My past experiences have taught me of the tremendous power that can be harnessed through partnerships and collaboration. When the National Park Service works with a diverse group of partners on a common goal, the resulting ideas and plans are far richer and better than if we had worked alone. As a person who is known to preach the virtues of partnership and collaboration, I have been frequently challenged by those who insist “it is easier to work alone and just get it done.” This may appear to be an easier approach, but work without benefit of meaningful teamwork can fall short in the long-run.

Partnerships are simply working relationships between individuals and groups who share common goals and interests. Like all relationships there are going to be differences of opinion and frustrations. By focusing on the common goals and interests, however, I have seen hundreds of partnerships overcome thousands of obstacles and achieve great things which the individual team members could never have achieved alone.

I hope to build on the great work already underway by the talented and dedicated staff at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, along with many individuals, organizations, Federal, State and local governments, and American Indian tribes who are committed to the Trail. My goal is to strengthen our existing partnerships while building new ones. I sincerely believe that the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail will be enhanced by the contributions of all who share a passion for the Trail. I very much look forward to meeting and working with you in the months and years ahead.

Mark Weekley
Superintendent
In the summer of 2009, the National Park Service partnered with Travelers’ Rest State Park to enhance the volunteer program. To date, Travelers’ Rest is one of the few sites in the nation with physical confirmation of the Corps of Discovery’s visit. The Travelers’ Rest volunteer program focuses on place-based education and interpretation. The volunteers of Traveler’s Rest are the backbone of the interpretive experience. The National Park Service provided funds for supplies, uniforms and recognition of the volunteers.

During the summer season, six regular and two occasional volunteers were recruited. These numbers were the highest for new volunteers since 2004, when the park was in its infancy and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial loomed on the horizon. The new volunteers, representing a diversity of ages and backgrounds, were active and engaged in the programs presented throughout the busy season.

As a result of suggestions made by the volunteers, a series of monthly festivals were created. The volunteers played a crucial role in the programming of the festivals. Each month, the volunteers provided more than 50% of scheduled programming as well as assisting in event management, informal interpretation and visitor services.

The volunteers at Travelers’ Rest are dedicated and knowledgeable people involved with the success of the park’s programs. Over the past year these volunteers have presented programs on a number of topics and performed a variety of demonstrations which have helped park visitors more fully understand the rich history of Travelers’ Rest.

These programs and demonstrations helped reach local residents who had not come to the park before or who had forgotten about it after the close of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. With the new programs, the park saw a 40% increase in visitation. Through the creation of new programs and outreach to new audiences, the volunteers and staff at Travelers’ Rest are keeping the stories of Lewis and Clark alive.

For more information contact Travelers’ Rest State Park at (406) 273-4253
http://www.travelersrest.org/
Nichole McHenry
Volunteer Program Manager
The Trailhead

In August I attended the kick-off event for the Missouri River Water Trail. The event was well attended. Many people were excited about this great new recreational opportunity on the Missouri National Recreational River and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Below is an article that I’d like to share with you. It is accurate and descriptive; written by Jerry Wilson, author of Waiting for Coyote’s Call: An Eco-Memoir from the Missouri River Bluff. The pictures were taken by Tim Cowman, Director of the Missouri River Institute, University of South Dakota and the main force behind the newly developed water trail. Enjoy the story and I hope to see you out experiencing the trail.

Neal Bedlan, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Floating the Missouri River Water Trail by Jerry Wilson

On Saturday morning the Missouri River was filled with boats. Eighty-seven people from four states and many locales, and two dogs—Sparky and Emma—launched kayaks and canoes and other non-motorized crafts at Mulberry Bend south of Vermillion, and paddled eleven miles to Bolton, also known as Chaney’s Landing, west of Elk Point, SD. Thus the Missouri River Water Trail was officially inaugurated (www.mnrrwatertrail.org).

Actually we were a few millennia late. Presumably people have moved themselves and their goods up, down and across the great river for thousands of years. And when Lewis and Clark followed the water trail from St. Louis to its head in the Rocky Mountains in 1804, the river was already a major thoroughfare for people of many native tribes, as well as for Euro-American adventurers, trappers and traders. The August 29 trip down the river was merely the initiation of the newly-designated canoe and kayak trail, mapped by the University of South Dakota-based Missouri River Institute, the National Park Service and several other organizations. It was fitting that the float trip began on the Nebraska shore and ended in South Dakota; the Missouri forms the boundary between the two states for over 100 miles. Seventy-eight of those miles are the still-free-flowing stretches of river from Fort Randall Dam to Running Water and from Gavins Point Dam to Ponca State Park. The 59-mile segment below Yankton was designated a National Recreational River and added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 1978.

Perhaps never in the history of this stretch of river has the Missouri seen so many boats at one time. The majority were one-person kayaks, sharing the river with two-cockpit kayaks, canoes, foot-peddled kayaks, even a home-built sailboat, crafts of every imaginable shape, color and size. But all were people-powered, aided by current and wind. Voyagers enjoyed a crisp late summer morning filled with songbirds and a blue sky punctuated by great blue herons and a bald eagle. The idea of developing a “trail” on the Missouri, including identified launch and take-out points and primitive campsites, has been the dream of river enthusiasts for years. With cooperation of the National Park Service, the Missouri River Institute and the Vermillion-based Living River Group of the Sierra Club, the trail is now official. Besides these organizations, trail sponsors include South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, Nebraska Game and Parks, Missouri River Futures, the South Dakota Canoe and Kayak Association, the Izaak Walton League and the City of Yankton.

At 2,320 miles, the Missouri is one of North America’s longest rivers. But most of the upper Missouri has been converted to reservoirs by six huge dams, and the river has been straightened and channelized for barge traffic from Sioux City to St. Louis. As the longest remaining natural stretch, our piece of the Missouri has unique protection by the National Park Service, a place where outdoor enthusiasts of future generations can experience a river not so different from that plied by Lewis and Clark and by countless generations of native peoples.

Read more of Jerry Wilson’s observations of nature along and near the Missouri River on his blog, http://coyotescall.wordpress.com

Photos by Tim Cowman
Little Known Facts about the Lewis and Clark Expedition by Dr. H. Carl Camp

MERRIWEATHER Lewis and William Clark are deservedly famous for their remarkable, 28-month voyage of discovery across the North American continent to the Pacific Ocean and back (1804-1806). But they were not the first white men to accomplish that feat. Alexander Mackenzie, an employee of Great Britain’s Northwest Company, took a 10-man exploring party across Canada by birch bark canoe to the Pacific and back in 1793 – more than a decade before Lewis and Clark. He and his party completed the arduous journey in a little less than four months without a casualty. Mackenzie, probably with the help of a ghost writer, finally published his diary of the journey in 1801. President Thomas Jefferson, always the bibliophile, obtained the book and read it at Monticello in the summer of 1802 along with his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis. Its contents rekindled Jefferson’s long-held ambition to send an American expedition across the continent to the “waters of the Pacific Ocean.” As they say, the rest is history.

Happy New Year

Fort Clatsop

This morning I was awoke at an early hour by the discharge of a volley of small arms, which were fired by our party in front of our quarters to usher in the new year; this was the only mark of respect which we had in our power to pay this celebrated day. Our repast of this day, tho’ better than that of Christmas, consisted principally in the anticipation of the 1st day of January 1807, when in the bosom of our friends we hope to participate in the mirth and hilarity of the day, and when with the zest given by the recollection of the present, we shall completely, both mentally and corporally, enjoy the repast which the hand of civilization has prepared for us. At present we were content with eating our boiled Elk and wappetoe, and solacing our thirst with our only beverage pure water. Two of our hunters who set out this morning returned in the evening having killed two bucks elk; they presented Capt. Clark and myself each a marrow-bone and tongue, on which we supped.

Captain Meriwether Lewis - January 1, 1806

2010 Challenge Cost Share Accepting Applications

We are happy to announce that the 2010 Challenge Cost Share Program is open for business and accepting applications for projects until February 20, 2010.

Although this increases paperwork for the application process it will reduce the long lag time between project acceptance and the project start date.

We anticipate awarded projects will start by early summer. Projects must have a completion date no later than September 30, 2011.

One of the biggest challenges associated with the granting process is the dwindling supply of funding available to the Challenge Cost Share Program. This funding is allocated to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail from the National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Program and National Trails Office. Each year these amounts get smaller in size. This is not due to lack of popularity of the program or quality of projects, but rather the opposite. An increasing demand for funds for more and more program areas across the National Park Service require us to “share the wealth” with a larger group of people every year.

We are pleased at the success of the program nationwide and will keep doing our part to fund the incredibly successful work that you, our partners, are doing every year.

I have been most fortunate to work with such a talented and friendly group of partner organizations and I always look forward to your calls, reports, and photos. Your amazing work in communicating the Lewis and Clark story is greatly appreciated.

Lee Smith
Administrative Officer

Go to www.nps.gov/lecl and follow the links to the FY2010 Challenge Cost Share Program for information about the application process.

GREETINGS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR from the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Administrative Staff.

We are happy to announce that the 2010 Challenge Cost Share Program is open for business and accepting applications for projects until February 20, 2010.

The Trail’s Challenge Cost Share Program is constantly in a state of change. We are actively trying to stay ahead of these changes to meet the needs of our partners while balancing the mission of the Trail and the legal responsibilities associated with federal funding.

Based on feedback from you we have extended the application period and we have standardized the application process so that all awardees will be prepared to enter into a cooperative agreement at the time of notification.

Go to www.nps.gov/lecl and follow the links to the FY2010 Challenge Cost Share Program for information about the application process.
**Technical Team Directory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carol McBryant</td>
<td>Chief - Interpretation, Education, Volunteer Services</td>
<td>402-661-1818, <a href="mailto:carol_mcbryant@nps.gov">carol_mcbryant@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management, partnerships, planning, and visitor services coordination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karla Sigala</td>
<td>Interpretive Specialist</td>
<td>402-661-1826, <a href="mailto:karla_sigala@nps.gov">karla_sigala@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretive media, design, writing, training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Hamilton-Anderson</td>
<td>Education Specialist</td>
<td>402-661-1824, <a href="mailto:jill_hamilton-anderson@nps.gov">jill_hamilton-anderson@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programming; curricula review, alignment and assessment, training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichole McHenry</td>
<td>Volunteer Program Manager</td>
<td>402-661-1810, <a href="mailto:nichole_mchenry@nps.gov">nichole_mchenry@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volunteer recruitment, management, and training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dick Basch</td>
<td>American Indian Liaison</td>
<td>503-861-4404, <a href="mailto:richard_basch@nps.gov">richard_basch@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Relations, Tribal Resources &amp; Contacts, Cultural Diversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Wiley</td>
<td>Chief - Integrated Resources Stewardship</td>
<td>402-661-1830, <a href="mailto:dan_wiley@nps.gov">dan_wiley@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination of resource-based programs and projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Smith</td>
<td>Administrative Officer</td>
<td>402-661-1808, <a href="mailto:lee_smith@nps.gov">lee_smith@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Challenge Cost Share, Finance, Contracting &amp; Agreements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Burmeister</td>
<td>Administrative Technician</td>
<td>402-661-1828, <a href="mailto:dennis_burmeister@nps.gov">dennis_burmeister@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Challenge Cost Share, Agreements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neal Bedlan</td>
<td>Outdoor Recreation Planner</td>
<td>402-661-1816, <a href="mailto:neal_bedlan@nps.gov">neal_bedlan@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreation opportunities and access, auto tour route and water trails, safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denise Nelson</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Specialist</td>
<td>402-661-1812, <a href="mailto:denise_nelson@nps.gov">denise_nelson@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resource protection, NEPA &amp; NHPA compliance; Planning, PEPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Cooper</td>
<td>Geographer/Geographic Information Systems Specialist</td>
<td>402-661-1868, <a href="mailto:ryan_cooper@nps.gov">ryan_cooper@nps.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human land use, mapping, landscape modeling, GIS support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Happy Trails**

The staff at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail would like to take this opportunity to bid farewell to Cultural Resource Specialist Andrew S. Veech, Ph.D. In January, Andrew relocated to Santa Fe, New Mexico to work as an archeologist for the National Park Service Intermountain Region Archeology Program. During Andrew’s two years with the Trail, he contributed significantly to Trail cultural resource identification and protection efforts and was successful in forging meaningful relationships with several Tribes. It was due in large part to his boundless enthusiasm and initiative, coupled with his deep interest in Tribal history and culture that several projects came to fruition.

Andrew collaborated with the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska on a project to map their traditional homelands and places of significance in an effort to help reconnect the Omaha with their ancestral history.

His expertise was also drawn upon this past year to assist in a project to protect ancient earth lodges located on Cheyenne River Sioux lands in South Dakota. Most recently, Andrew coordinated a field survey of a significant village of the Otoe-Missouria in Chariton County, Missouri. Several Otoe-Missouria Tribal elders traveled from their reservation lands in Oklahoma to participate and offer insight into tribal oral history about this important site.

It is our sincere hope that these partnerships and others initiated by Andrew will continue to flourish in the coming years. We all wish Andrew the best of luck in his new endeavors.
A Valuable Summer of Learning

This summer at Tamástslikt Cultural Institute in Pendleton, Oregon, five students, all members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, were given the opportunity to learn skills of their ancestors and then demonstrate these skills to the visitors of the Institute. The funding for this opportunity came from a National Park Service grant.

Four of the five young persons were new to this program and had little experience with the traditional technologies they would learn and how these activities are connected to the natural world, much less how to share what they would learn with the visiting public.

Over the next several weeks, remarkable learning and sharing occurred. These students came to better understand how the natural cycles of the earth provided materials for food, shelter, clothing, storage, bedding, and luxury items for their people. They learned how and when their tribes migrated according to the seasonal round to take advantage of natural cycles. For instance, the collection of roots would begin in the spring in the foothills of the Blue Mountains, thereafter, tribes moved into the mountains to fish and to collect berries. A difficult lesson learned was that this pattern of migration for their people changed over time with contact by non-indigenous people and most recently by environmental changes.

Many materials their ancestors used to make shelter are now very difficult to find due to changes in wetland habitat. One such material is tule. Tule is a fibrous, tuberous plant filled with air pockets and tissue that provides a weather variable insulation factor by expanding when wet and contracting when dry. Tule is harvested in the late summer while green and then spread out to dry. Once dry it is sewn together in mats. These mats can be used to sit on or to sleep on, but are used also to make shelter, or tule lodges. The young staff at Tamástslikt sewed tule into mats which they used to cover their own tule lodge at the Institute. This lodge, pictured on the cover page, served as the base of their operations for the rest of the summer. Here they learned more about their culture, like the importance of eagle feathers and how American Indians are permitted, through special regulatory means, to acquire eagle feathers for ceremony and educational purposes. They progressed to learn the techniques of beadwork and medallion creation and weaving of round and flat bags with cordage made from dogbane fiber. This connected, again, the environmental changes from their ancestors’ time to present day when learning that the presence of dogbane in their area is lessening due to the abundant use of herbicides for roadside weed control.

These young stewards of Umatilla culture had conversations with visitors from all over the world about such things, things they were just learning for themselves, but from which they had a millennium of rich and long knowing. This program will continue again next year with the support of the Tamástslikt Cultural Institute (www.tamastslikt.org) and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla. There is much more to learn. Congratulations to all who helped make the summer of 2009 an enriching experience for these young people.

Visit www.tamastslikt.org for more information.

Jill Hamilton-Anderson
Education Specialist

Photos by Dallas D. Dick, Tamástslikt Cultural Institute

Jared Burns  Jasmine Cardenas Burns  Tyler Rodriguez  Viola Minthorn  Easton Powaukee
Welcome to Trailscapes, the section of The Trail Companion dedicated to exploring the geography of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. I am continually inspired by the unparalleled contributions Lewis and Clark and members of the Corps of Discovery made to the knowledge of the geography of North America.

As Lewis and Clark charted their course up the Missouri River, they painstakingly took compass bearings, estimated distances, took celestial readings, noted features, recorded observations, and created detailed maps illustrating where they had been and what they had seen. President Jefferson also charged Captain Lewis with the task of documenting the many cultural groups the Corps of Discovery would encounter.

In 1804, as the Corps of Discovery journeyed up the Missouri River, they traveled through the lands of the Omaha Tribe. Using the wealth of information documented during the expedition, the staff at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is currently engaged in collaborative research with the Omaha Tribal Historical Research Project and the Geographic Resources Center at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Our aim is to understand historic sites of importance to both Lewis and Clark history and Omaha Tribal cultural heritage. We are merging the maps and information contained in the Lewis and Clark journals with modern technologies such as geographic information systems, global positioning systems, and remote sensing. An example of this is illustrated in the map “Lewis and Clark in the Land of the Omaha Tribe” on page 9.

James D. Harlan of the Geographic Resources Center at the University of Missouri-Columbia is cartographically reconstructing the expedition of the Corps of Discovery on the historic channel of the Missouri River in order to increase the understanding of the historical geography of the lands of the Omaha Tribe. This geographic information is also being used to identify potential sites for non-intrusive archeological field investigations. During the 2009 field season, three geophysical field investigations were conducted in Washington and Thurston Counties in Nebraska. Additional fieldwork is expected to be scheduled in 2010 and we welcome any interested partners to participate in this research.

This archeology and historical geography project is just one rich example of the research partnership opportunities available with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Ryan M. Cooper
Geographer/GIS Specialist
Trail Talk

**Have you ever wanted to connect with other interpreters along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail?** Do you have a volunteer program success story to share? Are there any funding sources out there that you haven’t heard about? Would you like to hear how others work with schools and teachers? Do you need help with seasonal training? Is your bookstore in need of new products?

If you answered yes to any one of these questions, then this forum is for you. Trail Talk will be dedicated to discussing issues related to interpretation, education and volunteer services. It will serve to build a network of interpreters, informal educators, and volunteer managers across the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

We will begin this dialogue by hosting monthly conference calls, each one with a different focus. The first one will take place in March. Join Jill Hamilton-Anderson, Education Specialist; Karla Sigala, Interpretive Specialist; and Nichole McHenry, Volunteer Program Manager for opportunities to link the many dedicated visitor services personnel across the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

For conference call date, agenda, toll free number and pass code, email your contact information to: karla_sigala@nps.gov or call 402-661-1826.

---

**Cartography by Ryan M. Cooper, Geographer/Geographic Information Systems Specialist, showing the journey of the Corps of Discovery through the lands of the Omaha Tribe. Map created using information developed by the Geographic Resources Center and the journals of Lewis and Clark.**

---

**Lewis and Clark in the Land of the Omaha Tribe**

“Arived at the fish camp Neer the Mahars Village at 4 odock this day”

Private Joseph Whitehouse, August 13, 1804

“the Beaver is very plenty, not with Standing we are almost In Sight of the Mahars Town”

-Captain William Clark, August 12, 1804

“we Set off eairly this morning, proceeded on round a bend which was 18 miles Round by water & only little better than half a mile cross by land...”

-Sergeant John Ordway, August 12, 1804

“from this Island the high hill which the Late King of the Mahars was buried on is high and bears West 4 miles - we camped on this Island.”

-Captain William Clark, August 10, 1908

In an effort to conserve resources, future issues of this Newsletter will gradually transition to electronic format and be delivered by email and our webpage.

To continue receiving future issues of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Newsletter, please update your contact information by making name and address corrections below and providing an email address.

Send to:
Lewis and Clark NHT
Karla Sigala
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

or Email:
kara_sigala@nps.gov

Subject line:
Newsletter Contact Info