

DECEMBER 2012



THE TRAIL COMPANION

A NEWSLETTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL



Spirit Mound:
A Cultural Landscape
pg. 14



The Myth and Mystery of Sacagawea

by Mark Weekley, Superintendent

Every now and again I find myself doing something in my job that reminds me of how lucky I am to play a part in caring for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The exciting thing is that it often happens unexpectedly. I recently had the pleasure of meeting a man vacationing from Korea in our visitor center parking lot. He was fascinated by the National Park Service and especially by Lewis and Clark. We must have stood in the hot sun and talked for an hour and a half.

Another day I got a call from a man who had recently purchased some land. He was very excited by the fact that the Lewis and Clark Expedition had camped on his property, but he also was very concerned about protecting the site and wanted to

work with us on this issue. At other times when I look up from my computer and look out my window I enjoy the sight of one of our rangers with a group of kids who are laughing, having fun, full of excitement while learning about Lewis and Clark.

More recently, I was given an opportunity to travel to the beautiful State of South Dakota. This trip turned out to be amazing. I went to South Dakota to attend the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's regional meeting, hosted by the Encounters of the Prairie Chapter in Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The purpose of the meeting was to celebrate the life of Sacagawea and to commemorate the reported location and anniversary of her death. The

meeting was attended by about 70 people, many came from South Dakota, but a great many also came from across the country. In many ways this gathering was a pretty typical conference that included a reception, great meals, good conversation, and thoughtful speakers. What made this event stand out for me personally was the myth and mystery of Sacagawea and the determination of the attendees to better understand her.

Like many people, I am used to “seeing” Sacagawea portrayed everywhere; in movies, in statues, on coins, and in paintings. Her image is almost common place. It has become too easy to take that image for granted or think we really know her. What we see today is simply not all there is to her. Think back, if you can, to the first time in school when you began learning American history, seeing that iconic image of a Native American woman with a baby strapped to her back leading Lewis and Clark up the Missouri. This was only an artists’ rendering because there are no real photos, paintings from her time period, or even any kind of physical description. Our idea of her is based in part on fiction and fantasy. Even the spelling and pronunciation of her name, Sacagawea, is a matter of debate. Just as her life was a mystery, so was her death.

In spite of all we don’t know about this courageous woman, we do have clues about her from the expedition journals. These clues tell us just enough about her that they leave us wanting to know more. The fact that 70 people came to a conference focused on Sacagawea makes this very clear. The people who gathered in Fort Pierre did so not just because of their curiosity, but also out of

respect for Sacagawea’s life, the strength she had, and out of a desire to share and learn more. Part of the conference included a trip to a reconstruction of Fort Manuel Lisa, located near where many believed she passed in the winter of 1812. As I and the others in attendance stood on the prairie bluffs above the Missouri River, we were part of a powerful experience, which I believe moved everyone.

I came to South Dakota initially thinking I had a decent understanding of who Sacagawea was and the role she played as part of the Expedition. As is often the case with all things Lewis and Clark, just when we think we have a good grasp of some issue, event, or person we find out how much more there is to learn and discover. I departed this conference with a new understanding and appreciation of just how iconic Sacagawea really is. The fact remains much of our perception of her is colored by fiction, myth, and even some wishful thinking (as is true of most historical figures). I returned home with a sense of excitement because after 200 years there is still great interest in history and the life, legacy, and even the legend of Sacagawea. ■



Mark Weekley, Superintendent



Count Me In! BioBlitz 2012 at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

by Cathy Peterson, Education Specialist at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

On a sunny weekend in October, visitors to the park's dunes property at the coast made like Lewis and Clark, exploring the forest, dunes, wetlands, open water and beach in search of as many living creatures as possible to document.

The three-day biodiversity festival – part scientific endeavor and part outdoor classroom - included students from local middle and high schools, as well as Portland-area colleges and universities. In addition, approximately 100 “citizen scientists” took part in the main activities at the

park's Yeon Property (see Page 8 for more information), bringing total participation for the BioBlitz event to about 300. Activities ranged from sampling for sand creatures with NPS scientists from Olympic National Park to capturing spiders and beetles with research teams from Lewis & Clark College and Oregon State University. Data collected during the BioBlitz will become part of the park's monitoring program.

Themed walks about birds, lichen, and mushrooms drew participants. A scientific illustration workshop was held by the

park's first Artist in Residence, Dr. Pat Latas. There were also opportunities to work with Xerces Society staff to capture and identify dragonflies. The North Coast and Cascades Science Learning Network helped to support the creation of a student-led short film about the BioBlitz, created by graduates of the park's teen film camp held during the summer. The youth film team will debut the production in early 2013.

The BioBlitz also premiered the park's participation in Project Budburst, a national effort to track bloom dates for a variety of plant species. Resource staff at Lewis and Clark have selected seven plants first described scientifically by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis at Fort Clatsop - red alder, Oregon crabapple, Sitka spruce, edible thistle, salal, evergreen huckleberry, and bracken fern. The staff is asking the public to help record data about how and when those plants bloom.

The event marked collaboration between Lewis and Clark NHP and one of its key partners, the North Coast Land Conservancy.

Together the entities seek to conserve the 100+ acre dune habitat and home at the Yeon Property, as well as to connect community members to the unique site and its pristine coastal environment. By hosting the BioBlitz, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park also committed to the National Park Service Call to Action No. 7, "Next Generation Stewards," which seeks to create a new generation of citizen scientists and future stewards through educational and engaging biodiversity discovery events.

"The BioBlitz was a great opportunity to gain a better understanding of the variety and abundance of less-studied organisms that live on the Clatsop Plains," says education coordinator Cathy Peterson. "Plus we got to have a lot of fun!"

BioBlitz events have taken place all over the country and the world. These efforts have helped the National Park Service discover and document thousands of species on public land. ■



As part of the 2012 BioBlitz, local students learned how to find macroinvertebrates by sifting through beach sand during low tide and then counting the organisms.



Not all things discovered were bugs. This Pacific Tree Frog, *Pseudacris regilla*, swam by, said hello, and hopped on down the trail.



Artist in Residence at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

by Cathy Peterson, Education Specialist at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Pat Latas, a certified scientific illustrator, spent a month this fall at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park (LEWI) hiking its trails, drawing, painting, and enjoying her time on Oregon's North Coast.

LEWI supported its first Artist in Residence as a celebration of art in the park, but also to amplify the National Park Service Call to Action Goal #10: Arts Afire, to showcase the park to new audiences through dance, music, visual arts, writing and social media.

During Latas' well-received workshops, she shared the differences between "art" and illustration and stressed the importance of scientific illustration. She gave an overview

of field sketching and external anatomy as well as proper positioning techniques, tracing, symmetry, and use of colored pencils on drafting film and finishing techniques. Latas' public workshop at the BioBlitz drew aspiring illustrators, young and old, as well as fellow artists and practitioners.

As part of her commitment to the park's Artist In Residence program, Latas produced an original sketchbook of field illustrations for the park. Her work focused on insects, birds, and mammals she observed at the Yeon Property, and will become part of the park's interpretive materials for the site. LEWI staff envisions offering additional AIR hosting in the future. ■



Above: Original illustrations by Artist in Residence Pat Latas. These illustrations will add depth to the interpretive programming.



Yeon Property

at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

by Cathy Peterson, Education Specialist at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

The 2012 Bioblitz organized by Lewis and Clark National Historical Park allowed the park and the public a robust opportunity to survey the flora and fauna on the relatively new park site.

The 106-acre parcel of land known as the Yeon Property came into National Park Service ownership in 2010 in order to enhance conservation and to provide education. Once owned by philanthropist Norman Yeon, the site features sensitive dune habitat for elk, deer, birds and other flora and fauna. It sits in the Clatsop Plains, a stretch of dunes on Oregon's Coast that run a width of 2 miles and

as far as 15 miles long north from the mouth of the Columbia River and south to Seaside. This area contains lakes and wetland swales, spruce and shore pine forest, beach grasses, pastures and the last remaining native coastal prairie in the region, the Neacoxie Wildlife Corridor.

The property also includes the Yeon House, Norman Yeon's vacation home at Sunset Beach. Yeon, an art collector, died in 2004 and lived seasonally at the property until then. An Asian art aficionado, Norman Yeon purchased the property in 1958 from Clatsop County. His family had made its wealth in timber, and Norman Yeon and his

brother John Yeon had a strong affiliation for Oregon's natural landscapes and wild places. John Yeon made a name for himself as a landscape and building designer. John helped to develop the Northwest Style of architecture. One feature of the style is to integrate houses strongly into their landscape – the Yeon House at Sunset Beach sits nestled in dunes and blends in to its natural surroundings. It is still uncertain if John Yeon designed the house, although there are many other similarities to homes he designed elsewhere in Oregon. Primary construction took place in the late 1950s and early 60s. Additional construction took place in 1987.

Historically, members of the Clatsop tribe lived among the dunes in the area

for thousands of years. They hunted wild game, gathered plants and harvested clams off of the beach. Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition made salt and explored the Clatsop Plains.

To date, the park has held teacher workshops and youth and adult immersion camps on the property, as well as hosted an artist in residence in Fall 2012 at the Yeon. The site is also key in a partnership between Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and Clatsop Community College that features historic preservation and restoration workshops. There are no plans to construct any visitor facilities at the site, such as trails or beach access. Such facilities already exist at the nearby Sunset Beach recreation area. ■

Click to Watch Conservation by Design: The Yeon Legacy

[http://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=K_vZGGdDIGw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K_vZGGdDIGw)

Norman and John Yeon believed in conserving open spaces and keeping development at a minimum. In this student documentary, their land ethic and aesthetics of architecture are explored and examined through the eyes of a historical building consultant, a neighbor, and two original builders that built Norman Yeon's summer home, now part of the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. All footage was shot, edited, and narrated by students from Film Camp, an annual program at Lewis and Clark NHP in Astoria, Oregon. Mentorship provided by NW Documentary from Portland.



Stewardship Grants at Work

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation

by Margaret Gorski, Vice President of the LCTHF and
Chair of the Bicentennial Trail Stewardship Advisory Committee

During the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, the U.S. Mint issued and sold Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Silver Dollars. Some of the proceeds from the sale of the coins were provided to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation to create an Endowment named The Lewis & Clark Trail Stewardship Endowment: A National Council of the Lewis & Clark Expedition Bicentennial Legacy Project. This fund has been set up for the purpose of preservation, protection, and interpretation of the natural,



historic, educational, and cultural resources of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Grants from this endowment are currently being made available to Chapters of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation to be used for stewardship projects along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and at sites along the Eastern Legacy routes.

Grants were first made available in 2011. Sixteen Chapters proposed 20 stewardship projects that ranged from physical projects like repairing interpretive signs and murals, maintaining trail, constructing native gardens, and repairing flood damage to

hosting educational and commemorative programs, developing interpretive brochures and flyers, supporting an archeological investigation of Clark's Canoe Campsite on the Yellowstone River, and writing a Builders Guide to help protect the Jefferson River.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is excited about the opportunity the Endowment has created for energizing members and partner organizations to carry on the Foundation's proud tradition of working on the preservation of the places visited and explored by the Expedition and to further the nation's understanding of this rich story. ■



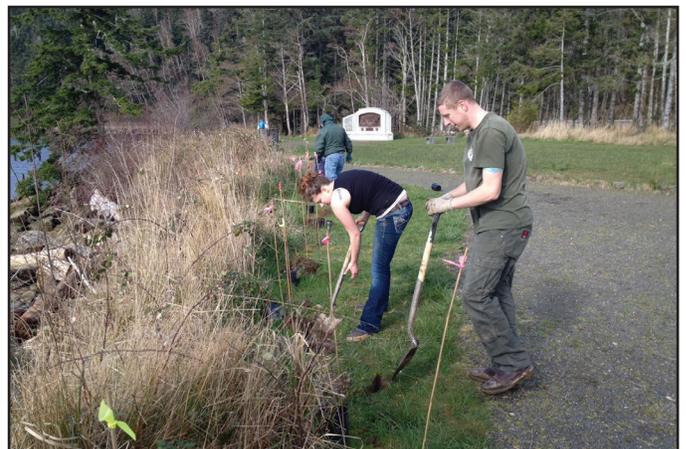
Rochejhone Chapter worked with the local Boy Scout troop to conduct archeological investigations of Clark's Canoe Campsite on the Yellowstone River in Montana.



George Droulliard Chapter restored murals and their frames and replaced Lewis and Clark markers.



Ohio River Chapter, with the help of other local donors, spearheaded the design and reconstruction of a replica Ohio River Keelboat. Shown here during the ribbon cutting ceremony during the Trail Heritage Foundation's Annual Meeting in 2012, at George Roger's Clark's home in Clarksville, Indiana.



Washington Chapter purchased and planted native trees and scrubs, like Nootka Rose and Salmon Berry, that the Corps of Discovery found in the area and that were important to the Chinookan-speaking people. Volunteers helped to plant, do riverside bank restoration, and noxious weed pulling.



Fostering Young Stewards

Vancouver Youth Restore Sauvie Island Trail

by Nichole McHenry, Volunteer Program Manager

This summer, 21 middle and high school students worked to restore a portion of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Students from inner city Vancouver, Washington worked and played hard for three days on Sauvie Island (Island), located on the Columbia River, just a few miles from their home. Their charge was to restore a trail on the Island that had been overgrown and damaged by flooding. Their accomplishments are to be commended –

over 60 percent of the trail was restored. They removed fallen trees and branches, and cleared brush and grass that had made it impossible to see the trail.

Sauvie Island was originally known as Wapato Island. Wapato is an Indian name for *Sagittaria latifolia*, a distinctive plant with arrowhead-shaped leaves and stems of small white flowers. First noted by Meriwether Lewis on October 22, 1805, it grows much

like a potato, with rhizomes that produce small starchy tubers at its tips. The Island sits approximately 10 miles north of Portland, Oregon and is the largest island on the Columbia River. Located at the junction of the Columbia River to the east, Willamette River to the south and Multnomah Channel to the west, the Island's northern half is a wildlife refuge while the southern half is predominantly rural farmland with small residential enclaves.

The students are part of the Teen Urban Youth Forestry program, established by the City of Vancouver, the Vancouver Branch of the NAACP, the USDA Coalition for Minority Employees, and the USDA Forest Service. This program seeks to introduce Vancouver youth to the concepts of environmental stewardship and social justice. It exposes students to a variety of natural resources such as soil and water, fish, wildlife, and timber management issues.

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Volunteer Program Manager Nichole McHenry addresses the group and encourages them to journal about their experiences, just like Lewis and Clark did.



The students and leaders land on Sauvie Island. All of their tools, camping equipment, food, and water had to be brought in for the two days.



The students had an opportunity to immerse themselves in the resource. During down time they enjoyed the scenery and even dipped their feet in the Columbia River.



From left: Johnnie Tucker, City of Vancouver with RJ Brown, Historical Society of Columbia County and Nichole McHenry, National Park Service at the camp site on Sauvie Island in support of the students.



Cultural Landscapes

a look at Spirit Mound, South Dakota

by Lucy Kaplan, Cultural Resource Intern
and Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resource Specialist

Cultural landscapes are the combined works of humans and nature; they are a geographic area that includes the natural resources and the cultural modifications and traditions of a place. Cultural landscapes can exist on any lands, public or private, large and small. They have historic significance that associates them with important events, people, or activities and they have historic integrity which helps to convey that significance and authenticity of the event or association. They represent a sustained relationship between culture and place. These landscapes can be eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places,

and the NPS has a Federal government leadership role in preserving them.

We have begun a process of identification and documentation of cultural landscapes along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. A cultural landscape in the Midwest that is important to the natural and cultural history of the area is Spirit Mound, located nine miles north of Vermillion, South Dakota. Spirit Mound was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 for its association with Lewis and Clark. The Lewis and Clark expedition documented this site extensively in their journals on August 25th,

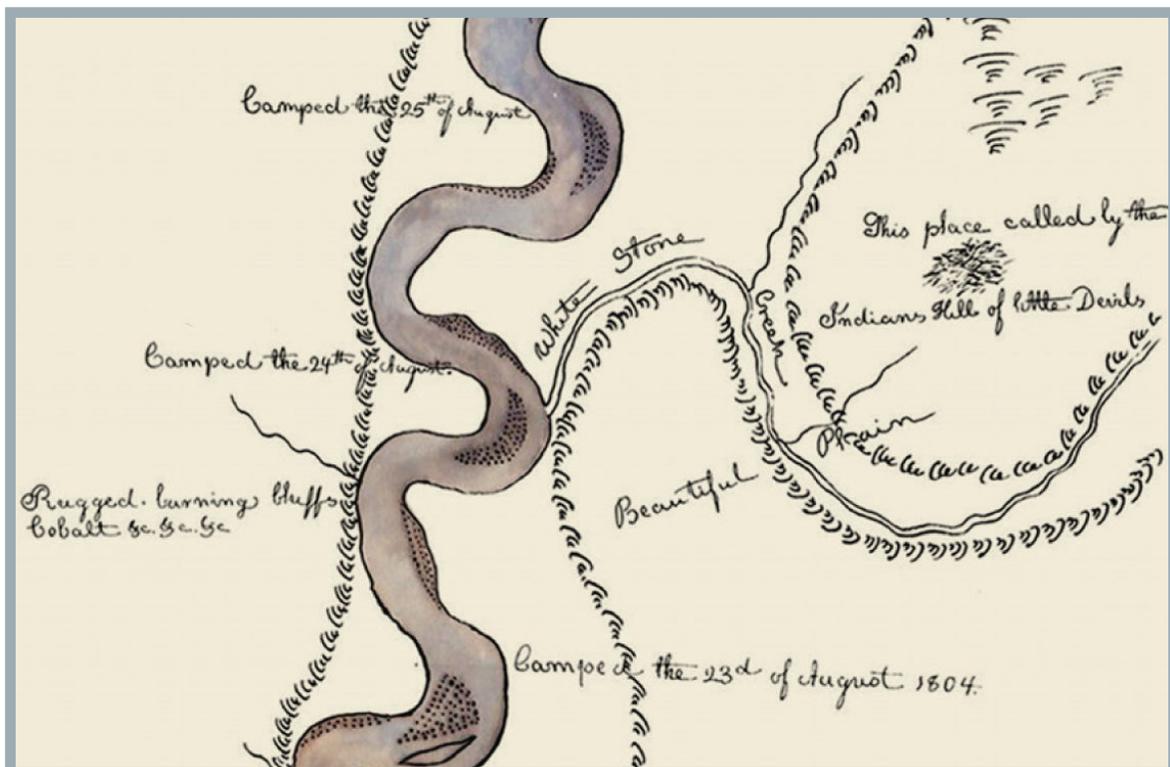
1804 as they passed through South Dakota. The cultural landscape of Spirit Mound as it relates to Lewis and Clark includes the route the Expedition took from the Missouri River, north along the Vermillion River, to the top of the mound, and includes the expansive views as described in the journals.

Although the Lewis and Clark journals are one of the earliest written records of the site, Native American beliefs and legends about the Mound go back long before Euro-American explorers traversed the area. For Lewis and Clark, Spirit Mound was a curiosity and a topographical anomaly. Spirit Mound continues to be significant to many tribes in the area, including the Omaha, Yankton Sioux and Otoe tribes. The cultural traditions of Spirit Mound that made Lewis and Clark curious about the hill are still present today and contribute to the integrity of the site. The view from atop Spirit Mound is significant because it marks the first time that Lewis and Clark had realized the wide expanse

of the Great Plains landscape. Part of the mission of the Expedition was to document features of the land and possibilities for land development. It was their introduction to a new terrain further away from the river and it was also their first view of some of the wildlife species of the Great Plains.

Today, the views from atop of the mound are still expansive though impacted by modern intrusions. One can see developed farmland, telephone wires, residential areas, and other large buildings. The property containing Spirit Mound was under private ownership; the surrounding prairie had long ago been converted to agricultural fields. A feed lot was placed on the east side of Spirit Mound itself, adding excessive nutrients and causing significant damage to the soil and vegetation. In 2001 this land was purchased from its owner through the efforts of the National Park Service, the Spirit Mound Trust and the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Prairie

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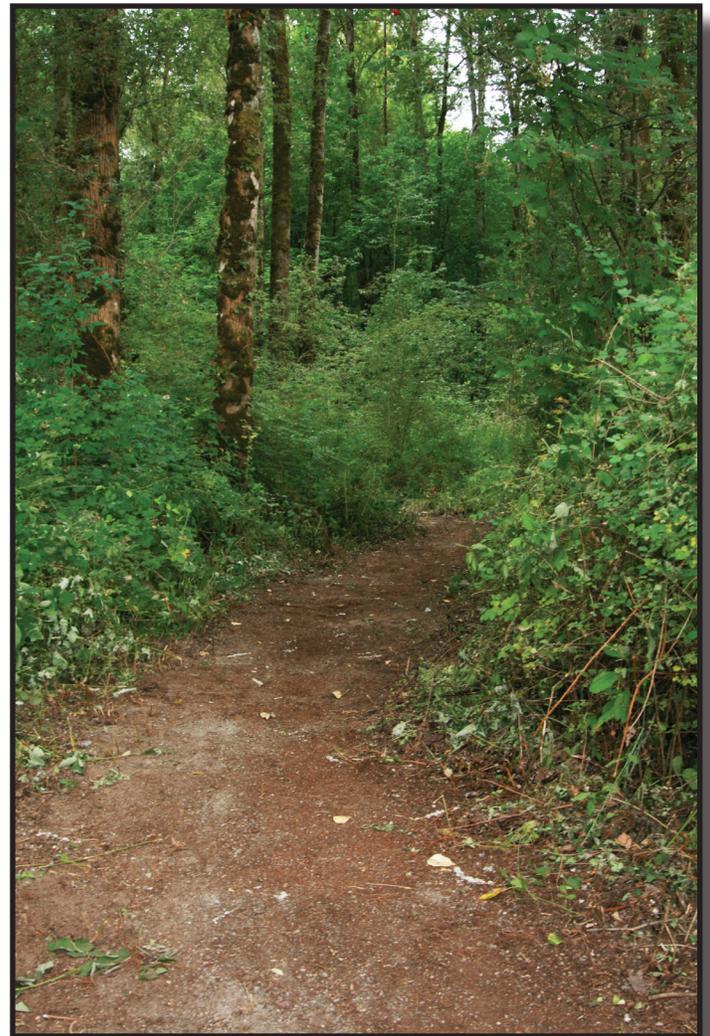
William Clark's map noting Spirit Mound as: "This place called by the Indians Hill of the little Devils."

Young Stewards, *continued*



BEFORE. The students on their first day - hard at work clearing the trail. Where is it?

Under the supervision and guidance of the City of Vancouver, the Washington Parks and Recreation Director, the National Park Service, and the Historical Society of Columbia County, the students were taken by boat to the Island for the two night camping and educational experience. Not only did they help to restore and repair the trail, but they set up and maintained their camp site, learned about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and kept a journal. It was required of them to write a journal entry every evening once they returned to camp.



AFTER. Here it is! What a difference. Visitors will now be able to enjoy the trail on Sauvie Island.

Their experience on Sauvie Island was a great educational opportunity and one they will carry with them for years to come.

Opportunities such as this service-learning experience help tie the National Park Service to communities along the Trail by providing students with a broader and deeper understanding of the NPS by fostering their sense of engagement and sharpening their insights, and solidifying their place in their community. ■

Cultural Landscapes, *continued*



View from the top of Spirit Mound looking at agricultural development to the north.

restoration efforts are ongoing and involve controlled burns to eliminate invasive species and to promote growth of native species. Restoration has improved the integrity of the historic site as well as the natural systems.

In addition, the topography of Spirit Mound remains generally the same as when Lewis and Clark passed through. The Missouri River, which the expedition followed through the Great Plains, flows to the south of Spirit Mound. The Vermillion River was followed north by the expedition and was crossed by the men to reach the site. Today, modern networks of circulation impact the site such as dirt roads and Highway 19. All roads are considered non-contributing to the historic landscape.

Today, Spirit Mound is one of the few sites where one can, without a doubt, stand in the exact footsteps of Lewis and Clark. The great herds of buffalo and elk once observed by Lewis and Clark are no longer present but Spirit Mound itself has remained untouched in its form. This landscape also continues to be important to several Native American tribes in the area, as it was when Lewis and Clark passed through. Native American cultural traditions, Lewis and Clark's extensive documentation and awe of the site, the mound itself, the restored prairie and the views all contribute to the cultural landscape of Spirit Mound. For more information on cultural landscapes in the National Park Service visit the website at: http://www.nps.gov/cultural_landscapes/index.html. ■



The brown patch is where the feedlot was located on the side of Spirit Mound. Restoration of the prairie is a challenge at this location due to excessive nutrients in the soil.



Gravel trail allows access to the top of Spirit Mound.



Superintendent Visits Kaw Point

This fall, Superintendent Mark Weekley visited Kaw Point Park in Kansas City, Kansas to recognize the outstanding work that has been accomplished to restore and protect the site. Kaw Point Park was presented with a certificate of appreciation that recognizes Kaw Point Park as an important “destination site” on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

A “destination site” refers to sites that we would like to encourage the public to visit and

support. Kaw Point is one of the gems along the 3,700 mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and its historic significance is key in telling the whole Expedition story.

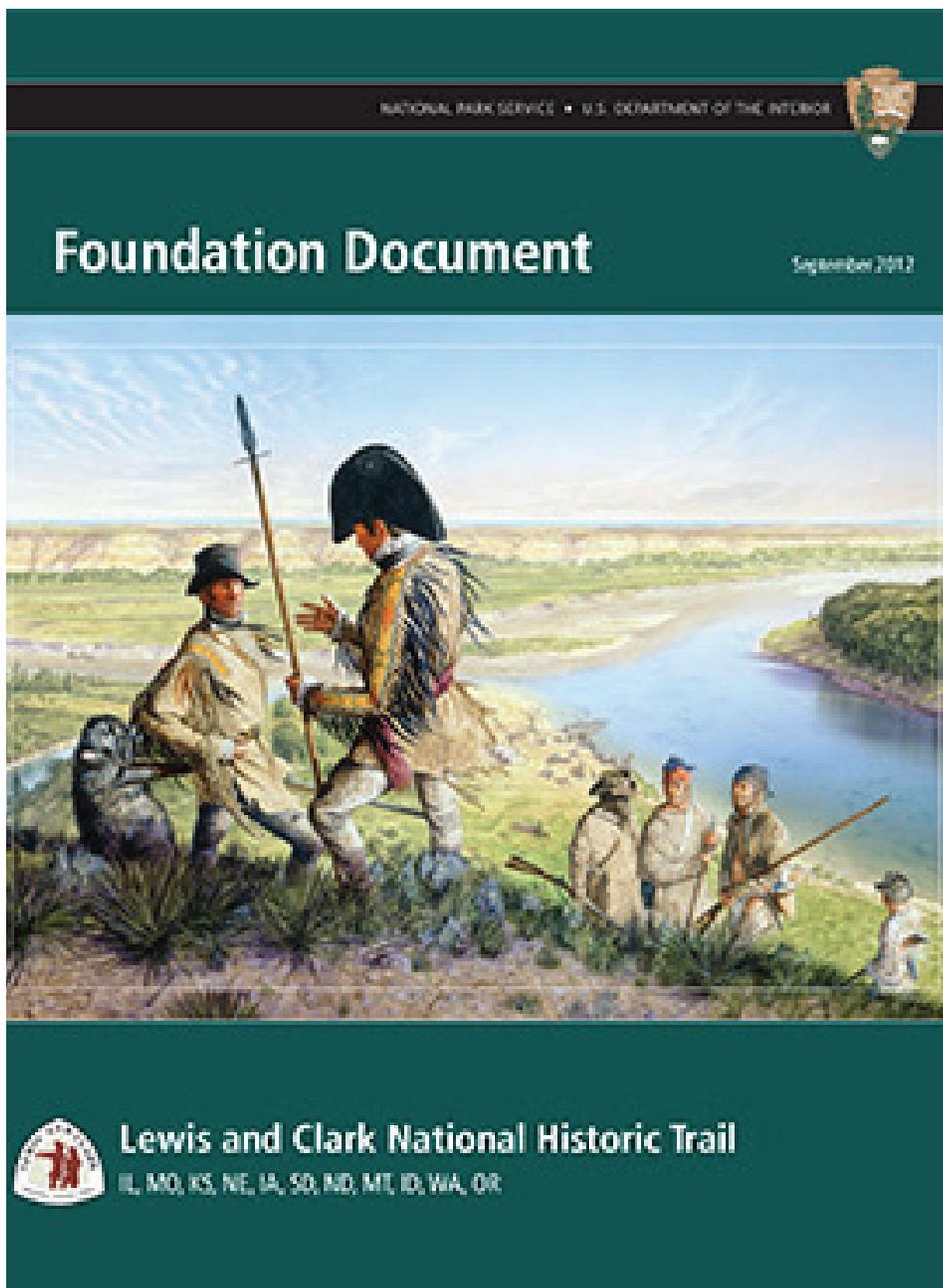
While this recognition does not confer any special legal status or benefits, it does mean that we encourage you put this on your list of “must see” sites. ■

Foundation Document Now Available

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has completed a Foundation Document. This document is a formal statement of the Trail's core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions.

The Foundation Document reflects the congressionally established purpose of the trail, reasons why trail resources and values are significant enough to warrant national trail designation, primary interpretive themes to be conveyed to visitors, any special mandates Congress may have placed on the trail, and more general mandates contained in the large body of laws and policies that apply to all national trail system units.

[Click on image to view document.](#)



To Meriwether Lewis esquire, Captain of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the United States of America.

Your situation as Secretary of the President of the United States has made you acquainted with the objects of my confidential message of Jan. 18. 1803. to the legislature: you have seen the act they passed, which, tho' expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction those objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

Instructions for ascertaining by celestial observations the geography of the country, thro' which you will pass, have been already provided. Light articles for barter, & presents among the Indians, arms for your attendants, say for from 10. to 12. men, boats, tents, & other travelling apparatus, with ammunition, medicine, surgical instruments & provisions you will have prepared with such aids as the Secretary at War can yield in his department; & from him also you will receive authority to engage among our troops, by voluntary agreement, the number of attendants above mentioned, over whom you, as their commanding officer, are invested with all the powers the laws give in such a case.

Little Known Facts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

by Dr. H. Carl Camp

President Jefferson Vetoes Lewis's Risky Excursion

In a long letter to Meriwether Lewis on June 20, 1803, President Jefferson presented in great detail his instructions and expectations for the upcoming expedition into the trans-Mississippi wilderness. Shorn of the multitude of details, the following oft-quoted passage from that letter succinctly summarizes the central idea behind the venture.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such stream of it, as, by it's course and communication with the waters of the acific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce.

The president's voracious appetite for all manner of factual, observable data is amply on display in this remarkable document. Submerged in the welter of details was a subsidiary aspect of the mission that has been largely ignored by later observers, but it obviously did not escape the attention of Mr. Jefferson's ambitious protégé. About midway through the letter, the reader encounters this additional assignment:

Altho' your route will be along the channel of the Missouri, yet you will endeavor to inform yourself, by inquiry, of the character & extent of the country watered by it's branches, & especially on it's Southern side. But if you can learn any thing certain of the most

Northern source of the Missisipi, & of it's position relatively to the lake of the woods, it will be interesting to us.

Following a series of frustrating delays in Pittsburgh, Lewis had pushed off down the drought-shrunken Ohio on August 31, 1803, with a temporary crew of 11 aboard a 55-foot keelboat and a pirogue. After battling and overcoming a succession of progress-blocking shoals over the ensuing weeks, Lewis and his men were in Cincinnati by October 3rd. There they rested from their strenuous labors for about a week. Lewis finally had time to think about his prospects for advancing the objectives of the expedition. At the conclusion of a long letter to the president, his politically attuned and ever-dutiful former secretary announced the following plan to make up for lost time.

As this Session of Congress has commenced earlyer than usual, and as from a variety of incidental circumstances my progress has been unexpectedly delayed, and feeling as I do in the most anxious manner a wish to keep them in a good humour on the subject of the expedition in which I am engaged, I have concluded to make a tour this winter on horse-back of some hundred miles through the most interesting portion ad-joining my winter establishment; perhaps it may be up the Canceze River and towards Santafee, at all events it will bee on the South side of the Missouri. Should I find that Mr. Clark can with propriety also leave the party, I will prevail on him also to undertake a similar excurtion through some other portion of the country, which, if it does not produce a con-viction of the utility of this project, will at least procure the further toleration of the expedition.

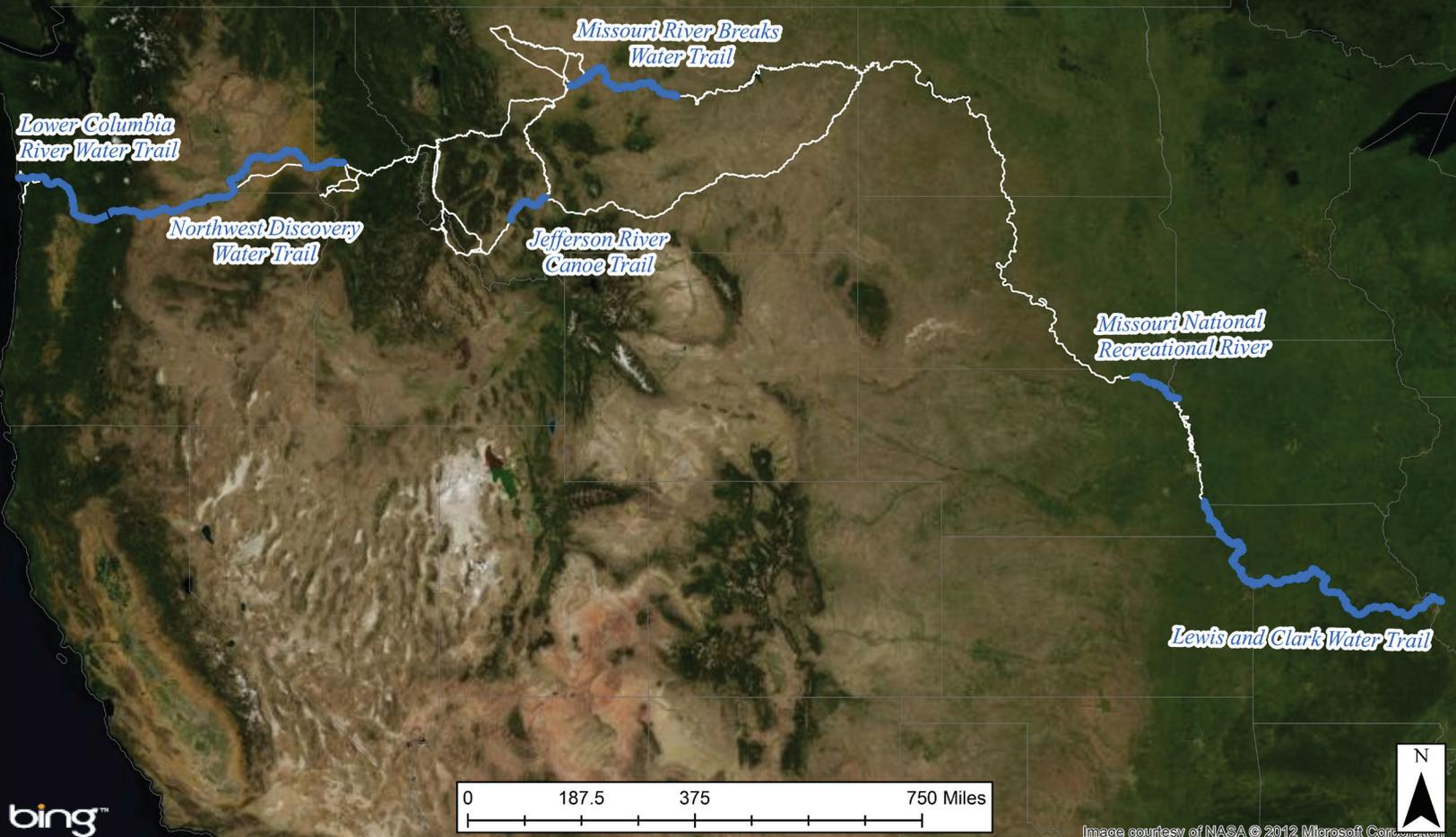
Taking alarm from the risks implicit in such a venture, particularly that of going into Spanish-held territory in the direction of Santa Fe, the president responded with these orders on November 16th:

...you must not undertake the winter excursion which you propose in yours of Oct. 3. Such an excursion will be more dangerous than the main expedition up the Missouri, & would, by an accident to you, hazard our main object, which since the acquisition of Louisiana, interests every body in the highest degree. The object of your mission is single, the direct water communication from sea to sea formed by the bed of the Missouri & perhaps the Oregon. ... neither of you should be exposed to the risques by going off of your line.

The president, of course, had planted the idea of gathering reliable information about the country drained by the Missouri River's tributaries in his original instructions. However, he took a more cautious stance once the expedition was proceeding toward its ultimate jumping-off point at the mouth of the Missouri. On their commander-in-chief's orders, Lewis and Clark would not deviate from the designated line of march – at least, not until the return journey when they divided the Corps of Discovery into two contingents in order to explore the Marias and the Yellowstone. ■



VIP Dr. H. Carl Camp.



The Trailhead

Water Trails - An Authentic Experience

by Neal Bedlan, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Traveling by river was the primary mode of transportation for the Corps of Discovery Expedition. Today, it is hard to find a better way to experience the Trail like Lewis and Clark than being on the river. Currently, one can find six different water trails on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, covering over 1,373 river miles.

Even if you do not have the paddling equipment, most water trails have information on where to rent canoes or kayaks. No

experience is necessary to enjoy a water trail – there are plenty of professional outfitters to choose from who provide paddling services for individuals and groups. If you are comfortable planning your own water adventure, check out the great mapping tools on the water trail websites to help plan your route.

If you are interested in learning more about water trails or how to establish one in your area, contact me at neal_bedlan@nps.gov. ■

Missouri River Water Trail	550	Missouri National Rec River	78
Jefferson River Water Trail	83	Northwest Discovery Water Trail	367
Lower Columbia River Water Trail	146	Missouri River Breaks BLM	149

American Trails
21st International Trails Symposium
Hulet Hornbeck Youth Scholarship Program
April 14-17, 2013

Fort McDowell Yavapai Radisson Resort, Arizona



Through funds provided by generous sponsors, American Trails is proud to offer 20 scholarships for the American Trails Hulet Hornbeck Fund to youth between the ages of 18-25 to attend the 21st International Trails Symposium held at Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Radisson Resort near Fountain Hills, Arizona. In addition to attending the Symposium, chosen scholarship winners will experience a one-day field trip immersion focused on all types of recreation trails and resource management issues. They will work on a service project, network with Symposium participants, and absorb and contribute to the overall Symposium experience. Volunteer mentors will be available during the Symposium to introduce youth participants to professionals at the Symposium and provide information about job and career opportunities in conservation and resource management. This experience will aid in developing new trail and natural resource stewards and leaders for the future.



The American Trails "Hulet Hornbeck" Youth Scholarship Fund will provide unique training and mentoring opportunities to inspire young adults to choose a career path so they, too, can leave a lasting legacy on the world— as Hulet did. Scholarship candidates should be youth who have an interest in conservation and/or outdoor recreation and are interested in pursuing more learning, and possibly career paths, in natural resource management. Scholarship funds will cover the cost of Symposium registration, flights, ground transportation, shared lodging at Saguaro Lake Ranch, and meals. Scholarship recipients are expected to arrive in Phoenix on April 13th for a meet-and-greet dinner. The following day will be spent participating in outdoor activities such as hiking, kayaking, and mountain biking in addition to meeting with agencies' staff and nonprofit and business owners involved in outdoor recreation and resource management. A dinner to kick off the Symposium will be held later that night. Scholarship recipients are expected to participate fully in the Symposium, including a presentation session related to youth and outdoor recreation, then enjoy a wrap up dinner at Saguaro Lake Ranch on Wednesday night, and depart on April 18th.



To apply for a scholarship, please send your resume (including volunteer/work experience), at least one letter of recommendation, and a short essay (250 words or less) including the following:



1. A short biography reflecting your trails experience and/or interest in conservation and/or outdoor recreation.
2. Why you would be an ideal candidate for a scholarship, based on the information provided in this announcement.
3. What you hope to take away from the Symposium and intentions for furthering your career within the trails world.

Please include contact information so we may reach you. Your essay should be sent to Cate Bradley at its2013youth@gmail.com. Scholarship requests must be submitted by email no later than **January 7**. The Scholarship Review Committee will make the decisions and successful recipients can expect to be notified by **February 4**.

For additional information or questions, please email its2013youth@gmail.com. Learn more about the "Hulet Hornbeck" Youth Scholarship Fund at <http://americantrails.org/2013/hulet.html>. Learn more about the 2013 International Trails Symposium at www.AmericanTrails.org/2013.

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