years to planning the meeting, they had to scrap their previous plans and retool the field trips as many of the Lewis and Clark sites they had selected were either inundated by the flooding of the Missouri River or access to the sites was under water. In keeping with the pattern of last-minute changes, James Ronda, the keynote speaker, was unable to attend the meeting because of back problems but sent the text of his speech to be read by Barb Kubik, a member of our Foundation's Board.

Looking ahead, the Fall meeting of our chapter will be held at the Museum of American Heritage (MOAH) in Palo Alto on Sunday, October 16, 2011. It will feature a talk by MOAH's Director Gwenyth Claughton on her experiences while working with the members of the Blackfoot Confederacy in Calgary, Canada. More detail is available on page 11. The theme is in keeping with the wider goal of the Bay Area Lewis and Clark Book Discussion Group which has expanded its topics for discussion to include Lewis and Clark's legacy - western expansion and settlement.

As our chapter is a "non-trail" chapter, we have begun a program of cooperation with the Roosevelt County Library on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Wolf Point, Montana, which is on the Missouri River in the far northeastern corner of the state. For the past two years, Philippa and I have organized bimonthly photography exhibits at the library. Our initial exhibit was "Grain Elevators and More: On and Off Montana's Lewis and Clark Trail" which we followed with exhibits on wider-ranging subjects. It was very gratifying to have Andrea Hayes, the librarian, say to us, "Thank you for bringing the world to Wolf Point." All proceeds from the sale of the photographs are donated to the Friends of the Roosevelt County Library. If any of our Chapter members or their relatives or friends would like to have a solo exhibit or join a future group exhibit, please contact us. As an extension of this relationship, our Chapter has partnered with the Roosevelt County Library in

submitting a trail stewardship grant request to the Foundation. Decisions about the allocation of grants should be available soon.

As my term of office as your President is concluding, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to serve. The work of preserving the Lewis and Clark Trail and educating the future keepers of the Trail as to its significance is extraordinarily important and I am gratified to be able to play a small role. Along the way I have been fortunate to meet many similarly inclined people and would like to take this opportunity to thank Ken Jutzi and Keith and Mary Ann Kvenvolden for their guidance. I now commend to you our next President, Mary Ann Kvenvolden. I know you will extend to her the same support and commitment I have received from all of you.

Phillip Gordon



Ken Jutzi

*Dan Slosberg, a.k.a. Pierre Cruzatte, performs with the Omaha Nation School Band*



Ken Jutzi

*Phillip Gordon and his wife Philippa Newfield on the summit of Spirit Mound near Vermillion, SD, August 2, 2011*



***PUBLIC WELCOME***

**FALL 2011 GATHERING**

**California Chapter  
of the  
Lewis & Clark Trail  
Heritage Foundation  
(CALCTHF)**

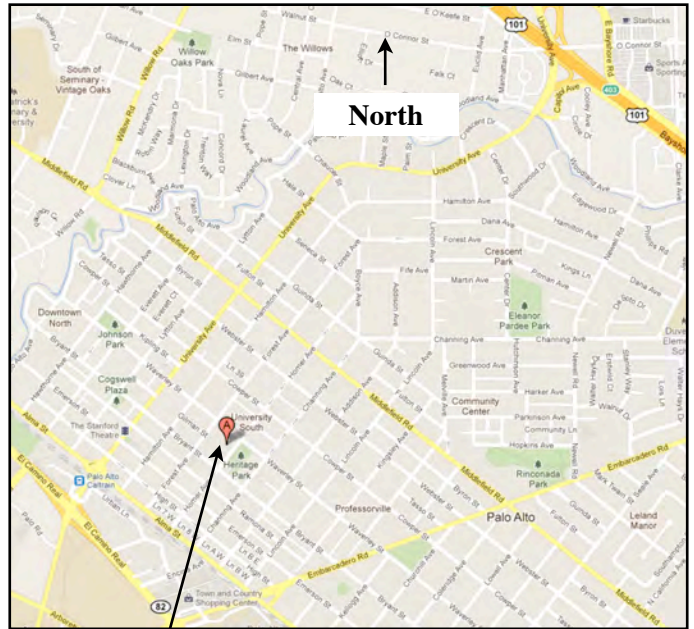


Sunday, October 16, 2011  
1:00-3:00 PM  
(doors open 12:30 PM)

**Museum of American Heritage (MOAH)  
351 Homer Avenue  
Palo Alto, California**

Please Note

There is no parking available on the museum property. However, on-street parking is available on Homer (a one-way street).



**PROGRAM**

MOAH's Director, Gwenyth Claughton, will give a presentation based on her experiences working with members of the Blackfoot Confederacy and their efforts to preserve traditional Blackfoot Indian Culture.

Prior to coming to MOAH, Gwenyth worked at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Canada. She was part of a team that formed a unique collaboration between the Blackfoot Indian community and Glenbow to create a new permanent exhibit for the Blackfoot story. This tribe is known as Blackfeet in northern Montana and, as many of you know, one of the more memorable episodes of the Lewis & Clark Expedition was Meriwether Lewis' encounter with the Blackfeet.

A brief business meeting and refreshments will follow the program. You may take a tour of the museum, on your own, before or after our gathering. The museum is an historic home and will be open until 4 PM. The current exhibit is "Victorian America: Invention and Technology".



**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*, a community-wide newsletter that is distributed via email. 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](http://www.lewisandclark.org) or by contacting a member of the California Chapter.

**About the California Chapter**

The California Chapter is one of 32 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, and preservation of the diverse heritage of Lewis and Clark and we seek ways to support trail stewardship. We also have fun! To learn more, please visit us at: <http://web.mac.com/calcthf>.



**Keepers of the Story  
Stewards of the Trail <sup>SM</sup>**

***We preserve, promote  
and teach the diverse  
heritage of Lewis and  
Clark for the benefit of  
all people***

**CALCTHF**

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**Chapter Officers**

President Phillip Gordon  
Vice President Ken Jutzi  
Treasurer Keith Kvenvolden  
Secretary Mary Ann Kvenvolden

**Directors at Large**

Robert Allison, Jr.  
Nan Kaeser  
Nelson Weller  
Jennifer Windmiller

**Past President**

Ken Jutzi

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](mailto:calcthf@verizon.net).

**Newsletter Editor**

Ken Jutzi

<b>CALCTHF Membership Options</b>	
<b>Membership Level</b>	<b>Annual Dues</b>
● Student*	\$8
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● Library/Non-profit	\$10
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● Business	\$15
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● Jean Baptiste "Pomp" Club	\$25
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● Heritage Club	\$30
● Explorer Club	\$50
● Jefferson Club	\$100
● Discover Club	\$150
● Expedition Club	\$300
● Leadership Club	\$500

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  
Palo Alto, CA 94301-4221

\* Full time student (to age 21)

**Treasurer's Report**

**Funds on Hand (as of 8/31/11): \$5,293.64**