

Assemble “A Busy Winter” Accordion Book

To begin you will cut out the inside pages, each with its dot outline tab.

DO NOT CUT OUT the “A Busy Winter at Fort Clatsop” page **OR** the “Clark’s Quarters” page. These need to stay on the journaling page. They will act as anchors to which you will link the other pages, gluing each page to the tab of the page to its left.

Before gluing, we recommend you assemble the book as shown below, then glue each in place.



**Assemble the Pages As Directed
on the Flaps to Fold as Shown Above.
Glue the First and Last Pages to
the Facing Journaling Pages.**

Once you have the book assembled, cut out and glue in place each flap.

Most flaps have a place for you to write in what you have learned about how the Corps spent their winter at Fort Clatsop on the panel.

On the door flaps for the captains’ quarters, write about the project each captain worked on during the long winter months spent at Fort Clatsop.



A BUSY WINTER

At
Fort
Clatsop

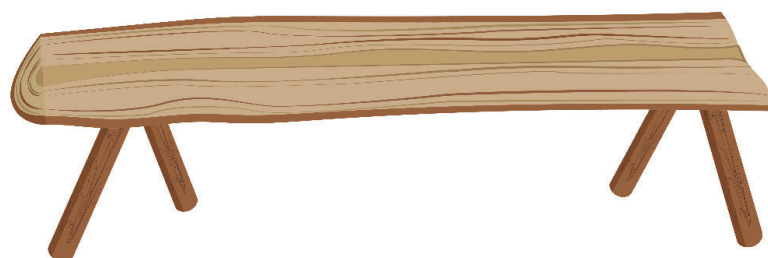


Overlap the Left Side of the "For the Corps" Panel onto This Area & Glue

FOR THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY

Overlap the Left Side of the "Hunting for Meat" Panel onto This Area & Glue





HUNTING FOR MEAT

What type of meat did the hunters provide for the Corps to eat?

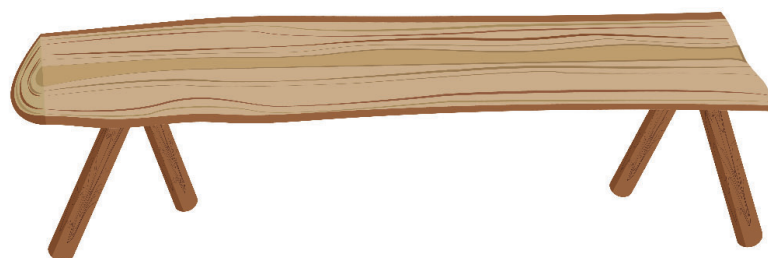
What two men likely did the most hunting?

As experienced hunters, these men would have understood that, in the mild weather, it was essential that meat be fully processed and butchered and in the smokehouse within 5 to 6 hours of an animal's death. If the hunters had to roam about 2 hours away from Fort Clatsop to find an elk, what problems would that create and how could they solve them?

Paste Deer Flap Here

Paste Colter Hunting Flap Here

Overlap the Left Side of the "Making Salt" Panel onto This Area & Glue



MAKING SALT

Where was the salt camp
the Corps established?

Paste Salt Water Fire Flap Here

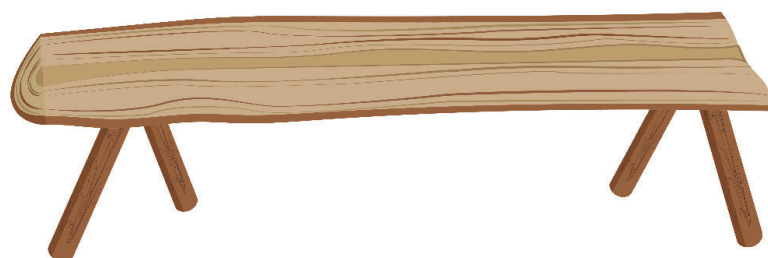
What uses did the Corps
have for the salt?

Who worked at the salt camp?
How many men at a time?

How did the men
actually make the salt?

Paste Joseph Fields Making Salt Flap Here

Overlap the Left Side of the "Smoking Meat" Panel onto This Area & Glue



Overlap the Left Side of the "Tanning Hides" Panel onto This Area & Glue

Paste York & Drouillard Smoking Meat Flap Here

SMOKING MEAT

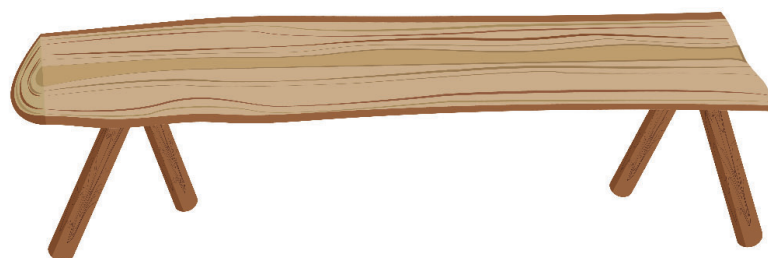
What did the men do when they butchered the meat to try to make it dry faster?

When the men butchered the meat for smoking, they had to be sure they trimmed off all the ligaments and fat and carved out any bloody spots and discolorations. They got rid of any pieces that had a poor odor, or those that were covered with the slime that was a sure sign of the growth of bacteria. The men disposed of any slabs of meat with evidence of insects or parasites.

Cutting the meat into smaller portions when it was raw was tedious, even with a sharp knife; it was dangerous, as a cut was vulnerable to infection from bacteria in the meat, and it was difficult to cut evenly, so the meat would smoke at the same rate.

What happened when the meat wasn't smoked well or was too moist?

Paste Smokehouse Fire Flap Here



TANNING HIDES

Lewis and Clark's men spent countless hours tanning hides all winter long.

This was the process of tanning:

1. Soak the hide in lye, a mixture of water and ash from wood fires, to sterilize the hide and keep bacteria from growing.
2. Scrape three layers off the hide while it was wet: the epidermis, the papillary layer that held hair follicles, and the thin inner membrane.
3. After the scraping was finished, the hide had to be thoroughly rinsed to flush out all of the lye.
4. Then the clean hide had to be soaked for hours in a mixture of animal brains in water to soften the hide.

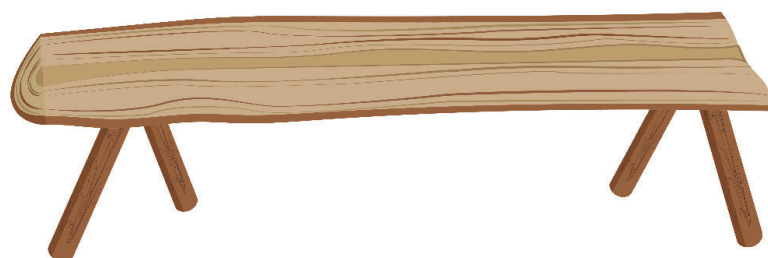
Normally, one could easily use ash from a wood fire, but Lewis said the trees they were burning left no ash! He also made it clear that he didn't have enough brains to use, which may have been because they shot animals too far away to return without the elks' brains decaying.

What do you think the Corps of Expedition could have done to solve the problems they encountered in finding materials to help tan the hides?

Paste Elk Hide Frame Here

Paste McNeal Tanning Hides Flap Here

Overlap the Left Side of the "Making Leather Goods" Panel onto This Area & Glue



MAKING LEATHER GOODS



Fill in the number of moccasins that the Corps made in the quote below.

"I this day took an account of the number of pairs of mockasons each man in the party had; and found the whole to be _____ pair. This stock was not provided without great labour, as the most of them are made of the skins of elk. Each man has also a sufficient quantity of patch-leather. Some of the men went out to look for the lost canoe, and killed two elk."

The patch leather Gass mentioned was likely squares of leather for each man to trim and put into their moccasins as they wore thin on the trail.

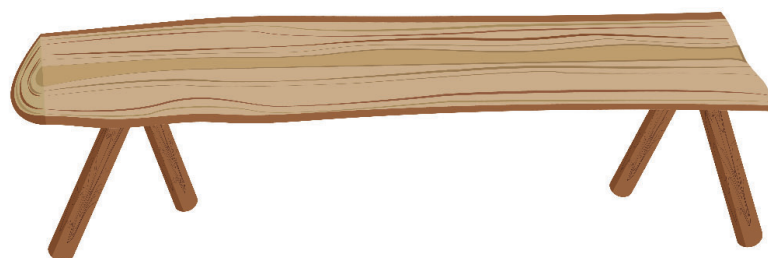
Patrick Gass wrote in his journal about a rain storm that made his clothes, which were not adequately softened with brain tissue, stiffen.

"This was a fine morning. A sergeant and six men were sent to bring the sick men to the fort. At the same time myself and two men went out to hunt, and remained out to the 17th during which time there was a great deal of heavy rain, and the weather changeable and disagreeable.— While we were out we killed 8 elk. During one of the most disagreeable nights, myself and another lay out in our shirts and overalls, with only one elk-skin to defend us from a violent night's rain. We had started a gang of elk, and in order to be light in the pursuit left our clothes where the first was killed, and could not get back before dark. Our shirts and overalls being all of leather made it the more disagreeable."

Paste Moccasin Pile Flap Here

Paste Patrick Gass Flap Here

Overlap the Left Side of the "New Clothes" Panel onto This Area & Glue



AND NEW CLOTHES

The Corps of Expedition would have made clothes of “buckskin.” Buckskin received its name from the first step in the hide-tanning process. Soaking a hide in lye of water and ash was called “bucking,” so the hide, when finished, was called “buckskin.”

Elk was much harder to cut and sew into clothes than the deer hides normally used to make clothes, as it is thicker and stronger than deer hide. Sacagawea and her helpers had no choice but to use elk, as that was the game available to the Corps’ hunters.

Elk hide, though, is also less prone to stretching because of its thickness and strength. The Corps took advantage of the availability of elk skins, and used it to braid ropes for their boats and canoes after their fiber ropes wore out.

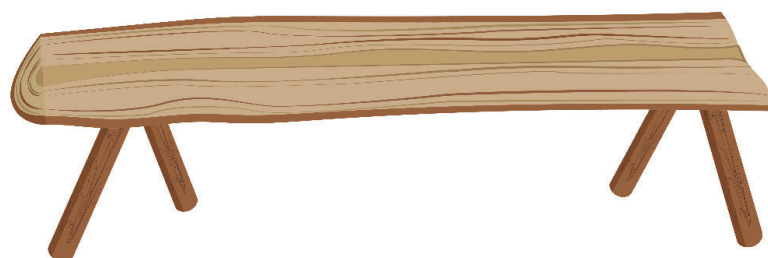


What items did Sacagawea and other men make out of leather other than the moccasins Patrick Gass oversaw?

Overlap the Left Side of the “Captain Lewis” Panel onto This Area & Glue

Paste Shirt Pile Flap Here

Paste Sacagawea Flap Here

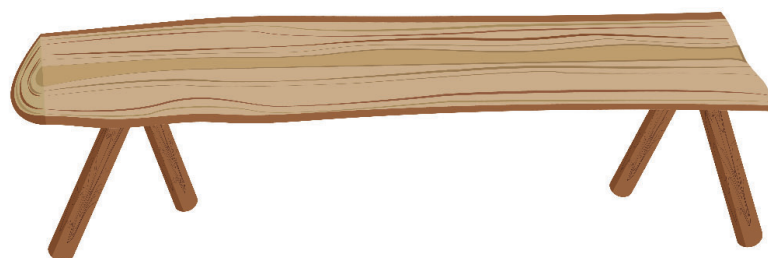


IN THE CAPTAINS'

Paste Captain Lewis Door Flap Here



Fold this flap back and glue face down onto the area indicated on the left side of the "Clark's Quarters" page.

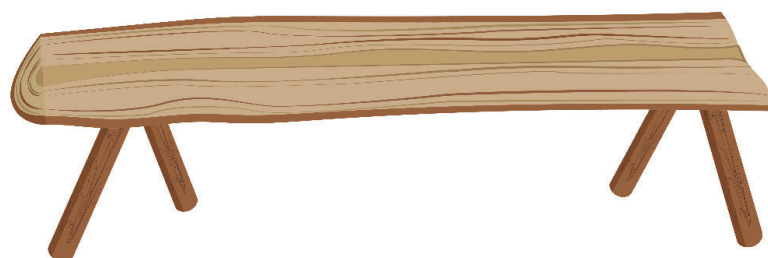


QUARTERS

Paste Captain Clark Door Flap Here

DO NOT CUT OUT THIS PANEL! In this area, glue down the folded-back flap on the "Lewis' Quarters" panel to attach to this page.

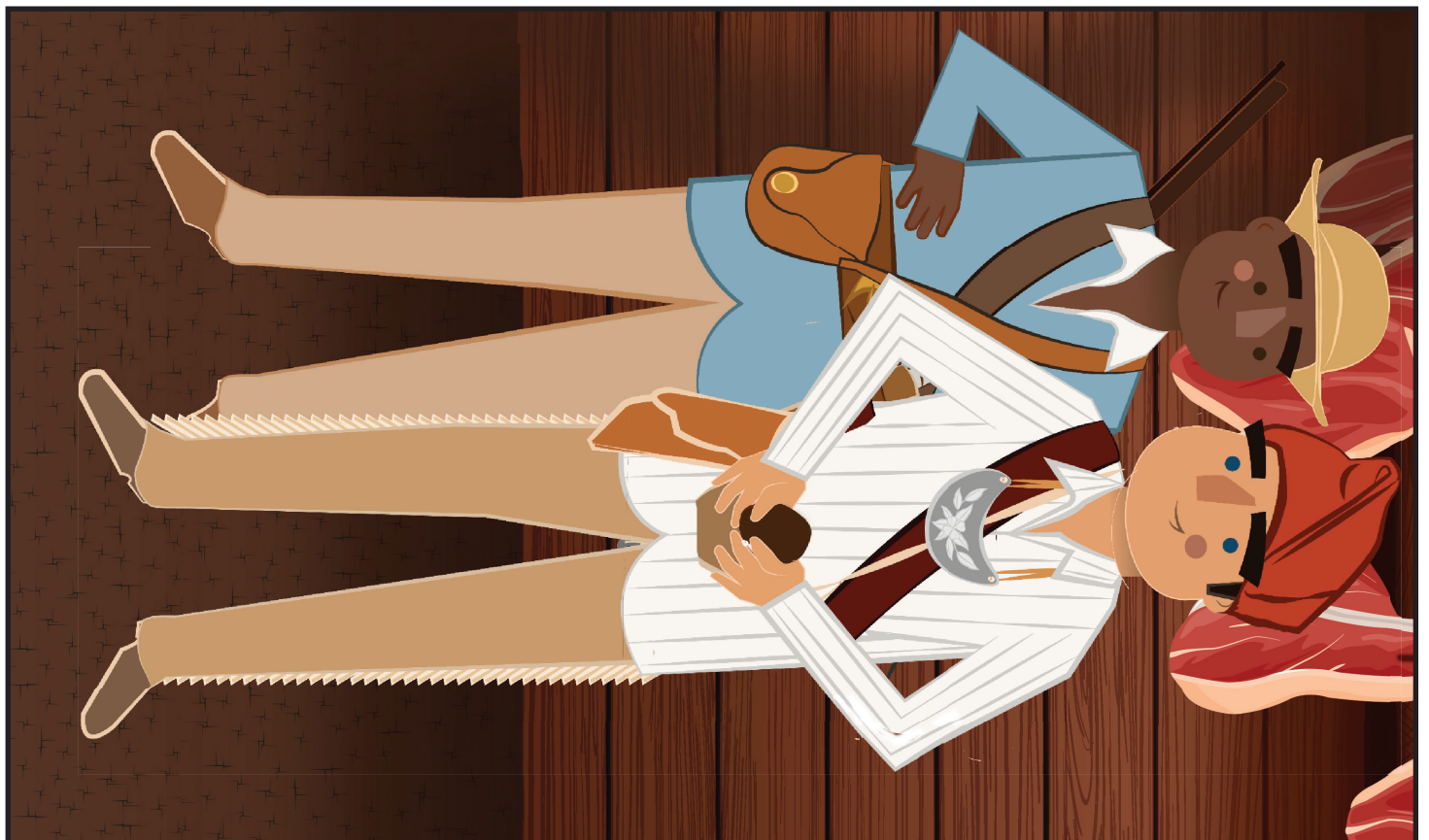


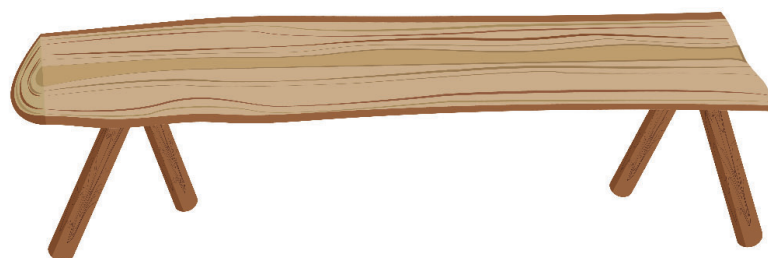


Cut-Outs for “A Busy Winter” Book



Joseph Fields Making Salt Flap (Top)
York & Drouillard Smoking Meat Flap (Bottom)







CUT OUTS

Deer Flap (Top Left)

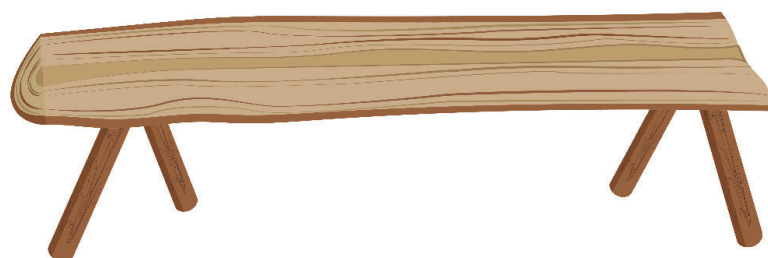
Salt Water Fire Flap (Bottom Left)



Smokehouse Fire Flap (Top Right)

Colter Hunting (Bottom Right)

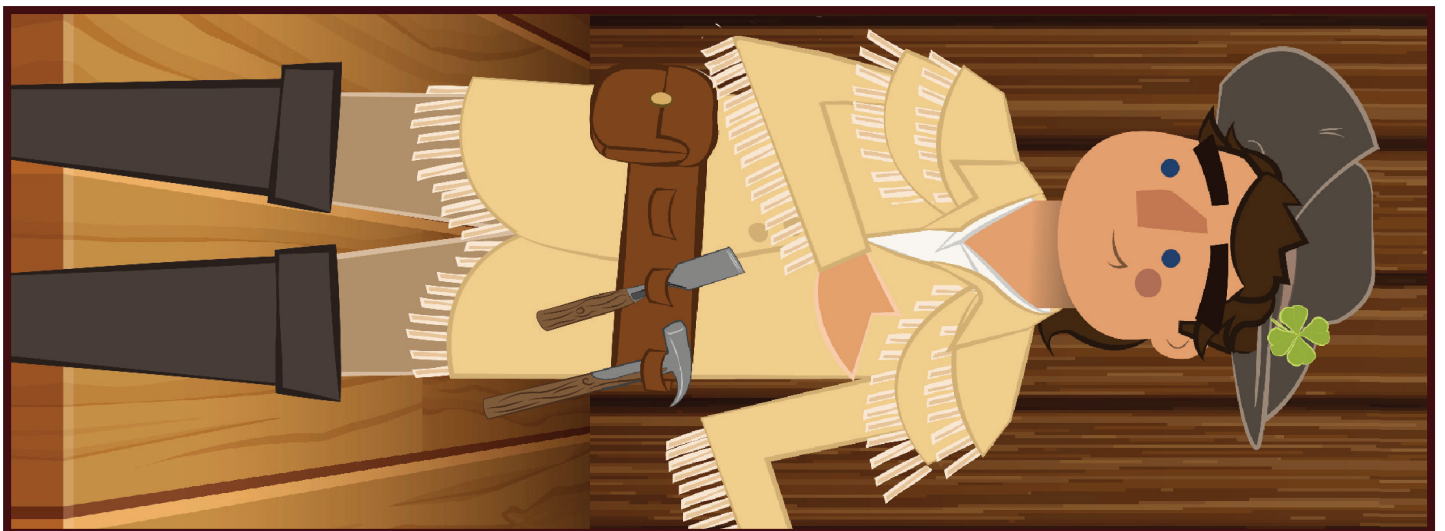


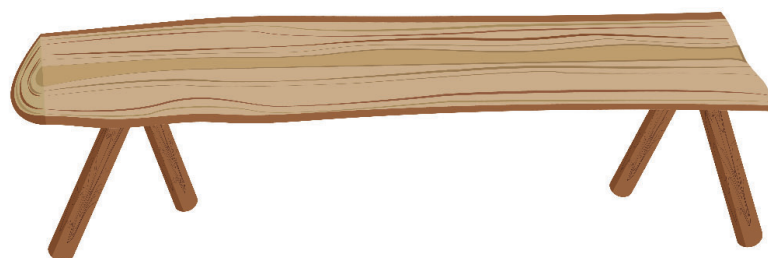




CUT OUTS

- Elk Hide Frame Flap (Top Left)*
- McNeal Tanning Hides Flap (Top Right)*
- Patrick Gass Flap (Bottom)*

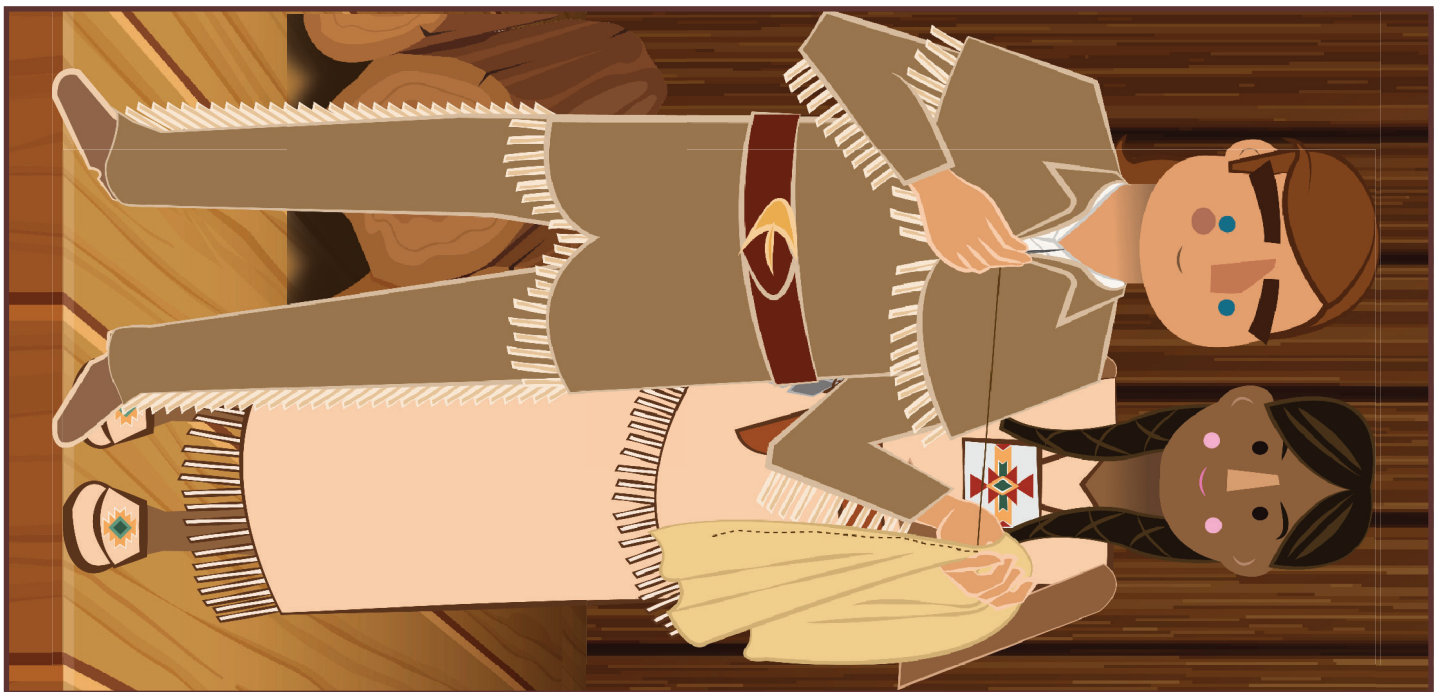


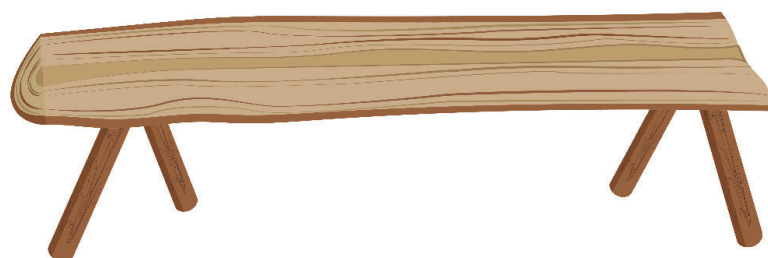




CUT OUTS

- Shirt Pile Flap (Top Left)**
- Moccasin Pile Flap (Top Right)**
- Sacagawea Flap (Bottom)**





Cut out each door below. Glue each door support where shown on Captains' Quarters doors. On the inside of each door, write about the project each man worked on at Fort Clatsop.



