



# THE TRAIL COMPANION

a Newsletter of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



The Story of  
Chachalu

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Tracing the courses of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail stretches through 11 states. The Trail winds over mountains, along rivers, through plains and high deserts, and extends to the wave-lapped Pacific coast. In this diversity of landscapes, visitors to the Trail create their own journeys of discovery.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL  
601 Riverfront Drive  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Phone  
402 661-1804 - visitor center  
402 661-1814 - administration

E-mail [lecl\\_information@nps.gov](mailto:lecl_information@nps.gov)  
Internet [www.nps.gov/lecl](http://www.nps.gov/lecl)

 **Facebook**  
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## THE TRAIL COMPANION

**Acting Superintendent,** Dan Wiley

### Columns:

**Trailhead,** Neal Bedlan

**Trailscares,** Ryan Cooper

**Partner Portrait,** Karla Sigala

**Guest Contributor,** Darian Kath

Would you like to contribute an article or feature to *The Trail Companion*? Share the good work you are doing.

We will be happy to accept your article for consideration in future issues. *The Trail Companion* is published quarterly in February, May, August, and November.

Please contact the Editor, Karla Sigala at: [lecl\\_communications@nps.gov](mailto:lecl_communications@nps.gov)

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Lewis and Clark State Park  
Weston, Missouri

# Together We Make a Difference Awareness and Experience Go Hand in Hand

The Corps of Discovery had a civil mission: to find and map a water route for commerce. They had a scientific mission: to identify and describe what was out there in the way of people, rivers, terrain, plants, animals, and minerals. The Corps did an excellent job of carrying out those missions. People today and in the future must be aware of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in order to get out and experience that which was described and still exists in the Trail corridor.

Congress saw fit to designate the Trail from the mouth of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Columbia River in 1978. The managers and staff of the Trail feel the work we do is critical to the continued existence of the Trail. Our mission is to: *commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the identification; protection; interpretation; public use and enjoyment; and preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the expedition and its place in history.* People today and in the future must be aware that the Trail commemorates the exploration and documentation of the Louisiana Purchase and beyond to the Pacific Ocean.

I thank each of you for the good work you do in providing awareness and opportunities to vicariously experience the Trail. We at Trail headquarters cannot be successful without the many partners along the Trail that work in support of our mission. Together we make up the Lewis and Clark Trail Community. The work we do is vital to peoples' awareness and the continued existence of the Trail.

As you know, young people are the future of the Trail. We must give them the chance to share in our love of the Trail so future generations will have awareness and experience opportunities. I challenge each of you, the Trail Community, to take it to the next level, to bump up your game, and focus your efforts to bring about awareness and outdoor experiences to more and more of our young people. Proceed on!

Long live the Trail and all its resources. ●

## DAN WILEY

Acting Superintendent

# Trailscapes Story Maps

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has recently embraced the new Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Story Map platform used to share stories using geographic information as well as online content. These lightweight, open-source applications combine web maps with multimedia and are aimed at anyone with Internet access and a curiosity about the world.

**Map-based storytelling** is perfectly suited to present information to trail visitors and offers a fun, compelling, and unique way for the public to experience and understand the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. These map applications can be viewed online using desktops, laptops, tablets, as well as mobile devices directly in a web browser without installing any special software or additional plug-ins.

So far, we have developed two types of Story Maps – Map Tours, which offer sequential, place-based narratives and Map Swipes, which offer a comparison of two or more maps. ESRI offers many other types of Story Map applications, which we hope to explore and develop in the future.

You can view the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Story Maps on the National Park Service ArcGIS Online site at <http://nps.maps.arcgis.com>. Several Story Maps are available in the Featured Maps section or can be found by searching the keywords “Lewis and Clark.”

Many of our maps are also available in the Featured Galleries section of the ESRI Story Maps site at <http://storymaps.arcgis.com>.

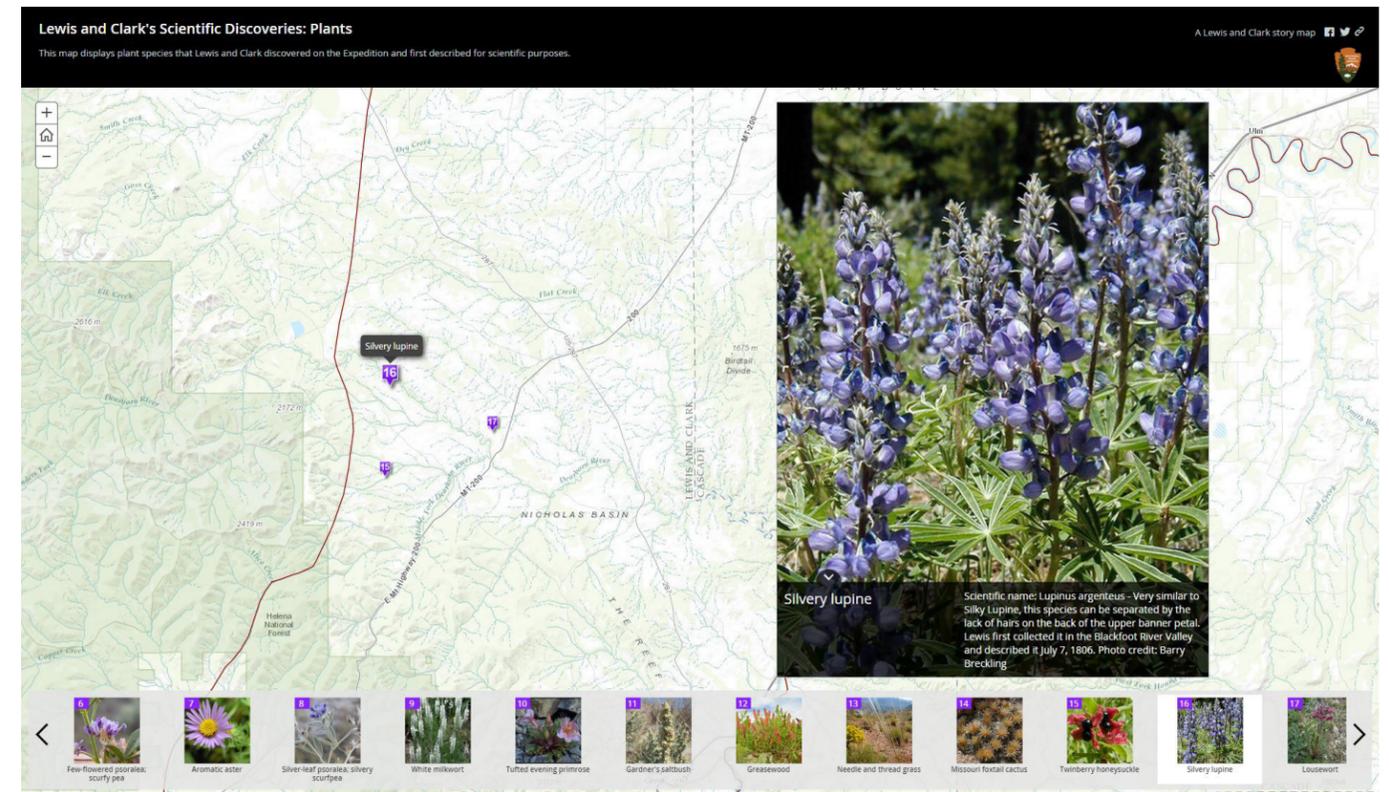
**RYAN M. COOPER**  
Geographer

## What Is A Story Map?

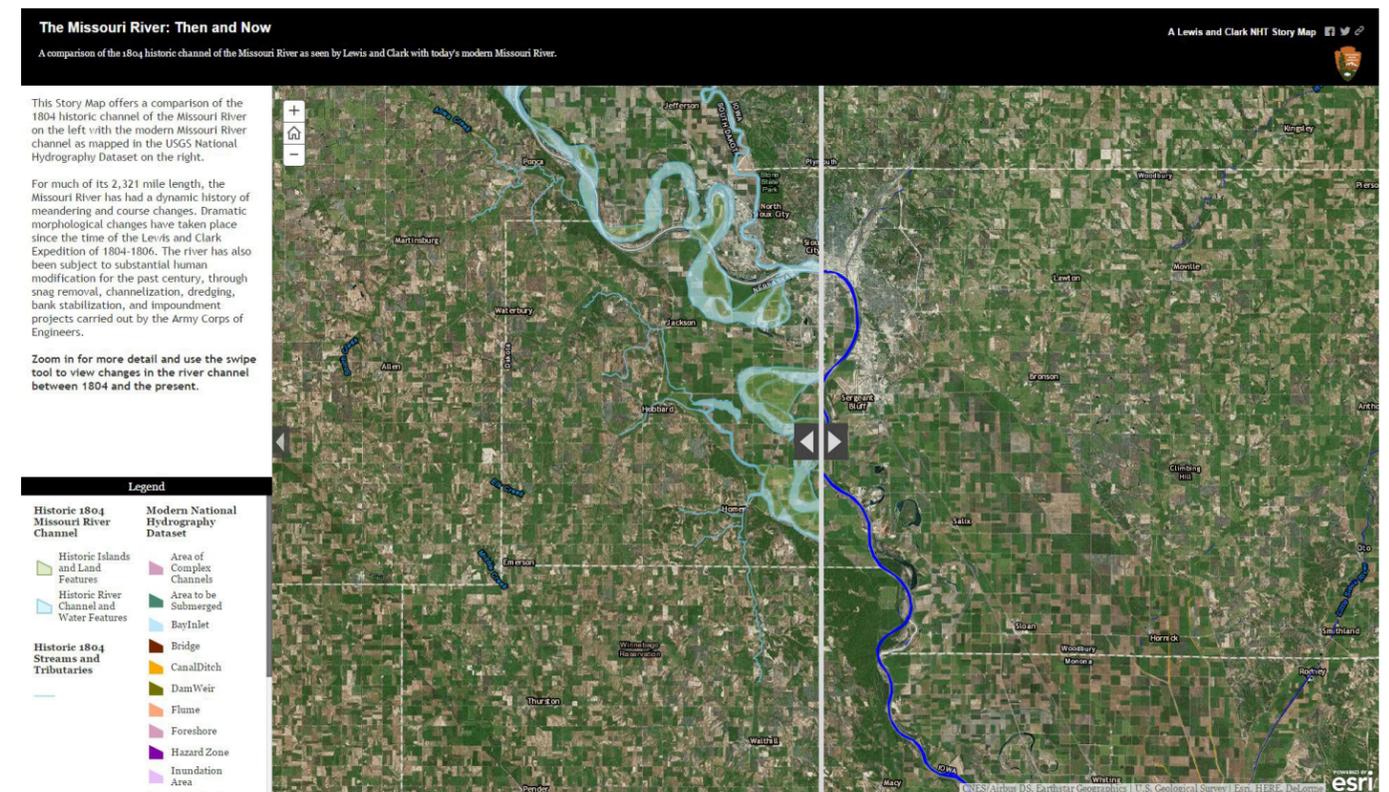
*Story maps use geography as a means of organizing and presenting information.*

*They tell the story of a place, event, issue, trend, or pattern in a geographic context.*

*They combine interactive maps with other rich content—text, photos, video, and audio—within user experiences that are basic and intuitive.*



*Lewis and Clark's Scientific Discoveries: Plants* is a map application that displays plant species that Lewis and Clark first described for scientific purposes during the Expedition. Link for this map: <http://bit.ly/1ry6Q0l>



*The Missouri River: Then and Now* Story Map is a unique web application that uses the swipe tool to view changes in the river channel between 1804 and the present. Link for this map: <http://bit.ly/1mqhtuD>

# The Trailhead

## High Potential Historic Route Segments Coming Soon

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Trail) is making great progress in identifying *High Potential Historic Sites*. To capitalize on that momentum, the Trail staff is beginning the process of identifying *High Potential Route Segments* (Route Segments), which are based on recreation. As Trail staff begins this process of identifying Route Segments, we would like to introduce you to the concept.

The National Trails System Act (the Act), as amended states,

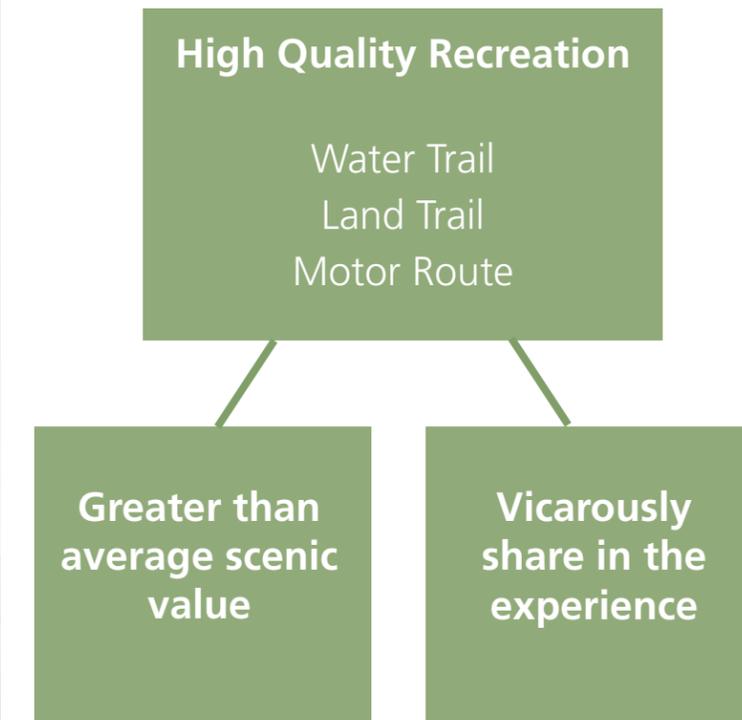
*High potential route segments are those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route.*

Since segments are based on recreation opportunities along the Trail, the types of potentially eligible segments are those that are near the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and **that have a greater than average recreational component** based on a water, surface and/or motor route. If a water trail, surface trail or motor route provides for greater than average scenic value or affords an opportunity to vicariously share in the experience, then the segment may be identified as a High Potential Route Segment. In the near future more information will be made available.

**NEAL BEDLAN**  
Outdoor Recreation Planner



### Concept Visual



# Little Known Facts

## About the Lewis & Clark Expedition

### Looks like *S-e-a-m-o-n* to Me

Like Alexander Mackenzie before him, Meriwether Lewis took a dog along on his transcontinental expedition in 1803-1806. None of Mackenzie's published records of his journey across Canada to the Pacific Ocean and back gave his dog's name, but the dog was clearly a valued companion to those explorers.

Lewis was almost two weeks into his journey down the Ohio River before he recorded in the journal he was keeping the presence of his Newfoundland waterdog, a special breed for which he had paid \$20 of his own money. During the course of the twenty-eight month expedition, the large but gentle dog was to prove himself a versatile hunter, a vigilant watchdog, a dedicated companion, and a constant object of fascination among the Indian tribes.

In his journal entries, Lewis most often referred to "my dog," but rarely did he do so by name. To Captain Clark and the men of the expedition, he was "Captain Lewis's dog" or, simply, "the dog." As time went by, he became "our dog" but seldom was he referred to by name. The spare comments contained in the journals kept by the co-captains and the other men provide later interpreters and commentators with the only sources of information about the role Lewis's dog played in the historic voyage of discovery.

The idiosyncrasies of the journal-keepers' handwriting posed difficult challenges to those who in future years would transcribe and interpret the stories they told. Early efforts to more broadly chronicle the record and

accomplishments of the expedition eventually led to wide acceptance of "Scannon" as the name of Lewis's dog. That designation was based on sparse documentation, but it came to dominate the gradually expanding body of literature bearing upon the expedition.

As a consequence of an unlikely chain of events, that interpretation was to change abruptly in 1985. The eminent Lewis and Clark scholar, Donald Jackson, was conducting research into place names conferred on various points of interest by Lewis and Clark as they made their way to the west coast and back.

He had noted a pattern of sorts in the nomenclature used by the co-captains: they tended to name places for distinctive geographic/

topographic features, significant events or occurrences, persons in positions of authority, relatives and significant others, cardinal philosophical principles, and members of the expedition itself.

At one point in his research, Jackson encountered a place name in Lewis's journal that did not at first appear to fit any of the aforementioned rubrics. Although his microcopy (as he termed it) of the journal entry was not all that distinct, the crowded interlineation read, "3 m. to the entrance of a large creek 29 yds. wide Called Seaman's Creek." There was no "Seaman" among the men of the Corps of Discovery, nor did Jackson know of any who had a connection with anyone by that name. None had a maritime background that he knew of. The creek's location as a northern tributary of the Blackfoot River did not seem to call for the use of marine imagery. Jackson noted that up to this point in the journey the dog's name had not appeared among any of the place names conferred by the co-captains. Perhaps the place name should read "Scannon's Creek." Here's Jackson in his own words:

*I consulted microcopies of the journals held by the American Philosophical Society, half suspecting I would find that Seaman's Creek was actually Scannon's Creek. What I learned instead was mildly startling. The stream was named Seaman's Creek because the dog's name was Seaman.*



Jackson at this point sought verification of his discovery by requesting the library staff at the American Philosophical Society to look at the entry in question in the original journal itself, i.e., in Lewis's actual handwriting. Word came back: "It sure looks like *S-e-a-m-o-n* to me."

With this confirmation in hand, Jackson was convinced that "Scannon," in widespread use for decades, was a misnomer. He subsequently wrote up his discovery. It was published in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's quarterly journal, *We Proceeded On* (August 1985), under the title of "Call Him a Good Old Dog, But Don't Call Him Scannon." From that time forward Seaman gradually eclipsed Scannon in the burgeoning body of literature about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The name switch is now confirmed by usage in Gary E. Moulton's definitive 13-volume edition of the Lewis and Clark journals.

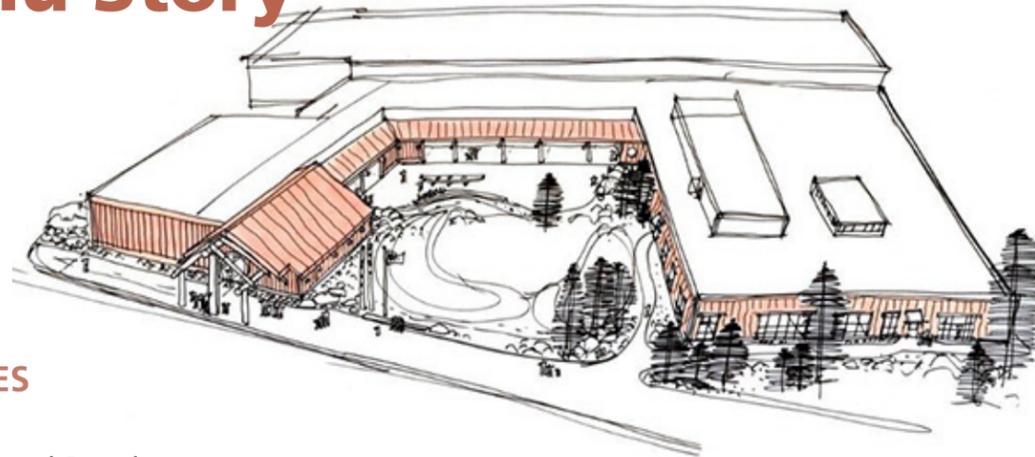
#### SOURCES:

Donald Jackson, "Call Him a Good Old Dog, But Don't Call Him Scannon," *We Proceeded On* (August 1985: Great Falls, MT: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation).

Gary E. Moulton, ed., *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, 13 volumes (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press 1983-2001), Vol. 8

**H. CARL CAMP, Ph.D.**  
Volunteer, Retired

# The Chachalu Story



## THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRAND RONDE

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde consists of 27 tribes and bands from western Oregon. Removed to the reservation in 1856, the member tribes signed seven treaties that were ratified by Congress. The tribes lived at the reservation and integrated together for 100 years. In 1954 the tribe was terminated by Congress. In the 1960s most of our languages and culture was effected by not having a tribal center. In the 1970s the tribe organized for restoration and in 1983 the tribe was restored. Today, tribe is still striving to restore its culture and Chachalu, the tribe's new museum and cultural center is a big step forward in this effort.

## THE CHACHALU STORY

The Yamhill Kalapuya people called this place Chachalu, which translates to "place of the burnt timbers"; a massive forest fire burned through the Grand Ronde Valley shortly before the time of Relocation in 1856.

*This vision of the Museum is to tell the story of the resiliency of the land and of the people who have lived here since time immemorial.*

The land, once devastated by fire, is now revitalized with healthy forests and abundant wildlife. Our salmon have once again returned to our streams; the Grand Ronde people, once uprooted from their various homelands and then Terminated by the federal government,

are renewed through Restoration. This is a center for cultural activity where the Tribe's stories, history, and culture continue to be practiced and shared.

## MUSEUM PHASE 1

In 2011, the Tribe purchased the more than 8-acre Grand Ronde Middle School site from the Willamina School District with a plan to properly convert the facility to a museum and cultural center. Phase 1 of Chachalu, which is now complete, renovated the existing building to accommodate the majority of cultural programs and services. This phase focused on providing an archival collection storage and processing area, an archaeological lab, and an artifact quarantine room. A reception area includes a temporary exhibit space. In addition, an expanded parking area provides access to the archival collections area.

The front entrance models the Tribe's traditional plankhouse culture, constructed of cedar planks in the traditional style with carvings by Tribal artists coming soon. This entry introduces visitors to the Tribe's culture and provides an inviting storytelling entry to the museum.



Phase I opened on June 5th, 2014, and the Programs of the Land and Culture Department have continued to manage the operations of the museum. Department operating hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. while the exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The exhibit was constructed using a combination of grant and tribal funds.

The National Park Service, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail provided technical and financial assistance to the tribe to create the portion of the exhibit which addresses the early history of the tribe and interactions with early explorers.

This grant combined with grants from Spirit Mountain Community Fund and Oregon Cultural trust, purchased all of the exhibit cases and materials to tell the story of the tribe.

For more information visit:  
[www.grandronde.org/chachalu-museum](http://www.grandronde.org/chachalu-museum)

**DAVID G. LEWIS, Ph.D.**

Tribal Historian  
Manager of the Cultural Exhibits and Archives  
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde



# Partner Portrait

Vicki Richmond  
Healthy Rivers Partnership



Executive Director Vicki Richmond on the rooftop of Healthy Rivers Partnership headquarters overlooking the Missouri River.

Program Manager Larry O'Donnell introduces Dr. Papoulias during the Big Muddy Speaker Series.

What happens when you combine pure energy, positive thinking, and a love for rivers? You get a powerhouse advocate like Vicki Richmond, Executive Director of **Healthy Rivers Partnership**. For over 20 years, Vicki has been a champion for the health of rivers in her community. She has taken on projects that seemed unconquerable and made them a success, such as riparian restoration, water quality, and river cleanups.

Based in Kansas City, Vicki has become a good friend of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail – she immediately identified shared goals in our missions and we have found ways to work together. Vicki, we salute you!

Healthy Rivers Partnership (HRP) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to *connect people to their rivers and rivers to their communities* and is entirely dependent on volunteers to make this happen. On any given summer day you will see a group of students in boats floating down the Missouri River for a hands-on and immersive water education experience. Participants get to learn about Kansas City's history, ecology, and biology and about how the river has influenced their city.

Catch Vicki on a weekend alongside Program Manager Larry O'Donnell and they will be on a barge coordinating a river clean up. Under their leadership, volunteers have removed tons of garbage from both the Missouri and Blue Rivers.

Last month Jill Hamilton-Anderson and I had the pleasure of visiting with Vicki at the headquarters of HRP, located along the Missouri River in the historic West Bottoms area of Kansas City.

The building, previously used in the cattle business, has been transformed into an eclectic classroom, meeting space, art gallery, and office space.

That day, Healthy Rivers Partnerships was hosting the Big Muddy Speaker Series and we had the great fortune of attending a presentation by Dr. Papoulias. This is just one more way HRP shows its support of river issues.

The speaker series takes place in Kansas City, Columbia, Rocheport, and St. Charles, Missouri. I visit the Big Muddy Speaker Series website at [www.bigmuddyspeakers.org](http://www.bigmuddyspeakers.org) for information on upcoming presentations.

I left Vicki that day energized and hopeful. Her positive attitude and enthusiasm are contagious!

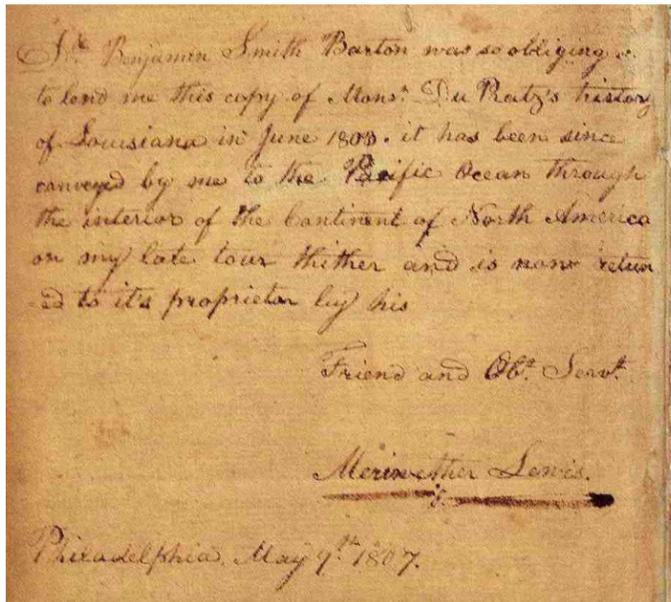
For more information visit: [www.healthyriverpartnership.com](http://www.healthyriverpartnership.com)

**KARLA V. SIGALA**  
Interpretive Specialist

# Where is it Now?

## Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz Reference Book

Captain Meriwether Lewis took several reference books along for the Expedition. Among the most famous carried by him was Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz's, *The History of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina*. Lewis was lent this copy by his Philadelphia botanical mentor, Benjamin Smith Barton in June of 1803. Upon its return on May 9, 1807, Lewis wrote this inscription in the book's flyleaf:



Inscription written by Meriwether Lewis on the flyleaf of Dr. Barton's copy of *The History of Louisiana*, 1774.

*Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton was so obliging as to lend me this copy of Monsr. Du Pratz's history of Louisiana in June 1803. it has been since conveyed by me to the Pacific Ocean through the interior of the Continent of North America on my late tour thither and is now returned to its proprietor by his*

*Friend and Obt. Servt.*

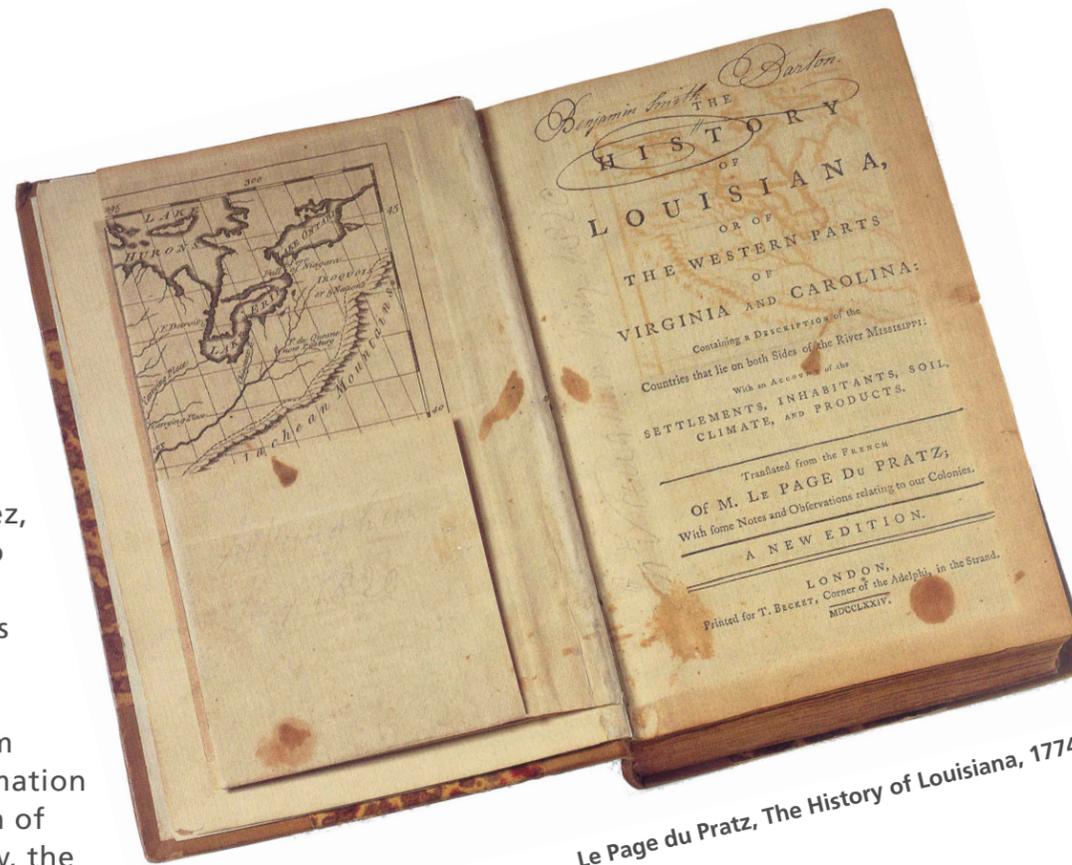
*Meriwether Lewis.*

*Philadelphia, May 9th, 1807*

Le Page du Pratz, a French citizen, first arrived in North America in 1718, living in Louisiana and Natchez, Mississippi from 1718 to 1734. Although not an explorer himself, he was intimately linked to the Natchez and Chickasaw tribes. It was from them that he based his information on the territorial region of Louisiana. Most notably, the information came from Indian explorer, Moncacht-apé, who reportedly had crossed the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific a century before Lewis and Clark. Some historians doubt the feat - its only account comes from Le Page du Pratz (Moncacht-apé makes no mention of the Rocky Mountains).

Fifteen years after leaving America, Le Page du Pratz started publishing it in installments in Paris as part of an academic journal. His memoirs, originally titled, *Histoire de la Louisiane*, would then be published as a book in 1758. However, it would not be until 1763 after the British defeated the French in the Seven Year's War that it would be translated to English in two volumes. Barton's copy was published in 1774 as one volume.

The book provided a description on the country's flora, fauna, and geographical features generally. Also, it contained two maps. These held the long-standing theories that the major western rivers came from one source point and the geography was



Le Page du Pratz, *The History of Louisiana*, 1774

symmetrical to that of the East. It was valuable in its descriptions of the Missouri River through present-day Kansas and its native inhabitants. Both Captains referenced the book in their journals (and called out its inaccuracies).

Although there are several specific books proposed to be in Lewis traveling library, this is the only definitive example. The book is currently in The Library Company of Philadelphia. It was purchased in 1823 for \$2.60 at a Philadelphia auction sale at which some books from the late Dr. Barton's library were offered.

Images courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia.

### DARIAN KATH

Interpretive Ranger  
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail  
Interpretive Center ■ US Forest Service  
Great Falls, Montana

# Rachel Daniels

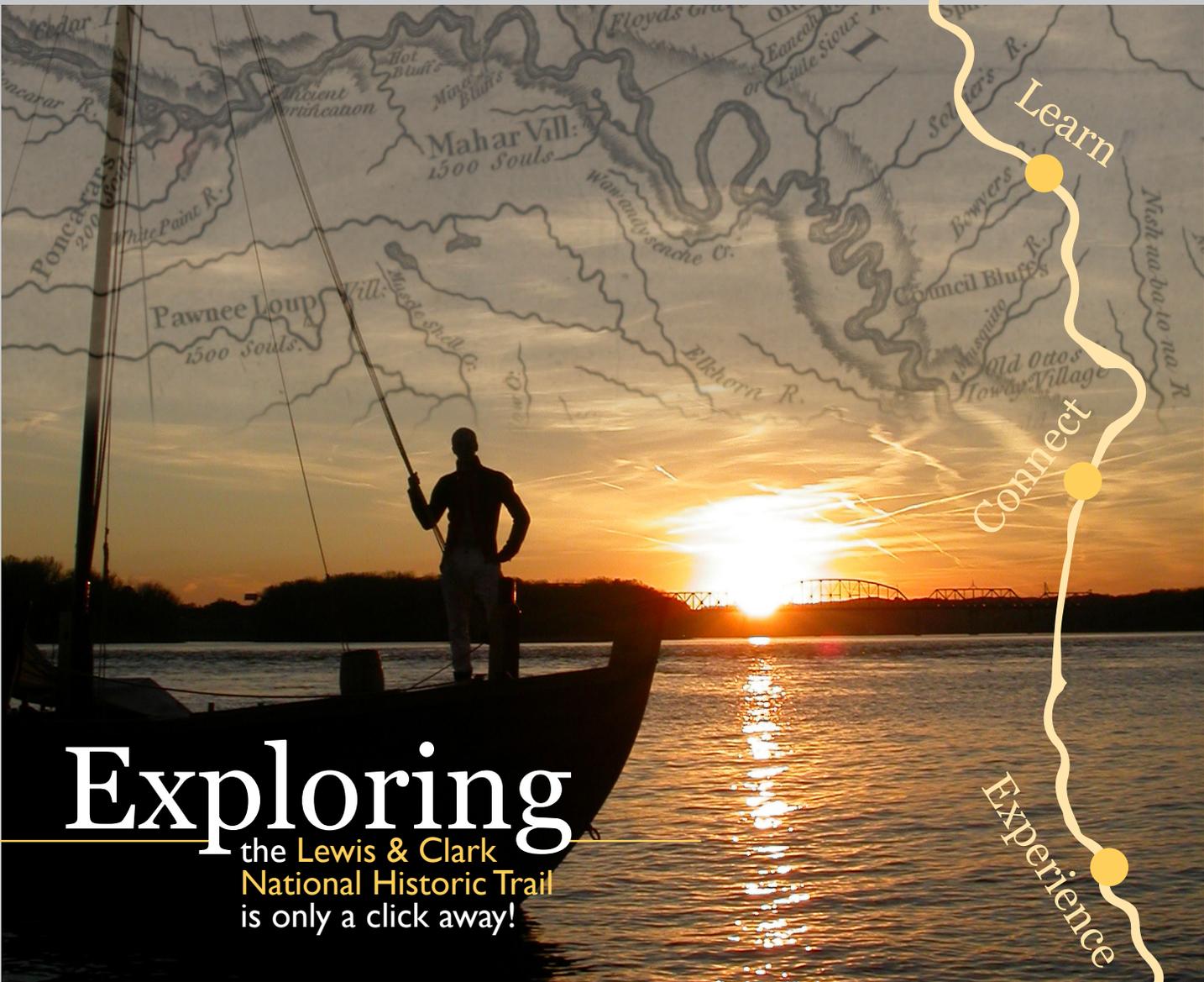
Natural Resources Program Manager



We are proud to announce Rachel Daniels' new role as the Trail's Natural Resources Program Manager. Rachel first joined the Trail as a volunteer in 2009 while completing her degree in Geography at the University of Nebraska-Omaha. In 2010, she joined the National Park Service as the Trail's Cartographic Technician, focusing on using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for environmental protection, creating map layers and GIS data for the Trail Atlas, and completing field resource inventories.

In her new position as the Natural Resources Program Manager, she hopes to continue working to protect resources and wants to become involved in habitat restoration projects along the Trail. Rachel's background in Geography and GIS skills allow her to bring a unique and holistic approach to Natural Resources Management.

Congratulations, Rachel!



# Exploring

the Lewis & Clark  
National Historic Trail  
is only a click away!



### Interactive Trail Atlas

[www.lewisandclarktrailmap.com](http://www.lewisandclarktrailmap.com)

### Mobile Trail Atlas

[lewisandclarktrailmap.mobi](http://lewisandclarktrailmap.mobi)

Personalize your exploration using this portal into the geography of the Lewis and Clark Trail. Zoom into your area of interest, choose from a variety of different map layers, display backgrounds of your choice, and create your own custom maps.



### Story Maps

[nps.maps.arcgis.com/home](http://nps.maps.arcgis.com/home)

Learn about the stories of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail through a combination of interactive maps and rich multimedia content for a unique user experience.

### Website/Email

[www.nps.gov/lecl](http://www.nps.gov/lecl)

[lecl\\_communications@nps.gov](mailto:lecl_communications@nps.gov)



### Facebook

[www.facebook.com/lewisandclarknht](http://www.facebook.com/lewisandclarknht)

Connect with unique people, places, and stories on all things Lewis and Clark by joining the Lewis and Clark community on Facebook. View and share pictures, videos, news, and content along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.



### Twitter

[www.twitter.com/LewisClarkTrail](http://www.twitter.com/LewisClarkTrail)

Want to know what's happening out on the Trail? Follow us on Twitter to find out about events, programs, and the latest news happening at our National Park Service Visitor Center in Omaha, Nebraska and across the trail.



### YouTube

[www.youtube.com/lewisandclarknhtnps](http://www.youtube.com/lewisandclarknhtnps)

Watch videos of the Trail staff and partners in action on our YouTube page.

Explore the Visitor Center in person at:

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Headquarters  
601 Riverfront Drive | Omaha, NE 68102 | 402.661.1804