People, Land & Water Special Issue

The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial:

Many Voices - One Journey - Join Us

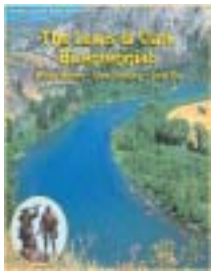
About this Issue

People Land and Water is usually the publication of one federal department—the U.S. Department of Interior. But in honor of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, we opened its pages to other federal agencies involved in the Bicentennial, members of the Bicentennial Council of Tribal Advisors, and other leading or representative "voices."

Although the living history program currently traveling across the country—Corps of Discovery II—is led by Interior's National Park Service, its staffing and programs reflect the involvement of many other agencies. As the articles in this issue demonstrate, the areas along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail are under the stewardship of a variety of agencies, each of which plans interesting Bicentennial programs. Non-land-managing agencies—from the U.S. Mint to the National Endowment for the Arts—also are contributing important educational programs for the Bicentennial.

We thank these authors for their contributions and hope that this issue will be a valuable tool for all agencies and tribes during the Bicentennial. For those who want to participate in the commemoration, we've include profiles of areas along the trail and a little history and lore.

Many Voices, One Journey, Join us!



Cover Stories

The scene on the front cover, at far left, reflects the grandeur of the Missouri River as seen by Meriwether Lewis, who wrote, "The immense river waters one of the fairest portions of the globe, nor do I believe that there is in the universe a similar extent of country." The photo is by Lisa Truitt. The photos on the back cover of Sacagawea and others are by John Livzey; buffalo by Mark Thiessen. These photos are copyrighted by National Geographic Television and Film. They are from the National Geographic IMAX film LEWIS AND CLARK: GREAT JOURNEY WEST. The film is currently touring the country; for a schedule and more information, go to www.nationalgeographic.com. Clark's journal and Lewis' telescope on tour, Missouri Historical Society, www.lewisandclarkexhibit.org. *People, Land and Water* collage designed by Mina Forsythe Rempe of Electronic Ink.

People, Land, & Water

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Many Voices – One Journey – Join Us

By Joan Moody

Some observers jokingly label people who seem a bit too immersed in the 2003-2006 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial as "Clarkies" and wonder out loud what all the excitement is about. Fair question.

Two hundred years after the Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled across the continent, why does the story of two young explorers from Virginia, a teenaged Indian guide with her baby, a black slave, a scruffy crew of soldiers and a Newfoundland dog still elicit such excitement?

Why are 30 million people expected to visit some part of the 3,700-mile route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition over the next four years?

Is it because the Expedition members had what President Jefferson called "courage undaunted" (inspiring Stephen Ambrose's bestseller *Undaunted Courage*)? If so, why does the Bicentennial of this one expedition seem to be arousing as much interest as the 1976 Bicentennial of the nation's beginnings and our founding fathers, who also were role models of courage?

The "Clarkie" phenomenon seems to extend even to scholars. A recent survey by *American Heritage* Magazine asked historians to name the one historic event they would most like to witness. The winner was not the nation's founding or the Civil War or the astronauts landing on the moon but the Lewis and Clark Expedition. What's the big deal?

Part of the answer of course is that without the Expedition, the United States would not be the nation it is today. A special Lewis and Clark issue of *Time* magazine in 2002 called it "the journey that changed America...two hundred years later, at a time when the U.S. again faces great unknowns, their daring journey continues to offer lessons about how America can find its way."

"The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is a chance for America to think like Thomas Jefferson, to envision what we want our country to become centuries into the future. It's a journey of many voices that we can take together," said Secretary Norton. "Together they embodied the American spirit and many qualities of character that will help our nation with extraordinary challenges in the days ahead—not only the 'courage undaunted' of which President Jefferson spoke but also the perseverance, loyalty, sense of mission and other qualities that helped them travel 8,000 miles in 28 months."

Another part of the answer is that it's an all-American story in which diverse characters—from Sacagawea, the young Indian guide, to York, Clark's black slave—play essential roles in the success of the Expedition. Sacagawea becomes the first woman to vote and York the first slave given "the vote." It's no accident that there are more statues of Sacagawea than of any other woman in America.

In fact, a good deal of the enduring fascination Americans have for the Lewis and Clark saga is due to the assistance extended by tribes and individual Indians.

On a deeper level, the answer is that, in more ways than one, the Expedition still affects the way many of us see ourselves and our nation today. Just a few weeks after the start of the Bicentennial in 2003, when the disintegration of the space shuttle *Columbia* took the lives of its astronauts, one news commentator noted that the modern-day explorers had demonstrated the "Lewis and Clark spirit."

Does that mean the spirit of exploration, discovery, and adventure, the attraction of the epic journey—or something more? I flash back to the debut of the Bicentennial at Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia in January 2003. It had to be spirit that kept about 4,000 people warm enough to stay outside for several hours in the blistery cold weather on top of the hill at Monticello. Colorful visions from January 18 come to mind—Indian leaders in tribal attire, the U.S. and Virginia state flags flying alongside those of tribal nations, the United States Army 1802 honor guard in historic uniforms, explorers and traders in costume, fife and drum corps, Indian drummers, and federal and state dignitaries.

But there was "something more"—the feeling of seeing history in action as the Army color guard dressed in replicas of the uniforms 200 years ago joined an honor guard of Indians in traditional headdress and Vietnam-era Indian veterans. I wished everyone who wondered what it was all about could have seen this tableau of America.

Those of us representing more than two dozen federal agencies involved in the Bicentennial were proud of the involvement of our own agencies, but even more impressed by the cooperation among agencies.

Most poignant for many of us was a ceremony several days before the official Monticello event, at the debut of a federal interagency exhibit and re-enactment of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery that is now traveling the nation. On January 14, tribal elders from each of the country's regions blessed the Bicentennial in a sacred ceremony in the traveling exhibition's Tent of Many Voices.

On January 18, 2003, Indian leaders and soldiers dressed in uniforms from the era of Lewis and Clark joined in ceremonies marking the commencement of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial at Monticello, President Jefferson's home in Virginia, above. Behind the podium are Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, representing President Bush, and Virginia Governor Mark Warner. A tribal honor guard carries the flags of sovereign Indian nations at the Monticello commencement.

Left, Tex Hall, President of the National Congress of American Indians, holds his hand over his heart as the U.S. flag passes, carried by the 1802 Army honor guard.

Photos by Tami Heilmann

This blessing was an amazing and historical gift, considering that to many Indians the Lewis and Clark Expedition does not symbolize new discoveries and courage as much as the coming of the white man to Indian lands and subsequent loss of human life; loss of land, water, and wildlife; and loss of cultural ways.

But 200 years later, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is acknowledging and blessing the value of a diversity of "many voices." The blessing ceremony seemed to affirm that we are now on the same journey, a journey not only to honor our history and its accomplishments, but also to forgive its failings and to understand it from various perspectives. This understanding can only make the United States and tribal sovereign nations stronger.

Across the country, many Americans will be given the opportunity to participate in "living history" in the Tent of Many Voices as well as to tour the traveling exhibition through the partnerships formed among federal and state agencies and private groups. Corps of Discovery II will be at each of the signature events and also at many stops elsewhere in the nation.

People Land and Water is usually the publication of one federal department —the U.S. Department of Interior—but in honor of the Bicentennial partnerships and living history, this issue opened its pages to all the federal agencies involved in the Bicentennial. As the articles in this issue demonstrate, the areas

Continued on next page

LEWIS AND CLARK BICENTENNIAL

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation

Nearly 200 years ago, President Thomas Jefferson sent an expedition westward to find and map a transcontinental water route to the Pacific Ocean. With approval from the

Congress, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark embarked on their legendary 3-year journey to explore the uncharted West. The expedition included 33 permanent party members, known as the Corps of Discovery.

Their effort to chart the area between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast set these courageous Americans on a remarkable scientific voyage that changed our Nation. In successfully completing the overland journey between the Missouri and Columbia River systems, they opened the unknown West for future development. During their exploration, Lewis and Clark collected plant and animal specimens, studied Indian cultures, conducted diplomatic councils, established trading relationships with tribes, and recorded weather data. To accomplish their goals, the Corps of Discovery relied on the assistance and guidance of Sacajawea, a Shoshone Indian woman.

As we approach the 200th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's expedition, we commend their resourcefulness, determination, and bravery. This Bicentennial should also serve to remind us of our Nation's outstanding natural resources. Many of these treasures first detailed by Lewis and Clark are available today for people to visit, study, and enjoy. As the commemoration of this journey begins in 2003, I encourage all Americans to celebrate the accomplishments of Lewis and Clark and to recognize their contributions to our history.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby designate 2003 through 2006 as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. I ask all Americans to observe this event with appropriate activities that honor the achievements of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I also direct Federal agencies to work in cooperation with each other, States, tribes, communities, and the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial to promote educational, cultural, and interpretive opportunities for citizens and visitors to learn more about the natural, historical, and cultural resources that are significant components of the Lewis and Clark story.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH
July 3, 2002

Many Voices

Continued from previous page

along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail are under the stewardship of a variety of agencies. From the U.S. Mint to the National Endowment for the Arts, other agencies are contributing important educational programs for the Bicentennial. We hope this issue will be a valuable tool for all agencies during the Bicentennial.

Included are articles on recent and planned Bicentennial events, history, Corps II, overviews of agency Bicentennial plans, and a state-by-state journey along the trail highlighting areas described by different agencies. And at least one article represents history in the making—the story about USGS discovery of never-before-published Indian photos. There also are articles by tribal leaders.

"I think what is so compelling about the Lewis and Clark story, and why 200 years later it still speaks to us so clearly, is that there's something for everybody in it," said Dayton Duncan, author of two books on Lewis and Clark. "If you're interested in what the West looked like in terms of wildlife at the dawn of the 19th century, the Lewis and Clark journals can provide that answer. If you're interested in the incredible multiplicity of Indian peoples before our nation moved west, their journals can do that as well. And if you're interested in politics, the whole story of this race for which nation is going to find the fabled Northwest Passage and control the destiny of North America, and the brilliance of the Louisiana Purchase, is all wrapped up in the story as well."

Thanks to DOI Director of Communications Eric Ruff and PLW Editor Frank Quimby for their support in giving me the opportunity to coordinate this special issue as editor and to all the contributors from many federal agencies without whom this publication would not have been possible. Special thanks also to Gerard Baker for his guidance on tribal matters and his inspiration; and to Flo Six, Michelle Dawson-Powell, Denise Germann, Nicole Andrews, Robbie Wilbur, Bob Reynolds, Tom Fulton, Kit Kimball, Jeff Olson, Nan Morrison, the entire wonderful staff of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and all the others too numerous to name.

We hope all of the articles offer important perspectives about our history as a people. As the article on Nez Perce National Historical Park notes, "It is not the view from the Gateway Arch looking west; it is a view from a homeland looking out, witnessing the march of history and change, yet continuing today and tomorrow to commemorate and celebrate Nez Perce culture and traditions. It is a park about a people, for all people."

My late boss Rep. Phillip Burton, author of the National Park and Recreation Act of 1978 that created the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, often said that we are a young nation just discovering our history, and that the government needs to be a catalyst in preserving it. That is certainly happening to the trail during this Bicentennial, especially through the Corps of Discovery II and the partnerships encouraged by Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton.

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial holds promise of showing us that we have many different voices, and many different perspectives, but we are all on the same journey of discovery. Isn't that the spirit of America?

"If we finish the journey in 2006 being the same people we are now, then what William Clark called 'So Vast an Enterprise' will have failed," historian James P. Ronda said at the Monticello event. "Journeys should change us. Whether we are natives or newcomers, this journey—those voices—these stories should expand and enrich us. All of this should enlarge us, bring us face to face with wonder and strangeness."

Many Voices, One Journey, Join Us.

Joan Moody is a public affairs officer in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior, editor of this issue, and a new "Clarkie."

"We Proceeded On"

The Bicentennial Hits the Road

By Joan Moody

"We proceeded on"—the most frequently used phrase in the 19th century journals of explorers Lewis and Clark—expresses the determination and enthusiasm with which 21st century participants have delved into the Bicentennial of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition.

In a White House proclamation issued on July 2, 2002, President George W. Bush called for nationwide commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition during 2003-2006. Since then the Bicentennial has hit the ground running, officially starting with a conference and ceremonies held in Charlottesville, Virginia from January 14-18, 2003. The events at Monticello attracted about 4,000 people, including several hundred American Indians from 40 tribes; more than 25 federal agencies; state, local, and private organizations; historians, artists, scholars and fans.

The ceremonies at Monticello were as colorful as the history they commemorated.

On January 14, the Corps of Discovery II, an interagency traveling exhibit and living history program (see page 7), began its nationwide tour with standing-room only in the Tent of Many Voices. Master of ceremonies was author and filmmaker Dayton Duncan, co-producer with Ken Burns of the PBS series on Lewis and Clark. The highlight of the Corps II opening was a ceremony blessing the Bicentennial by Indian tribal elders. Invited by Corps II leader Gerard Baker, the tribal leaders giving the blessing included Lawrence Dunmore III, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation; Armand Minthorn, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; Alan Kitto, Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Dick Basch, Clatsop Indian, Lower Columbia Region.

Later in the week, on January 18, the Bicentennial officially opened on the West Lawn of Monticello, with the U.S. and Virginia state flags flying alongside those of tribal nations, before a crowd estimated at 3,500. Indian chiefs mingled with Army officers, explorers and traders in costume, fife and drum corps, Indian drummers, and federal and state dignitaries.

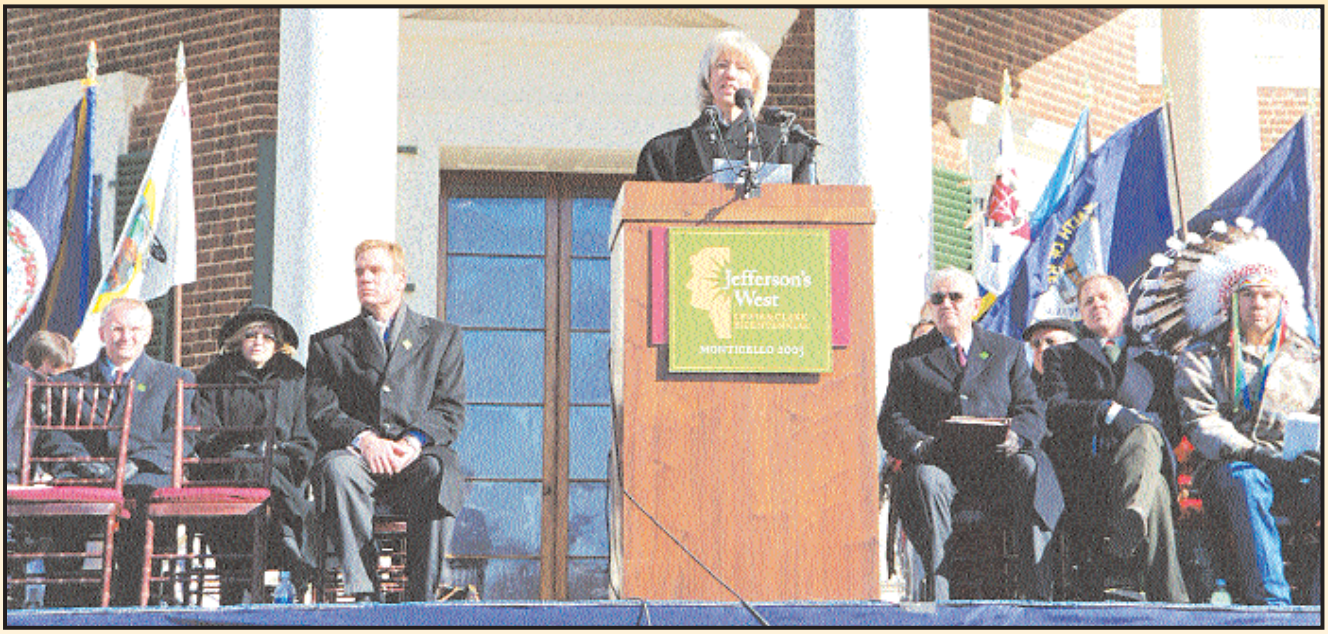
Representing President Bush, Interior Secretary Gale Norton said the bicentennial gives Americans "a chance to think like Thomas Jefferson ... to envision what America can become in the future."

It also provides an opportunity to reflect on changes over the past 200 years in the land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase, said Robert Archibald, president of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Americans "can evaluate what has been done well and what has not been done well in the intervening two centuries," Archibald said.

Historian James P. Ronda said Americans are "a nation of storytellers" and "a people on the road." "Of all our journey stories," Ronda said at Monticello, "few have so fully captured our national imagination as the one about Lewis and Clark. Lewis and Clark give us our first national road story." The Corps of Discovery II and the Bicentennial have hit the road.

Secretary Norton and a member of the U.S. Army 1802 Color Guard, above, at the opening of the Corps of Discovery II on the Mall in Washington, D.C. Photo by Tami Heilemann, DOI. Participants in the Corps II Tent of Many Voices have included dancer Joe Bearstail, at left, (photo by Tami Heilemann, DOI), and historic re-enactors forming an honor guard at bottom left. Photo by Bob Reynolds. Below, a tribal honor guard, including Vietnam-era American Indian veterans, salutes the American flag at Monticello. Photo by Tami Heilemann, DOI. At bottom right, National Park Service Director Fran Mainella is surrounded by direct descendents of explorer William Clark — Bud Clark at left and Charles Clark at right. Photo by Elaine Hackett, NPS.

Remarks By The Honorable Gale Norton
Secretary of the Interior
January 18, 2003
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commencement
Monticello



It is fitting that our commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Journey begins here at Monticello. It was here, during the hot days of August 1802, when Thomas Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis read an account of the British North West Company's efforts to discover the route to the Pacific Ocean.

With competitive fires burning and fearing Britain would be the first to discover the Northwest Passage, Lewis told Jefferson, "Anything the British could do, I could do better."

So began America's Westward discovery and expansion.

Two hundred years ago today Jefferson sent his message to Congress, requesting an appropriation of $2,500 for, "an intelligent officer with ten or twelve chosen men [to] explore the whole line, even to the Western Ocean."

In the end, the journey cost almost $40,000. Even then there were cost overruns.

President Jefferson was ahead of his time. He had the foresight to imagine uncharted territory becoming a nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

He gave Lewis and Clark specific instructions on exploring the Native cultures and natural history of the West. Jefferson wanted evidence.

Lewis discovered the evidence. He brought back animal skins, horns, and beaded clothing. Jefferson put them on display here at Monticello in his Indian Hall. The information and documentation that Lewis and Clark brought back to Jefferson fired the imagination of many Americans, luring them to expand westward into a bold, new America.

It is hard to imagine the vastness of the unknown into which Lewis and Clark ventured. When we understand that Thomas Jefferson thought there might still be wandering wooly mammoths in the West, we begin to understand their complete lack of information. Imagine the courage it took to venture into that unknown.

A small band of soldiers brought back a world that few had experienced and changed history for the nation.

Lewis and Clark formed partnerships in preparation for their journey and all along the expedition route—from the Philadelphia scientists who tutored them about the natural world to the young Indian woman who served as their guide to the tribes. What was unexplored country to the expedition was a land divided into borders and well traveled by Native Americans.

In fact, a good deal of the enduring fascination Americans have for the Lewis and Clark saga is due to the assistance extended by tribes and individual Indians.

Foremost among those is Sacagawea—meaning "bird woman" in the Hidatsa language—who joined the expedition when it reached the Hidatsa and Mandan nations in North Dakota.

This young Indian woman made every step of the remaining trek with Lewis and Clark—carrying a baby on her back.

But she was not the only Indian to ease the burden for the expedition. Several tribes and tribal leaders saved them from failure and death along the way. If it had not been for the tribes, the expedition would have starved or died of exposure.

Much of the legacy of the Lewis and Clark expedition has come to the Department of the Interior. We deal with tribal relations, conservation of much of our nation's most treasured lands and wildlife, and the survey and mapping of those lands.

A member of Lewis and Clark's team, Private John Colter, left the Corps early and went off to discover the areas of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

Much of the Corps of Discovery's route passes through lands now administered by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation—all part of Interior—as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

These agencies will work with states, local governments and tribes to commemorate the journey along the way.

Another way Interior is honoring the expedition is by sponsoring the Corps of Discovery II traveling exhibition now at the Monticello Visitors Center.

Charlottesville is the first stop of an odyssey that will take the exhibit to four hundred cities in the next four years—from Virginia to the Oregon coast. It is your chance to experience a part of the world as Lewis and Clark saw it.

In addition to the dynamic and educational graphics of this museum on wheels, its most valuable contribution will be making "living history" in the Tent of Many Voices.

Along the route of the trail, local communities and tribes can talk about the expedition from many different cultural perspectives.

The exhibit is purposefully titled Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future because it is only by seeing the past from many perspectives and hearing many voices in the present that America can understand our history and build our future.

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is a chance for America to think like Thomas Jefferson, to envision what we want our country to become centuries into the future. It's a journey of many voices that we can take together.

Corps of Discovery II: An Interagency Partnership

By Scott Eckberg

Starting at Monticello in January 2003, Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future, a traveling exhibit, is winding its way across the United States to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Scheduled to be on the road through September 2006, the traveling exhibit will appear in communities along the preparation and exploration routes followed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition two centuries earlier.

Corps of Discovery II Is a joint effort of federal commitment involving bureaus within and beyond the Department of the Interior. The National Park Service is coordinating the planning, fabrication, and logistics of the exhibit. "Through a memorandum of understanding, Corps II has the support of more than twenty federal agencies, both civilian and military," says Gerard Baker, superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Baker and staff are responsible for Corps of Discovery II.

"Corps of Discovery II allows federal agencies the opportunity to connect their work with the pioneering contributions of captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in charting a new country," Baker notes. "The Lewis and Clark Expedition is a touchstone to the past whose stories resonate with modern-day audiences." Interagency involvement is requested in staffing and presenting the public programs that are central to Corps of Discovery II.

The Corps of Discovery II travels by tractor trailer featuring a Lewis and Clark mural, above, an exhibit tent and a living history tent.

Envisioned by President Thomas Jefferson, the original Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery was a revolutionary undertaking for the nation and its time. A military expedition whose objectives encompassed commerce, ethnography, natural science, and diplomacy, the exploration produced an extraordinary narrative and cartographic record significant in American literature.

Unlike the original explorers' waterborne keelboat and pirogues, Corps of Discovery II travels paved byways in a colorful semi-tractor trailer, accompanied by a fleet of support vehicles. Before each public exhibit and performance in a given location, a logistics team arranges details with host communities. These details include site review and preparation; liaison with schools, law enforcement, media, and emergency medical service coordinators; and meeting the local volunteers who will help pitch and strike the three large tents used to exhibit the traveling exhibition.

Corps of Discovery II consists of two public venues. Upon arriving, visitors are greeted and oriented in a reception tent, before being directed to an adjacent tent containing oversize exhibit panels that feature scenes from the exploration. Audio headphones convey a dramatic overview of the Corps of Discovery through narrative accompanied by period music and sound effects.

After touring the exhibit, visitors return their headsets and go to an auditorium tent called the Tent of Many Voices. This is the center for Corps II education and

Continued on next page

Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Museum on Wheels Highlights Tribal and Interagency Cooperation

(WASHINGTON) — In the nation's capital on March 7, 2003, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, federal agency officials, American Indian leaders, and the U.S. Army's 1802 Color Guard previewed a traveling Lewis and Clark museum opening on the Mall for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial commemoration.

At the opening of Corps of Discovery II, NPS Gerard Baker shows the museum display, at top. Photo by Tami Heilemann. Above, Mystic River drummers and a member of the 1802 U.S. Army Color Guard. Photo by Robin Weiner/U.S. Newswire

Within sight of the Washington Monument, and beneath a 53-foot color mural featuring Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Sacagawea with her baby, the participants showcased Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future.

"Today is a special day in the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition because the centerpiece of the Bicentennial commemoration is opening in the nation's capital at a time when our nation faces enormous challenges," said Secretary Norton. "The Expedition faced unexpected challenges in uncharted territory. We can learn many lessons from Lewis, Clark, Sacagawea, York and all the tribes along the way," she noted. "Together they embodied the American spirit and many qualities of character that will help our nation with extraordinary challenges in the days ahead—not only the 'courage undaunted' of which President Jefferson spoke but also the perseverance, loyalty, sense of mission and other qualities that helped them travel 8,000 miles in 28 months."

Corps of Discovery II features living history programs with significant involvement of American Indians and local communities. The Secretary emphasized that Corps II also highlights cooperation among two dozen federal departments and agencies. It is a joint effort of federal and state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and American Indian tribes (See the list of federal agencies on page 9.) Under the auspices of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the National Park Service is providing funding, exhibit design and production, transportation, and support staff.

The event on the Mall featured members of some of the tribes visited by Lewis and Clark as well as the Official U.S. Army Color Guard of 1802 representing the Jeffersonian Army of Meriwether Lewis. Top agenc officials present included Acting Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Aurene Martin.

Gerard Baker, superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and a tribal leader, welcomed all participants. Darrell Martin, a Montana State Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Montana, delivered a prayer to start the opening. Well known American Indian dancers and singers included the Mystic River Singers and dancer Joe Bearstail. *—Editor*

interpretation, containing a stage, audiovisual and air circulation systems, and seating for 150 people. Public admission is free.

Reminiscent of the Chautauqua of times past, the Tent of Many Voices is a place where audiences will experience stories, music, talks, cultural demonstrations, and performances that serve to entertain, educate, and inform. Its serves as a forum for sharing multiple perspectives—the "many voices"—in a spirit that encourages education, understanding, and mutual respect between presenter and audience.

The kinds of performances have included talks on specific subjects such as the animals and plants discovered by Lewis and Clark, concerts by Indian musicians and by fife and drum corps; Lewis and Clark impersonations; films; ceremonies by tribal elders; educational forums by the Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service and other agencies; and a variety of other presentations tailored to the locale.

Three broad themes unify presentations in the Tent of Many Voices: the country through which the exploration passed; the times associated with the changing land before, during, and after the exploration; and the experiences of the people, both original and later inhabitants, particularly in their relationship to the land.

"Corps of Discovery II is not intended to glorify the expedition, nor is it limited only to presentations about 1803-1806," Baker says. "Its title, 200 Years to the Future, is a collective reference to the people and land in the two centuries since Lewis and Clark—and to the shared stewardship responsibility for conveying the nation's precious natural and cultural heritage to succeeding generations."

Baker believes federal agencies have much to offer to Corps of Discovery II, and have just as much to gain from it. "First, Corps of Discovery II is an opportunity for agency representatives to connect with the public outside the office, and explain the work they are doing, particularly as it affects people locally," he emphasizes. "Field staff can advocate for their programs, especially where public awareness, support, or participation are crucial—such as noxious weed control, water safety, or residential fuels reduction."

"Second, it's a chance to interact with the school classes who will visit Corps II, and get them fired up about soil science, fire ecology, streamside restoration, archeology, history, forestry, rangeland ecology, and the endless other career fields that attracted us to federal service."

"Finally, it's great media exposure," Baker adds. "When Corps II comes to town, you have a ready opportunity for some positive coverage, and for telling your agency story to a yet broader audience."

Agencies may get involved in two ways. The first is to furnish local representatives to staff the welcome center, and give presentations in the Tent of Many Voices when Corps of Discovery II visits a community near their field office, district, forest, park, or refuge. These individuals should be comfortable in a public contact setting, and be able to prepare and conduct educational programs tailored to school groups in addition to general public audiences.

The second way agencies can get involved is by contributing resources to Corps of Discovery 11, as outlined in its interagency memorandum of understanding. This may range from something as simple as donating videotapes for showing in the Tent of Many Voices, to detailing an employee for three to six months to accompany Corps II.

Local offices can coordinate their participation through their identified agency Lewis and Clark Bicentennial representative, who is in touch with the Corps II planners at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Office, headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska.

"Although the National Park Service is taking the lead on getting Corps of Discovery 11 on the road, there is no NPS logo anywhere but on the uniforms of its participating employees," Baker emphasized. "Corps of Discovery II is truly an interagency endeavor, and I want the public to see that reflected by the participation of all when Corps II comes to their area."

After leaving President Thomas Jefferson's home of Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia in January 2003, Corps of Discovery 11 proceeded to a series of communities in the Eastern Legacy states, paralleling the preparations made by Meriwether Lewis prior to the expedition's start from Camp Wood River, Illinois in 1803.

Scott Eckberg is an interpretive planner with Corps of Discovery II.

Corps of Discovery II Mobile Exhibit Tour Dates 2003

A tentative schedule follows. For the latest schedule information and to schedule field agency staff as presenters and staff members, see the Corps of Discovery II website at www.nps.gov/lecl, or call 402-514-9311.

Monticello - Jan 14 - 27
Charlottesville, VA - Feb 1 - 9
Lynchburg, VA - Feb 14 - 25
Washington DC - Mar 4 - 24
Harpers Ferry - Mar 28 - Apr 18
Huntingdon, PA - Apr 23 - May 3
Philadelphia, PA - May 9 - 20
Baltimore, MD - May 25 - June 1
Orange (Montpelier), VA - June 7 - 15
Wheeling, WV - June 21 - 29
Pt. Marion, PA - July 4 - 1 1
Woodsfield, OH - July 16 - 20
Huntington, VA - July 26 - 31
Indianapolis, IN (State Fair) - Aug 6 - 17
Pittsburgh, PA - Aug 23 - Sep 7
Ashland, KY - Sep 13 - 17
Rising Sun, IN - Sep 22 - 28
Maysville, KY/Union, KY - Oct 3 - 8
Louisville, KY - Oct 14 - 19
Clarksville, IN - Oct 23 - 28
Henderson, KY - Nov 2 - 6
Paducah, KY/Metropolis, IL - Nov 11 - 16
Cairo, IL - Nov 20 - 24
Cape Girardeau, MO - Nov 30 - Dec 4

States for 2004-2006 include but are not limited to the following

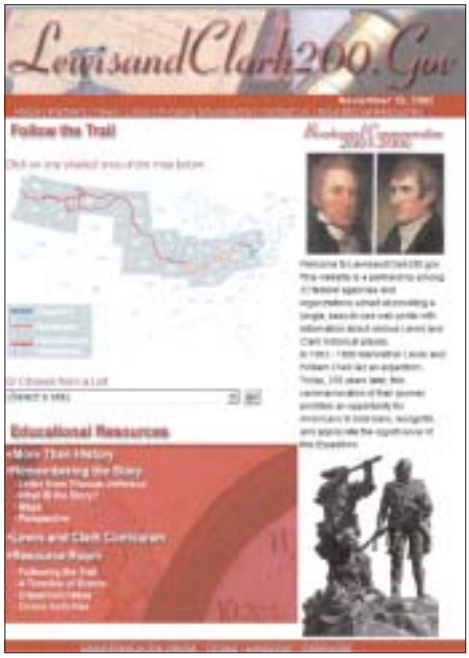
Illinois	Iowa	Idaho
Missouri	South Dakota	Oregon
Kansas	North Dakota	Washington
Nebraska	Montana	

The exhibit is expected to open at each National Signature Event (see calendar on pages 13 - 14).

Partnerships Highlighted During Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

The first months of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial highlighted cooperation among two dozen federal departments and agencies in the largest such effort since the nation's Bicentennial in 1976. The Bicentennial spirit also was fueled by many private organizations and individuals and the Lewis and Clark Congressional Caucus.

Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future, the centerpiece of interagency efforts, will visit several hundred cities and educate millions about the importance of the expedition in our nation's history. It is a collective effort of federal and state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and American Indian tribes. (See pages 7-8). The live performances of the traveling museum will vary along the route, with presentations made in partnership with Indian tribes, various federal agencies, state and local governments and the private sector.



Many agencies are represented on www.lewisandclark200.gov.

In 2001, 21 agencies signed a memorandum of understanding to collaborate in commemorating the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark exhibition. These agencies have developed an interagency map (See pages 32-33), and brochure as well as this special issue of *People Land and Water*. Joined by other agencies, they have also set up a cooperative website, www.lewisandclark200.gov, from which each agency website and many other Lewis and Clark sites can be accessed. In addition to providing historical and current documents, the web site features a map on which users can click to get information on all relevant Lewis and Clark attractions in each state. It also features educational resources for teachers and virtual tours along the trail.

Interior Secretary Gale Norton hosted a reception for the Lewis and Clark Congressional caucuses on March 12 at the Corps of Discovery II tents on the Mall in Washington, D.C. The U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Congressional Caucuses were formed in 1998 to coordinate congressional participation in the Bicentennial. Since then, membership has more than doubled.

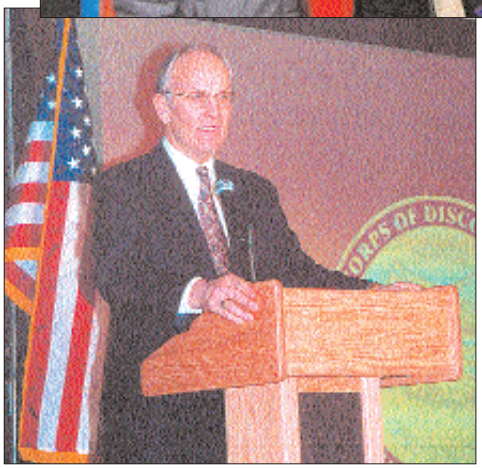
A list of about 80 current members of the House and Senate caucuses can be found at www.lewisandclark200.org/congressional_caucus/quicklist.html#quick. The co-chairs of the Senate caucus are Senators Larry Craig, Conrad Burns, and Byron Dorgan. On the House side, co-chairs are Representatives Doug Bereuter and Earl Pomeroy.

The caucuses, which will continue their efforts through 2006, act as a unified voice in Congress to help coordinate and provide the resources that communities need to commemorate the Bicentennial. The caucuses will help local communities and tribes promote and enhance tourism opportunities that reflect unique local characteristics, interests, and history.

In December 2002, Secretary of Interior Norton named Tom Fulton as coordinator of the Lewis and Clark Caucus on Capitol Hill and Bob Reynolds as the coordinator of Bicentennial activities.

Kit Kimball, director of Interior's External Affairs, continues to provide overall guidance on the Bicentennial for Secretary Norton, while Reynolds assumes daily coordination among federal agencies on Bicentennial activities.

—Editor



Gathered outside the Corps II interagency exhibit at Monticello, above, Bicentennial officials include, from left, Bob Reynolds, coordinator; Kit Kimball, DOI Director of External Affairs; and Tom Fulton, coordinator of the Lewis and Clark congressional caucuses. Photo by Joan Moody, DOI. Senator Larry Craig, at left, one of the co-chairs of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Congressional Caucuses, addresses an audience in the Corps of Discovery II living history tent on the Mall in Washington, D.C. Photo by Tami Heilmann, DOI.

Federal Partners for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Education

Department of Energy

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
United States Coast Guard

Department of the Treasury
United States Mint

Environmental Protection Agency

Institute of Museum and Library Services

National Archives and Records Administration

National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Humanities

Smithsonian Institution

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail: Where the Present Meets the Past

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail provides opportunities for modern-day explorers to follow the routes of Lewis and Clark as closely as possible, given the changes over the years. Today's trail is approximately 3,700 miles long, beginning near Wood River, Illinois, and passing through portions of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The National Park Service does not own any portion of the trail. Various organizations and individuals are responsible for trail stewardship with oversight provided by the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail office. Along the trail route are many significant historical units administered by various federal, state, and local governments as well as private groups. Other articles in this issue describe specific areas along the trail. In this article trail manager Richard Williams explains how designation of the trail has its own history, intertwined with growing interest in the history of the Expedition—Editor.

By Richard N. Williams

"The Lewis and Clark Expedition did not occur in 1804 -1806 and then become history. Instead, it fired a national spirit of adventure which yet persists." These were the words of Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, in 1965.

"We can preserve vital parts of the Lewis and Clark Trail and remind ourselves and generations to come of the heritage we derive from the expedition. We can also provide an inviting and stimulating chain of historic and recreational areas along the entire Lewis and Clark Trail," Secretary Udall said.

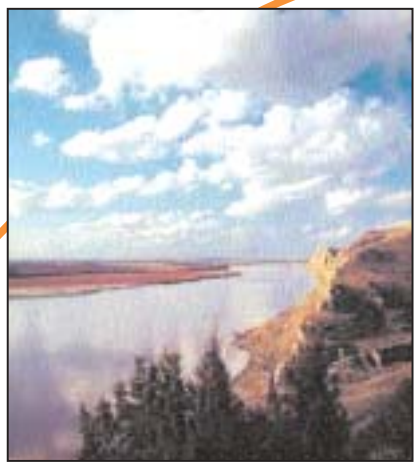
Of course, he was not the first to envision or follow the Lewis and Clark Trail. John Colter, a member of the Expedition, was probably the first to retrace parts of the trail when he headed back to the Rocky Mountains from the Mandan Villages in 1806. Just as many modern-day travelers do, Colter detoured off the trail and discovered what became the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming

In 1904, Orin D. Wheeler followed the entire Lewis and Clark Trail and published *The Lewis and Clark Trail, 1804 -1904*. Ruben Gold Thawiates published a new edition of the Lewis and Clark journals in 1904 and centennial celebrations were held in cities along the route, such as St. Louis, Missouri, and Portland, Oregon.

As early as 1948, the National Park Service recommended a Lewis and Clark Touring Route. By the 1960s, conservationist J. N. "Ding" Darling, an editor from Des Moines, Iowa, was suggesting a "recreation ribbon" of historic sites and conservation areas following the Lewis and Clark route. In 1965, Congress established the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, at the direction of the Secretary, moved to study the Lewis and Clark Trail concept.

The federal Commission lasted five years and made several important recommendations, including that all of the 11 trail states from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River, mark highways with Lewis and Clark signs. Thus was born the now-ubiquitous "pointing finger" silhouette of Lewis and Clark. The Commission also recommended that a citizens organization be formed to further the work of the Commission after 1969. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation was formed in St. Louis in 1969. The final recommendation was that the Lewis and Clark Trail be sanctioned as a national scenic trail under the National Trails System Act of 1968.

Photos by David Muench



Above, Yellowstone River, upstream from confluence with the Missouri River.

Left, Missouri River, DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa. Above, confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers (near Bismarck, North Dakota). Above right, Missouri River bottoms, Knife River area.

In the 1970s the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation continued to study the concept of a Lewis and Clark Trail. At that time people such as Stephen Ambrose and Dayton Duncan—who later wrote famous books about the Expedition—were just picking up their copies of the Lewis and Clark journals and following the trail. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation was holding annual meetings along the trail. By 1975, 51 persons attended the meeting in Seaside, Oregon. In 1978, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation determined that the Lewis and Clark Trail did not qualify as a scenic trail, given the criteria in the National Trails System Act. Congress amended the Act and added the new category of National Historic Trail in the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, which was authored by Rep. Phillip Burton.

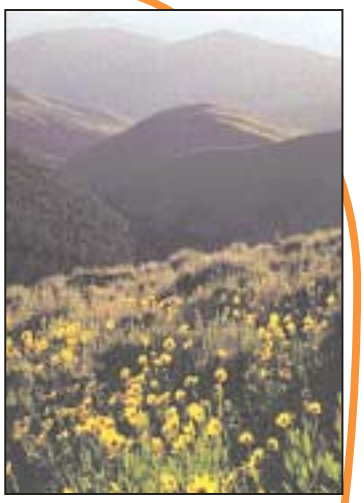
Thanks to years of hard work by many including congressional leaders in the trail states, the 1978 law established the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to protect the historic route, remnants, and artifacts, for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. It established the need for national historic trails, which are much different than national scenic trails. National historic trails are not continuous overland routes but may have water components, hiking trails and motor routes. These historic trails are not wholly located on federal property but are to be managed though partnerships with federal agencies, local and state agencies, nonprofit organizations, and even private landowners.

The act provides for inclusion of nonfederal sites and sections of trail as official parts of the trail through a process of "certification." Today there are more than 90 certified nonfederal sites and segments on the trail. For example, the longest hiking section of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is the 160 miles of the KATY Trail State Park in Missouri.

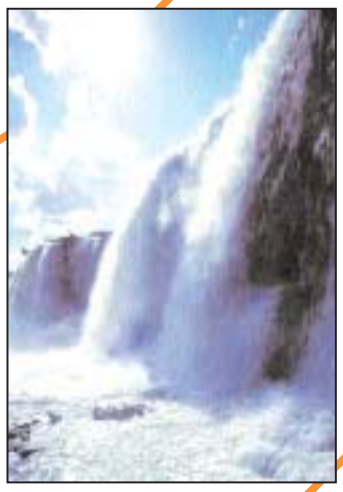
By the 1980s Professor Gary Moulton of the University of Nebraska began work on a new edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark. The National Park Service (NPS) had been delegated administration of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and a Comprehensive Management Plan was developed. The NPS assigned administrative

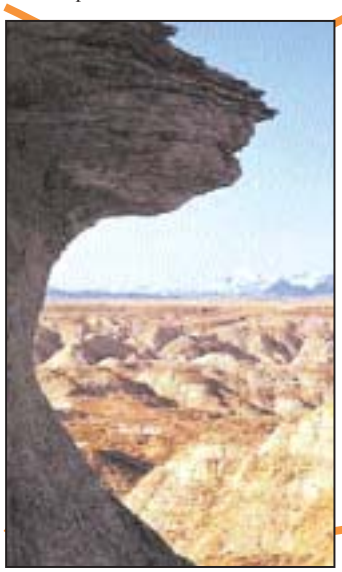
duties to one individual in the Midwest Regional Office who also administered two national scenic trails, and several other "rivers and trails" programs. The Lewis and Clark Trail had no budget and the NPS struggled with defining the administrative responsibilities. This nebulous, loosely defined "partnership" program was new and unlike the more traditional land management known to the NPS. By the end of the decade, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail would have an annual operating budget of $80,000. New interpretive centers were being built at Fort Clatsop and at other nonfederal sites. The NPS had published a Lewis and Clark Trail map and brochure and the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation established a Bicentennial Committee.

The decade of the 1990s saw more and swifter change on the Lewis and Clark Trail than any period in history. Dr. Ambrose published the extremely popular book, *Undaunted Courage*, followed by the Ken Burns Public Television documentary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Public awareness of the Lewis and Clark Trail exploded. The Bicentennial Committee of the Foundation was incorporated as a separate nonprofit organization, the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council. Federal agencies expanded their Lewis and Clark interpretive and education activities. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, administered by the USDA Forest Service, was built in Great Falls, Montana. The Bureau of Land Management purchased Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark from a private landowner. State and private organizations developed interpretive centers in Washburn, North Dakota; St. Charles, Missouri; Pasco, Washington, and others were being planned.



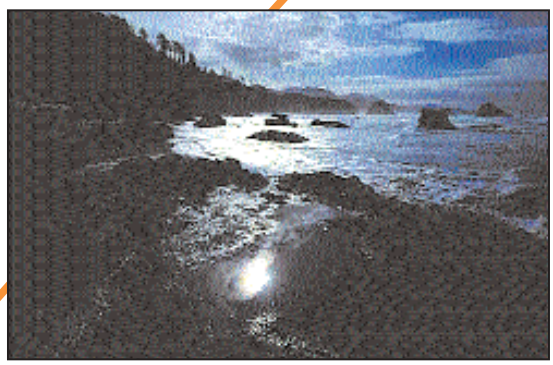
Above, Missouri River, Gates of the Rocky Mountains. At right, Lemhi Pass, west: Bitterroot Range (Montana/Idaho).





Left, First view of the Rockies: Clay slopes above Judith Landing, Montana. Above, Great Falls, Montana.

Right, Columbia River (near White Salmon, Washington). Below: "Great joy in camp. We are in view of the ocean . . . this great Pacific Ocean which we have been so anxious to see." —William Clark, Nov. 7, 1805.



These photos and others are on permanent display on the back wall of the Museum of Westward Expansion under the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch). The exhibit consists of 33 large format murals depicting campsites and places where major events took place in the Corps of Discovery Expedition from 1804-1806. The original exhibit was installed when the museum opened in 1976. Photographer David Muench was hired by the National Park Service in the 1970s to take photos of the locations in the Lewis and Clark journals. Muench traveled to these locations and documented the areas in exactly the same time frame when Lewis and Clark were there. Due to this magnificent documentation, the museum now holds some of, or possibly the most magnificent photo murals in the National Park Service.

In 1997, Federal agencies began a new partnership resulting in a federal Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation on the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. The signing ceremony in 1998 took place in the Library of Congress and was attended by three Cabinet Secretaries, numerous agency heads and members of Congress. Public interest had transformed into political interest. Congress formed a Lewis and Clark Caucus in the House and Senate, later combined into one organization.

The NPS and Bicentennial Council facilitated the organization of the Circle of Tribal Advisors and the Circle of State Advisors as advisors to Bicentennial activities. As many as 17 states legislated Bicentennial commissions and committees. Major events and activities were being planned at literally hundreds of locations along the trail. The National Park Service and other federal agencies began planning a Corps of Discovery II, a traveling education center to follow the trail during the Bicentennial.

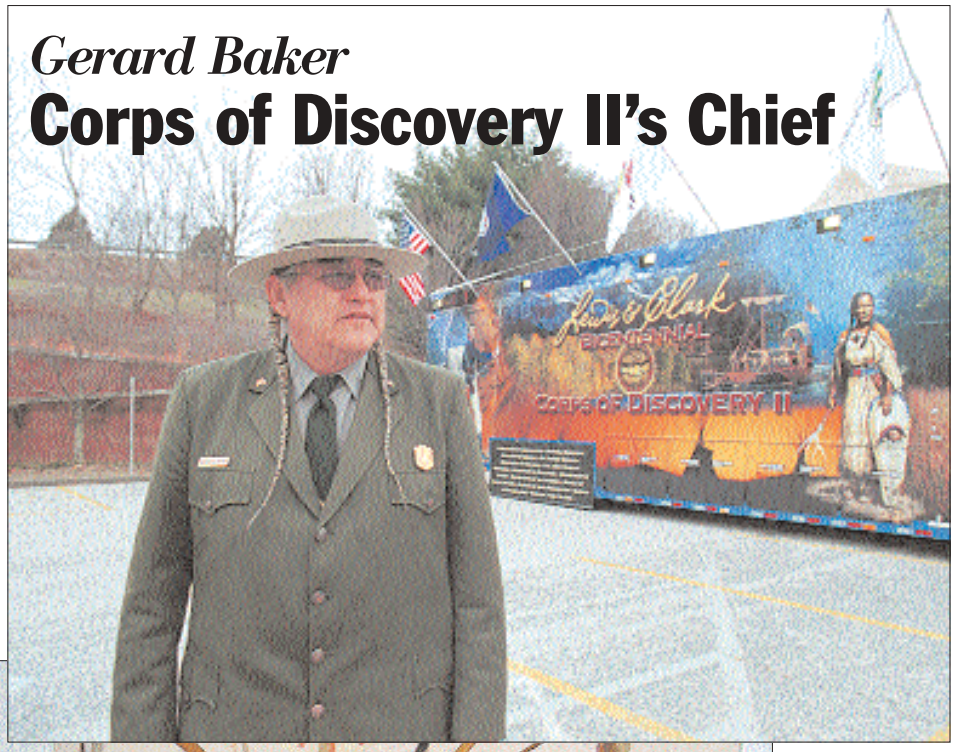
In anticipation of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the National Park Service has been administering a Challenge Cost Share program to assist nonfederal organizations on Lewis and Clark Trail projects. NPS and other federal agencies spend millions of dollars annually to upgrade facilities and provide public services on the trail. The 2002 annual meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation drew nearly 500 participants to the Louisville, Kentucky area. The Bicentennial "kick off" event at Monticello in January 2003 drew 4,000.

The Lewis and Clark story continues to fire the imagination of the American people. The Bicentennial will bring more public attention to the trail. Most of the Bicentennial events will have the goal of educating people about all aspects of the Lewis and Clark story, from the American Indian perspectives to scientific discoveries of flora and fauna. Stephen Ambrose, who would have played a major role in the Bicentennial had he not passed away in 2002, once said that every generation rediscovers the Lewis and Clark story. He is surely correct. Through their volunteer service and dedication, the American people, their government and private sector partners, will ensure that the legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will be preserved and enjoyed by many, many, future generations.

Richard N. Williams is manager of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The Trail is administered by the Midwest Region of the National Park Service in Omaha, Nebraska.

By Joan Moody

Gerard Baker
Corps of Discovery II's Chief



It would be an understatement to say that Gerard Baker is proud of his heritage as a Mandan-Hidatsa Indian and as a National Park Service employee. He is full of life about both roles and it shows. He always wears his NPS uniform and always makes it his mission to emphasize the need for honoring tribal cultures. With his braids falling out from under from his park ranger hat onto broad shoulders that tower over most others, he would be a completely imposing figure were it not for the telltale mischief in his eyes—and the way he seemingly can enter any room and find people who consider him a good friend.

As superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historical Trail and leader of the Corps of Discovery II, he is a central figure in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial for both the Interior Department and the tribes.

Superintendent Baker was raised in a traditional environment at Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. His Indian name is "Zaashashedish" or Yellow Wolf. He is grateful that he "always had the opportunity to hear from the elders when I was young and to be raised with a spiritual belief in the care of the land." His respect for his parents, clan relatives and the land has influenced his work in the Park Service, while a degree in sociology and criminology from Southern Oregon State University in Ashland increased his appreciation for his own cultural heritage and that of others.

Baker's Park Service career began in his home state of North Dakota—first with service as a seasonal ranger in the Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota in 1973 and then as a park ranger at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, where he bolstered the living history program of the park. Dayton Duncan, writer and co-producer with Ken Burns of the PBS film and book *Lewis and Clark: the Journey of the Corps of Discovery*, vividly remembers an earth lodge built by Baker at the historic site.

To prepare for a cold, sub-zero January night in the lodge, Duncan recalls, "Gerard had brought along five large buffalo robes and he advised me to put one of them, fur side up, on the dirt floor as my mattress. The other four, he said, would provide more warmth stacked on top of me, fur side down. 'But what about you?' I asked, thinking that he was taking Indian hospitality to a foolish extreme . . . Gerard smiled at me, his eyes twinkling in the firelight. 'I'll be all right,' he answered, and he unrolled a fancy down-filled sleeping bag next to my buffalo robes. 'This one's guaranteed to twenty below.'" Baker guided Duncan, Burns and many others up and down the trail over the years and served with the U.S. Forest Service in Montana and again with the National Park Service as superintendent of Little Bighorn Battlefield, which intensified his realization of the bittersweet perspective that tribes have of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

At top, Baker in front of the Corps of Discovery II. Photo by Lewis and Clark Foundation. At left, Gerard Baker with (left to right) author Dayton Duncan, daughter Teresa Baker, and filmmaker Ken Burns in the hallway of Thomas Jefferson's home. Photo by Tami Heilemann. Gerard Baker, bottom left, at Monticello with bust of Jefferson in the background. Photo by Bob Reynolds.

When he became superintendent of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in 1999, plans for the Bicentennial were already underway but Baker "took the framework and reshaped it to include a Native American element." The Lewis and Clark Expedition is "first and foremost an American Indian story," he notes. "We have a lot of information on the leaders of the expedition but we haven't heard a lot about the other voices. This is an opportunity to educate America about what life was like for native peoples here before and after the historic expedition, and to reflect on what it should be in the future."

Baker sees the Lewis and Clark commemoration as an opportunity for tribes and all cultures to help the nation to see history more accurately and from different cultural perspectives. That's the role of the Tent of Many Voices in the traveling Corps of Discovery II exhibit and living history program. He says the tribes are coming on board because the program invites them to have their people tell their own story.

From his NPS offices in Omaha, Nebraska, and from travels across the country Baker oversees the Corps of Discovery II as it winds its way across America as well as the 3,700-mile National Historic Trail. He hopes that many more Indians will "understand that we can do it. Everything I do is for the younger generations to come." He also hopes to help the National Park Service to "open our doors even wider, not only in terms of Indian involvement and interpretation but also in our programs and in our relationships with the tribes around parks."

"Young Indians today need to learn both the traditions and academics to survive," Baker says. "All my belief systems and philosophy come back to my parents. They taught me a deep sense of pride in who we are but I always heard about the importance of humility."

Surprised to be interviewed by the *New York Times* about the opening of Corps of Discovery II at the Bicentennial in Monticello, Baker marveled that "Here I am, a full-blooded Indian and I'm leading this thing." I wonder if his 90-year-old mother saw the photos of him in the *New York Times*, the *Omaha World Herald* and other papers.

National Signature Events

For more information about the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, log on at www.lewisandclark200.org.

American communities, from Charlottesville, Va. to Astoria, Ore. have been selected by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial as sites for national heritage signature events during the bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 2003-2006. Each community was chosen for its place in the expedition's chronology, its historical relevance, cultural diversity, tribal involvement, geographic location, and sponsoring organizations' capacity. The Corps of Discovery II hopes to appear at each location.

January 14 - 19, 2003 • Monticello - Charlottesville, Virginia

The centerpiece of Monticello's Lewis and Clark programs, the exhibition Framing the West at Monticello: Thomas Jefferson and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, opened Jan. 16 and will remain in place throughout the year. This recreation of Jefferson's Indian Hall includes pieces from Monticello's collections, items on loan from other institutions, and original objects made by contemporary American Indian artists using traditional methods and materials.

October 14 - 26, 2003 • Louisville, Kentucky & Clarksville, Indiana

The Falls of the Ohio 13-day commemoration and signature event will open with the reenactment of Lewis' arrival in Louisville and meeting with William Clark on October 14. It will close with the reenactment of the Corps departure from Clarksville on October 26. Between those dates, extensive Native American and African American programs, educational programs, a symposium with renowned speakers, Corps of Discovery II exhibits and programs, St. Charles Expedition programs, special exhibits and programs at area institutions, arts exhibits and performances, and the expanded annual Lewis and Clark River Festival will showcase the role the Falls of the Ohio area and its residents played in the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

March 12 - 14, 2004 St. Louis, Missouri

In Spring 2004, the world will turn its attention to the St. Louis area in commemoration of the Corps of Discovery's embarkation on America's epic journey of exploration. On March 14, 2004, the National Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Committee and the National Park Service will host the Three Flags Ceremony to observe the 200th anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France to the United States. Invited guests will include the King of Spain, the President of France, the President of the United States, the governors of all the states created out of the Louisiana Purchase, and the heads of tribal governments whose homelands were affected.

On sites surrounding the grounds of the Gateway Arch, activity areas will feature the cultures of the Louisiana Territory—French, Spanish, Anglo-American, and Osage—through interactive displays relating the legacies of the these cultures in America and highlighting the roles of these cultures in today's world. Musical performances and, possibly, an Air Force flyover will precede the ceremony.

May 13 - 16, 2004 • Hartford & Wood River, Illinois

On May 14, 2004, the communities of Hartford and Wood River, Illinois will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's final departure on May 14, 1804 from its winter encampment at Camp River DuBois. On this day, the Discovery Expedition reenactors will leave their Camp River DuBois winter quarters, board their boats, and launch from the eastern bank of the Mississippi into the mouth of the Missouri River to begin their journey into the West.

The public is invited to not only visit the new Lewis and Clark Visitor Center and Camp River DuBois fort replica in Hartfort, but witness and participate in the departure's reenactment ceremony, world-class musical and dramatic entertainment, and period heritage craft and skill demonstrations.

May 14 - 23, 2004 • St. Charles, Missouri

May 14th, 2004 marks the start of the national commemoration events in Saint Charles and the 25th Annual Lewis and Clark Heritage Days Festival. A replica of Lewis & Clark's keelboat will arrive in Saint Charles on May 15th from Camp River DuBois, just as it did 200 years ago with Captain Clark and the Corps of Discovery. Saint Charles is where Clark awaited the arrival of Captain Lewis from St. Louis on May 20th, 1804. The keelboat's arrival kicks off over a week full of events commemorating the historic union and life in the early 1800s.

The St. Charles Corps of Discovery keelboat and pirogues will be on display throughout the event and crew members will be available to meet and talk with visitors as they prepare for the journey westward. Weekends will include colorful reveille and retreat ceremonies with over 25 fife and drum corps and military units from across the United States.

An authentic reenactment of Lewis & Clark's encampment will be a focal point of the event. The reenactment will include reconstructed buildings and interpreters in authentic dress representing the village of St. Charles and its 450 inhabitants in 1804. Foods from the time period, over 60 booths of 19th century crafts, musters, a Native American encampment, and horse and carriage parades will continue through the event, giving visitors the opportunity to step back in time and experience life as Lewis and Clark did.

The event concludes May 23, 2004, with this Missouri riverfront community bidding farewell to the keelboat and pirogues, manned by the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles crew, as they head upriver and away from civilization.

July 3 - 4 , 2004 Atchison & Leavenworth, KS & Kansas City, Missouri

The Missouri River communities of Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City will salute the first Independence Day celebrated in the American West. On July 4, 1804, the expedition celebrated the 28th birthday of the Declaration of Independence by firing its swivel cannon and enjoying an extra ration of whiskey.

Kansas City Area events will offer opportunities for a diverse cross section of Americans to explore how independence and democracy have affected us as a culture since Lewis and Clark opened the West for settlement. A variety of commemorative events, programs and educational materials incorporating cultural and ethnic diversity, re-enactments, and historical aspects of the Lewis & Clark Expedition are planned. Activities will include an Air show at the Downtown Airport located at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers along with a spectacular Fourth of July fireworks display over the Missouri River in Atchison, Kansas City and Leavenworth.

July 31 - August 3, 2004 • Fort Atkinson State Historical Park, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska

Nebraska's First Tribal Council Signature Event will be held at Fort Atkinson State Historical Park, July 31 through August 3, 2004. Fort Atkinson State Historical Park is located nine miles north of Omaha, Nebraska. This Event will showcase an outdoor dramatic reenactment of the First Council between the Corps of Discovery and the Otoe and Missouria Tribes. In conjunction with the Signature Event, and in the spirit of the First Tribal Council, the Nebraska Commission on Indian Affairs, in partnership with the Nebraska Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission will host the First Annual World Commemoration of the Nebraska Lewis and Clark Powwow, in Omaha,

Continued on next page

National Signature Events

Nebraska. Every tribe along the Lewis and Clark trail, as well s tribes throughout North America will be invited to participate in the Powwow.

In addition to the reenactment, there will be four full days of a commemorative atmosphere in the towns and cities along the trail in Nebraska and Iowa.

August 27 - September 6, 2004 • Through South Dakota Trial Lands & Reservations

This signature event will focus on educating the visitors to remember experiences prior, during and after Lewis and Clark visited the Oceti Sakowin (Seven Council Fires) during August 27-28, 2004. It will include a festival of events showcasing the "our story" at the Circle of Tipis at Oacoma, SD and hosting an Art Auction at the Cedar Shore Resort at Oacoma, S.D.

Visitors will also travel to Greenwood, S.D. where Lewis and Clark met the Yankton Sioux. The tribe will be providing a variety of events showcasing their culture and arts. The signature event in South Dakota will close September 26, 2004 with a tribal tour of the Circle of Tipis.

The second week in September to September 26, 2004 visitors will be able to follow the Lewis and Clark Trail to experience unique/educational opportunities along the trail and also to "get off the beaten path" to visit other tribes that are located off the trail.

October 22 - 31, 2004 • University of Mary, Bismarck, N.D.

This event's goal is to renew the bonds of friendship and cooperation forged by the Corps of Discovery during the winter of 1804-05. Visitors will taste what they tasted, see what they saw, and hear what they heard. Lewis and Clark looked for a winter camp when they arrived in what is now North Dakota and received information and hospitality of the Missouri River Indians. Circle of Cultures will showcase the place Lewis and Clark wintered in 1804-05 and show the thriving centuries-old trading Mecca of the Northern Plains. Visitors can answer President Jefferson's 87 ethnographic questions about the Plains Indians and experience the hospitality of North Dakota today.

June 1 - July 4, 2005 • Great Falls, Montana

Beginning on June 1, 2005, Explore the Big Sky will offer a series of events at sites between Fort Benton and Great Falls. For 34 days activities will bring to life Lewis and Clark's monumental decision at the fork of the Marias and Missouri River, their discovery of the great falls of the Missouri, the encounter with the grizzly bear, the portage of the great falls, and their celebration of their second Fourth of July during the Expedition. Activities will include re-enactments, symposiums, museum exhibits, concerts, an opera, traditional Indian villages, tribal games, literature festivals, art shows, scenic tours, river tours, and art shows. Events planned include an opening ceremony at the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers on June 2, 2005. A celebration of Lewis' discovery of the great falls of the Missouri on June 13, 2005. Opening ceremonies of the International Traditional Tribal Game on June 28, 2005. A Plains Indian Culture Day on July 2, 2005 and on July 4, 2005, reenactments, symposiums and other events focusing on the achievements of the Corps of Discovery.

Nov. 24 - 27, 2005 • Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Astoria, Oregon

"Ocian in View! O! the joy"- wrote William Clark on November 7, 1805. The Lower Columbia Region of Washington and Oregon invite you to commemorate the Corps of Discovery's historic arrival at the Pacific Ocean at Station Camp and the wintering over at Ft. Clatsop. The 3-day bi-state event will host a re-enactment of the arrival at Station Camp, Chinook, Washington, the only campsite surveyed by Clark on the Trail. A special public Thanksgiving Dinner will be held to honor the Expedition and its historic vote of where to winter. This will be held on the same date as it was 200 years ago, Nov. 24.

The decision to "Cross over (The Columbia River) and Examine" by the Corps will be carried out in a symbolic walk across the 4-mile bridge to Astoria the next day. Live theater will be ongoing at three venues in Astoria. There will be a country-dance featuring traditional music on Friday the 25th. A Gala at the Historic Liberty Theater on Saturday will honor the cultures of the Chinook and Clatsop tribes. There will be an Exposition at the County Fairgrounds running Friday and Saturday that will include children activities. We will have living history at Fort Clatsop, along the Washington Discovery Trail, at the Salt Works in Seaside and along the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail to the Ocean. There will be official dedications of new trails and monuments, such as the Maya Lin Confluence piece at Ft. Canby, State Park, Ilwaco, Wa. The Journey's End National Art Exhibit will show art featuring Lewis & Clark themes.

June 14 - 17, 2006 •Lewiston / Lapwai, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Clearwater Casino, Heart of the Monster, Idaho

Signature event contact: Aaron Miles, Sr. Natural Resources Manager or Ethel Greene Bicentennial Coordinator, Natural Resources Department, P.O. Box 365 Lapwai, ID 83540
Phone: (208) 843-7417 E-mail: 2moon@nezperce.org
Website: www.nezperce.org

July 22 - 25, 2006 • Pompey's Pillar, Billings, Montana

Communities along the Yellowstone River, the longest free-flowing river in the lower United States will welcome visitors to one of America's newest National Monu-ments, Pompeys Pillar. This event will focus on Clark's journey down the Yellowstone and the inscription of his name on Pompeys Pillar, the only remaining physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition appearing on the trail as it did 200 years ago. Clark, showing his affection for Sacagawea's infant son, whom he called Pomp, named this sandstone pillar at the river's edge in his honor. In commemoration of this event, a Day of Honor will be declared with visitors being greeted by a new interpretive center and activities ranging from river floats, historical reenactments, and Native American games.

August 17 - 20, 2006 • New Town, North Dakota

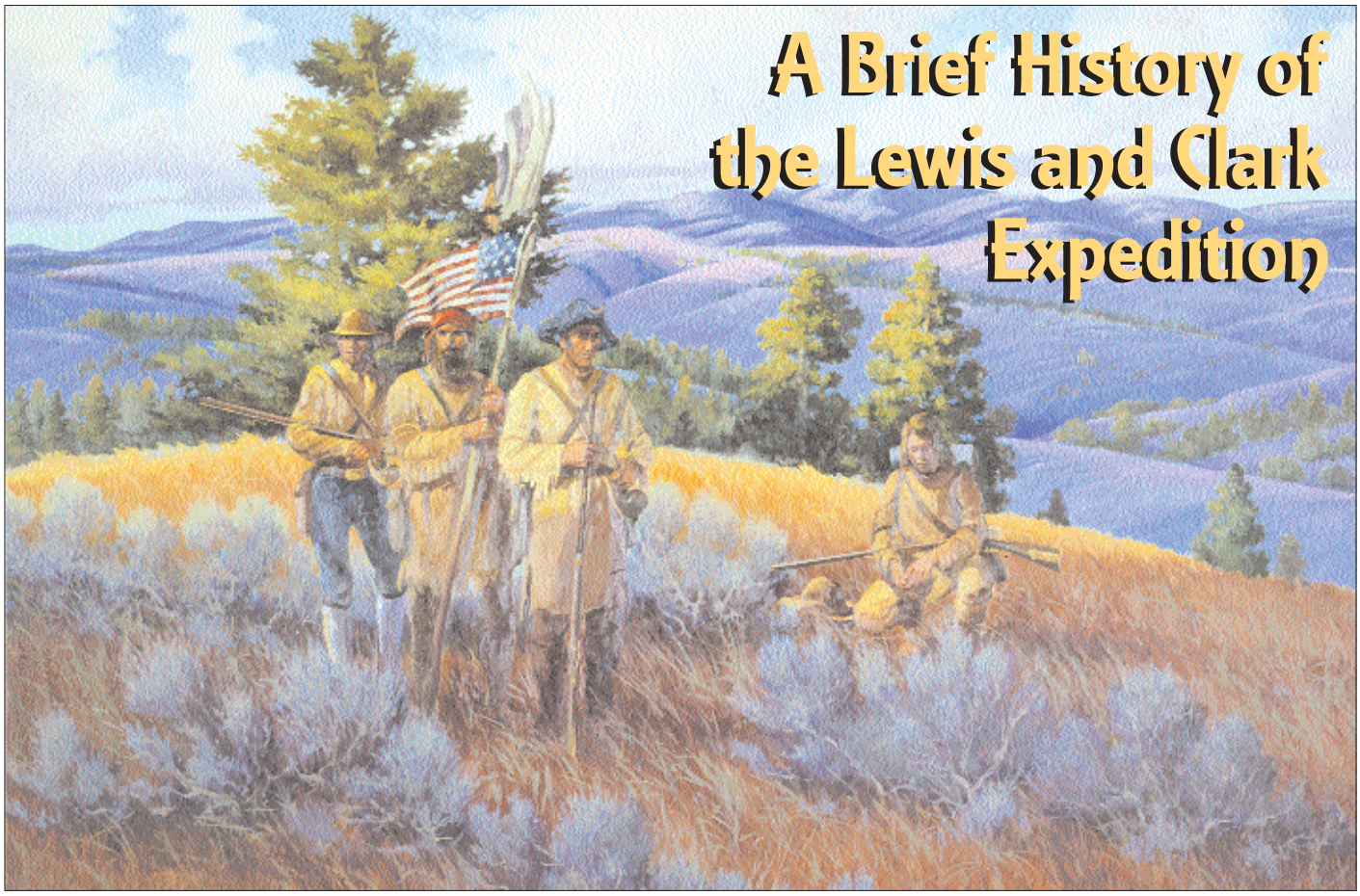
To mark the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's joyful return to the Knife River Villages, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation will invite America to gather with the tribes who observed or encountered the Lewis and Clark Expedition in an event offering Native American perspectives. This signature event will contrast the hopes and dreams of President Thomas Jefferson with those of tribal leaders who met Lewis and Clark.

It will also focus on the contributions of Sakakawea, the only woman who was part of the expedition. Her extraordinary story will be presented from the oral histories of all the tribes who knew her and taught her. This Native American event will offer an Indian arts market and trade show, men's traditional dance tournament, cultural demonstrations and reenactments, and tours of Indian Country.

September 23, 2006 • The Greater St. Louis Metropolitan Area

On September 23, 1806 the Lewis and Clark Expedition officially ended when the explorers arrived in St. Louis, Missouri. In commemoration of the bicentennial of this event the National Park Service and a consortium of Missouri and Illinois State, county and local groups will recreate the arrival of Lewis and Clark in St. Louis. A flotilla of watercraft will originate at various historic sites on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These historic sites will present exhibits and conduct programs during the weekend. The event will involve a "convergence" of watercraft from these sites on the St. Louis waterfront, emulating the return of Lewis and Clark in 1806. The President of the United States and other dignitaries will be invited.

A Brief History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition



At Lemhi, *an oil on canvas by Robert F. Morgan, was painted in 1988. Photo courtesy of the Montana Historical Society, museum purchase.*

By Irving W. Anderson

In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson won approval from Congress for a visionary project that was to become one of American history's greatest adventure stories. Jefferson wanted to know if Americans could journey overland to the Pacific Ocean following two rivers, the Missouri and the Columbia, which flow east and west, respectively, from the Rocky Mountains. If the sources of the rivers were nearby, Jefferson reasoned that American traders would have a superior transportation route to help them compete with British fur companies pressing southward from Canada.

Jefferson selected as leader for the exploring mission an Army captain, 28-year-old Meriwether Lewis. The Jeffersons and Lewises had been neighbors near Charlottesville, Virginia, where Lewis was born August 18, 1774. As a boy he had spent long hours tramping and hunting in the woods and acquiring a remarkable knowledge of native plants and animals. He served in the Virginia Militia when President Washington called it out in 1794 to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. Lewis was having a successful career in the regular army when the newly elected Jefferson summoned him in 1801 to work as his private secretary in the President's House.

Lewis chose a former army comrade, 32-year-old William Clark, to be co-leader of the expedition. Clark was born August 1, 1770, in Caroline County, Virginia. At the age of 14, he moved with his family to Kentucky where they were among the earliest settlers. William Clark was the youngest brother of General George Rogers Clark, a hero of the Revolutionary War. William served under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne during the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory.

In preparing for the expedition, Lewis visited the president's scientific friends in Philadelphia for instruction in natural sciences, astronomical navigation and field medicine. He also was given a long list of questions to ask of western Indians concerning their daily lives. It was during these organizing endeavors that Lewis, for "20$" purchased Seaman, his "dogg of the newfoundland breed" to accompany him to the Pacific.

Lewis and Clark reached their staging point at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers near St. Louis in December 1803. Over the winter final selections were made of proven men. In the spring, the expedition's roster comprised approximately 45, including some military personnel and local boatmen who would go only part way. Lewis recorded that the mouth of Wood River was "to be considered the point of departure" for the westward journey.

The expedition broke camp on May 14, 1804. Clark wrote in his journal: "I set out at 4 oClock P.M … and proceeded on under a jentle brease up the Missouri." The party traveled in a 55-foot long keelboat and two smaller boats called pirogues. Through the long, hot summer they laboriously worked their way upriver. Numerous navigational hazards, including sunken trees (called sawyers), sand bars, collapsing river banks, and sudden squalls of high winds with drenching rains slowed their progress.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, the only member to die during the Expedition, apparently succumbed to appendicitis. In modern South Dakota, a band of Teton Sioux tried to detain the boats, but the explorers showed their superior armaments, and sailed on.

Early in November they came to the villages of the Mandan and Minitari (Hidatsa) Indians, who lived near present-day Washburn, North Dakota. In four weeks of hard work, the men built a triangular-shaped fort and named it Fort Mandan. The party was now 164 days and approximately 1,510 miles distant from Wood River. They spent five months at Fort Mandan, hunting and obtaining information about the route from the Indians and French-Canadian traders.

A French-Canadian named Toussaint Charbonneau visited the captains with his young pregnant Shoshoni wife, Sacagawea. Her tribal homeland lay in the Rocky Mountain country far to the west. She had been kidnapped by plains Indians five years earlier when she was 12 years old, and taken to the North Dakota villages where she was eventually sold to Charbonneau. Sacagawea spoke both Shoshoni and Minitari, and the captains realized that she could be a valuable intermediary if the party encountered the Shoshonis. She and Charbonneau could be very helpful in trading for horses that would be needed to cross the western mountains.

Moreover, Sacagawea would prove to be a token of truce, assuring the Indians that the expedition was peaceful. Clark later documented this while descending the Columbia River when he noted, "No woman ever accompanies a war party of Indians in this quarter." As a result, the captains hired Charbonneau, who was joined by Sacagawea and their infant son Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, born at Fort Mandan, February 11, 1805. The boy became a favorite of Clark, whom he nicknamed "Pomp," citing his pompous "little dancing boy" antics.

In early June 1805, the explorers reached a point where the Missouri seemed to

Continued on next page

divide equally into northerly and southerly branches. Here they spent nine days in concluding that the south branch was the true Missouri. Lewis named the north fork the Marias River, and scouted ahead with a small advance party following the south fork until he heard waterfalls. The Indians at Fort Mandan had told them about the falls of the Missouri, so Lewis knew he was on the right stream.

On July 25, the expedition arrived at a place where the Missouri divided into three forks. The southeast branch they named the Gallatin, for the Secretary of the Treasury. The southerly one was named the Madison, for the Secretary of State. The westerly branch became the Jefferson River, "in honor of that illustrious personage Thomas Jefferson President of the United States." Because it flowed from the west the captains decided to follow the Jefferson.

Learning from Sacagawea that they were now within traditional food-gathering lands of her people, Lewis went ahead of the main party seeking the Shoshonis. In the middle of August he reached a brook that ran westward and he knew he had crossed the Continental Divide.

Thinking ahead to the return journey, Captain Lewis ordered the canoes submerged to "guard against both the effects of high water and that of fire …the Indians promised to do them no intentional injury." The party then proceeded to the main village of the Shoshonis. With Sacagawea providing vital service as interpreter, a Shoshoni guide was hired, and trading with the Indians for riding and pack horses was successful. After a short stay with their new friends, the now horse-mounted corps followed their venerable guide, Old Toby, into "formidable mountains."

The group reached today's Clearwater River where they branded and left their horses in the care of the Nez Perce until their return. They built new canoes and proceeded through boulder-strewn rapids, making speedy but risky progress. In early October they reached the Snake River, and then on October 16, the Columbia. Down that mighty river they floated, reaching the now inundated Great Falls of the Columbia, (Celilo Falls) near the modern Oregon town of The Dalles.

Clark, on November 7, wrote: "Great joy in camp we are in View of the Ocian, this great Pacific Octean which we been so long anxious to See." They were still 25 miles upstream, and what they actually saw were the storm-lashed waves of the river's broad estuary. In mid-November the captains finally strode upon the sands of the Pacific Ocean near the Columbia's mouth, the western objective of their journey. Clark recorded that 554 days had elapsed, and 4,132 miles had been traveled since leaving Wood River.

Crossing the river, they built their 1805-06 winter quarters on a protected site five miles south of modern Astoria, Oregon, naming it Fort Clatsop for their neighbors, the Clatsop Indians. Lewis filled his journal with descriptions of plants, birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, weather data, and much detailed information on Indian cultures. Clark drew illustrations of many of the animals and plants, and brought his maps of the journey up to date. Sacagawea joined Clark and a few of the men on a trip to the coast to procure oil and blubber from a "monstrous fish," a whale that had washed up on the beach.

On March 23, 1806, the explorers started back up the Columbia in newly acquired Indian canoes. At the Great Falls of the Columbia they bartered with local Indians for pack horses, and set out up the north shore of the river on foot. Retracing their outbound trail through the Bitterroot Mountains, they were turned back by impassable snowdrifts and made their only "retrograde march" of the entire journey.

After a week's delay, they started out again and successfully crossed the mountains. On July 3, 1806, the party separated. Lewis, with nine men, rode directly east to the Great Falls of the Missouri. Then with three men, he traveled north to explore the Marias River almost to the present Canadian border. Lewis and his companions camped overnight with some Blackfeet Indians, who at daylight attempted to steal the explorers' guns and to drive off their horses. In describing the ensuing skirmish, Lewis related that he was fired upon by an Indian, which resulted in a near-miss that "…being bearheaded I felt the wind of the bullet very distinctly."

Meanwhile Clark, with the balance of the party, proceeded southeasterly on horseback, crossing the Rockies through today's Gibbons Pass. Returning to the Jefferson River (now the Beaverhead River in its upper reach), the submerged canoes were recovered and repaired. Clark placed some men in charge of the canoes while he and the others continued on with the horses, all following the river downstream to the Three Forks junction of the Missouri River.

Here, the group divided. The canoe travellers continued down the Missouri to White Bear Island, where they recovered their cached equipment and portaged back around the falls. Clark, with the remainder, rode their horses easterly to explore the Yellowstone River. On July 25, 1806, Clark named an unusual rock formation on the south bank of the Yellowstone River (Montana) Pompey's Tower in honor of Sacagawea's son.

All of the parties were reunited on August 12 near the confluence of the Yellowstone and the Missouri rivers. Here, Clark learned that Lewis had been shot while searching for game in the brushy shoreline of the Missouri. In his buckskin clothing the captain was mistaken for an elk by a hunting companion. Clark treated and dressed the wound with medicines they carried.

On September 23, 1806, the tattered Corps of Discovery arrived at St. Louis and "received a harty welcom from it's inhabitants." It had been a great expedition. Jefferson's explorers had covered 8,000 miles of territory over a period of two years, four months, and nine days. Its records contributed important new information concerning the land, its natural resources, and its native peoples. Lewis and Clark learned that the surprising width of the Rocky Mountain chain effectively destroyed Jefferson's hoped-for easy connection between the Missouri and Columbia river systems. This finding was the expedition's single most important geographical discovery, resulting in a route over South Pass (Wyoming) during later follow-up trips westward by fur traders and other explorers.

Following the historic journey, Lewis was appointed Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory. He died on October 11, 1809. His grave lies where he died, within today's Natchez Trace National Parkway near Hohenwald, Tennessee. Clark enjoyed a lifelong, honorable career of public service in St. Louis. Admired by many Indians as their friend and tribal protector, General William Clark died of natural causes in St. Louis, September 1, 1838. He is buried in the Clark Family plot at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

This panel by sculptor Heinz Warneke adorns the left side of the auditorium stage at the U.S. Department of the Interior's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Installed in 1939, it depicts Clark kneeling and Lewis looking through a telescope, while in the upper part of the relief we see Sacagawea, with her baby, and other members of the expedition making their way through a pass in the Rockies.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation

This article was condensed and adapted from an article by Irving W. Anderson, past president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., with the permission of the foundation. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is the main non-profit partner of the National Park Service in providing assistance for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. For more information, see www.lewisandclark.org.

An Indian View of the Bicentennial

By James Parker Shield

Today's celebrants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's bicentennial have an opportunity to learn about the historical impact of this expedition and its influence on the development of America and its long lasting effects on numerous Native American tribes.

People traveling the Lewis and Clark Trail through "Indian Country" can go beyond Lewis and Clark's efforts in understanding Native tribes, their life ways, culture and spiritualism.

Lewis and Clark were more the collectors and observers, and less the analysts and philosophers when it came to their experiences with Indians they met. Following their charge by President Thomas Jefferson, they did a good job of recording in detail the clothing, housing, and apparent life styles of Native Americans, but their inquiring minds did not dwell much on the nuances of certain customs, religious practices or governmental (tribal) decision-making.

The journals of Lewis and Clark do portray in a generalized fashion the great diversity of cultures from Plains to Northwest tribes.

Lewis and Clark spent two years traveling the Missouri River from the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and back to St. Louis. As a result, this area of North America soon became a place of great interest. Some people were interested in the possibilities of development, and others found its native inhabitants fascinating. For the next 50 years, this region saw an influx of traders, scientists, other explorers, missionaries and developers.

Early interactions between non-Indians and the tribes usually began on friendly terms, but as pressure mounted, the relationships developed friction.

The culture of Americans Indians was not a material, or wealth-garnering one. It was geared toward survival with leisure times. The non-Indian culture they encountered was about the accumulation of wealth with very little time for leisure.

Did Sacagawea help explain this to Lewis and Clark? Perhaps they realized it for themselves.

There is no way the Native American people that Lewis and Clark met could anticipate how rapidly their lives would be changed forever: By 1870, most of the tribes had been forced onto reservations.

In the days of Thomas Jefferson, Americans thought Indians could be assimilated and no longer exist as a distinct people.

To what extent have our native cultures survived since the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

Visit Indian Country and see. Look deeper today. We were here to greet Lewis and Clark, and we will be here to greet you, too.

James Parker Shield is a member of the Little Shell Chippewa Tribe. He served as a key member of the planning team for design of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls.

We Have Survived and We Have Hope for the Future

By Gerard Baker

I first heard about Lewis and Clark from the old timers and, of course, from my Mom and Dad. I can remember a lot of folks, relatives and friends of my folks, coming to visit us at our cattle ranch on the western side of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation near our hometown of Mandaree, North Dakota.

According to the elders, Lewis and Clark were no big deal and were certainly not heroes, in any sense of the word. In fact, they were just another group that came up the river to inform us that we had a "new Great White Father" and wanted to trade with us and other tribes.

It was not until I started to get interested in American history that I heard what role Lewis and Clark played in the "discovery" of the new America. Of course, we all know that this America west of the Missouri River was not lost at all, but was the homeland of many organized tribes that already had well-established trade long before the coming of the Anglo. This trade was active in all Indian territories across this land from coast to coast.

The Indian tribes along the Missouri River saw their share of this trade as well, and also took part in various tribal networks between nomadic and agricultural tribes that lived here long before the famous American expedition known as the Corps of Discovery.

If we think about those tribes and what has happened to them, it is not a pretty story. But, if we look at the Indian people themselves, we still see the pride, and some of the way of life that the Corps saw in the early 1800s, even if some of this way of life may now survive only in a philosophical sense.

Idols of the Mandans *by Karl Bodmer, courtesy of the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska.*

The story of the tribes in the past 200 years has been one of defeat, relocation and putting their culture behind them in the name of survival, according to many of the Indian people I have had the opportunity to visit. In the name of "western expansion" and "manifest destiny" we have seen many of the tribes of Nebraska moved to Indian Territory, which is now the State of Oklahoma. Those tribes include the Oto, Missouria, Ponca and Pawnee, which were some of the same groups that Lewis and Clark hoped to meet along the Missouri River. It was not until the council bluff camp, near present-day Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, in August of 1804 that they met Indian people, some of the Otos and Missourias, but not the two main chiefs, Little Thief and Big Horse. It is interesting to note that many tribal folks I have visited said that Lewis and Clark are the ones who identified and actually made many of the people in the different groups "chiefs." Some elders told me that they had never had first, second or third chiefs until the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The feeling of the tribal groups is that the tribes have been and still are often looked upon as second-class citizens in this country. When one looks at the reservation system, early government schools and the complete changes of life, it's little wonder they have those feelings.

This has all happened in the 200 years since Lewis and Clark. It is felt by many Indian people the three factors with greatest effects on Indian people and our country were the fur traders, organized Christianity and the U.S. Government.

I have heard these same thoughts all along the Lewis and Clark trail, but I have also heard loud and clear that, "we have survived this," and if there is anything to celebrate with the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, it is the fact that the American Indian people are still here and are working on that survival.

Many Indian people say they now recognize the need to live and learn in two worlds, first and foremost the need to relearn, or in a lot of cases, keep learning our traditions and languages.

They were not lost, but were simply put to the side in the name of survival. I have heard in Indian country that we still have our traditions, that we need to keep teaching them, that we need to help all peoples understand who we are, and that we do have a future.

Indian people see the Lewis and Clark years not as a celebration but as a commemoration and a positive opportunity to tell the Indian side of the story. We must listen to all sides and understand that, in all these years, there are some very negative but real stories, but there are also many beautiful stories of Indian people.

There is also much hope for the future, and that future is in the next generation and those not yet born. The elders along the trail say we are all proud of who we are, that we must show that pride in what we do, that we just learn from the past to have a successful future, and that we must never, never lose our identity as American Indians.

Condensed with permission from America Looks West: Lewis and Clark on the Missouri, NEBRASKAland Magazine, *August-September 2002. Gerard Baker is superintendent of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.*

Members of the Nez Perce tribe in the Corps II Tent of Many Voices. They traveled cross-country to Virginia for the opening of the Bicentennial. Photo by Joan Moody.

We Are Still Here

By Allen Pinkham

We are still here as a living culture and active in our communities as social and economic forces. We were doing the same 200 years ago. White society wanted us to be just like them but kept us down in the lower rungs of the social and economic ladder. If we held on to our Indianness, they took our land and then told us to be just like them. We then became mute for the last 150 years about our own history and wouldn't talk about it.

Now we can tell the truth about our interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. I have had a few people not believe what I have said in regards to the Nez Perce tribal perspective on Lewis and Clark. Most people know only the Euro-American view because that's what they learned in school. I want to change that view and let them hear the other side of history as we the Nez Perce know it.

When Lewis and Clark arrived, the Nez Perce were well traveled. We called this land (USA) an island because it was surrounded by water. We also knew that a new kind of creature existed east of the great river. This creature called itself a white man. We didn't know if this creature was a human . . . it spoke a language we never heard before and it would bring good things and bad things when it came among us. A great change would occur.

Allen Pinkham is past chairman of the Nez Perce tribe. This is an excerpt from an interview with People Land and Water.

My Fourth Great-Grandfather Welcomed Them

West Coast tribal leaders including Dick Basch (left) and Cliff Snider (right) present gifts to Interior Secretary Norton at Monticello. Photo by Tami Heilemann.

By Chief Cliff Snider

The Chinook Indians were the first people on the last 200 miles of the Mighty Columbia River. Historians have placed them there over 11,000 years ago according to the carbon dating and perhaps since the beginning of time. My fourth great grandfather, Chief Comcomly, discovered the Lewis and Clark group in 1805 and welcomed them to the end of the trail.

The Chinooks and their brothers the Clatsops provided the Expedition with food and shelter at Fort Clatsop during the winter of 1805 and aided them in their return to President Jefferson. There is no doubt that without the help of the Indians, the Expedition would have ended at Fort Clatsop and would have changed the history of America and the expansion to the West Coast. . . The Chinooks despite recognition problems are taking a very important part in the Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. They have delegates on the Circle of Tribal Advisors who represent the 58 tribes on the trail. It would be a shame not to have a recognized tribe on the last 200 miles of the trail. Of course there are some members of the tribe who feel they have been betrayed by all the circumstances of losing their homeland but there are those who want to make the festivities a great success. We all hope that recognition of our tribe will rightfully be returned ... we will give the view from our village of seeing the white man for the first time.

Cliff Snider, Chief Gray Wolf, is chief of the Chinook tribe in Oregon. This is excerpted from an interview with People Land and Water.

Indian People are Very Patriotic

By Chief Kenneth Branham

Indian people are very patriotic. We fought for the land and our way of life. We love the country. We love the land, and we will protect it. We consider ourselves keepers of the land. Lewis and Clark was an ending and a beginning. Hopefully we can tell the story from our end this time . . .We consider ourselves American, we are the first Americans. But we are also Indian people.

Chief Branham is chief of the Monacan tribe in Virginia. These comments are from an interview with People Land and Water.

We Are All of One Country

Altwin Grassrope is the medicine man for the Lower Brule Sioux in Lower Brule, North Dakota. He is the son of Noah Grassrope who was a traditional spiritual leader for his tribe and others.

He was raised by his grandfather Joseph Grassrope, who was a lay minister for the Episcopal church and still has his Bible, which is written in the Lakota language.

From his grandfather he learned about the coming of the white man and Crazy Horse's forebodings about assimilation. His great grandfather Daniel Grassrope was one of the last chiefs of the Lower Brule Sioux tribe. He believes the oral history he has heard about Lewis and Clark was passed down through his great, great grandfather Pejiwikan, which is the Lakota word for Grassrope. "Pejiwikan got his name when the great Sioux Nation was still together. And that was before the Little Big Horn," Altwin says. Pejiwikan was a scout and made grass ropes to get the enemy's horses.

Although disabled, Grassrope is very busy with trying to teach the younger generations the Lakota language and to preserve the traditions of the medicine man. He also finds many parallels between his Indian spirituality and the teachings of western religion. "We are all of one country, of one body. You know, what happened over there at the east end of this country (on 9/11/2001) hurts us too. So the tribe went ahead and donated some money to the people who were in need at that time." Noting that the tribe was not by any means wealthy, Grassrope remarked that, "That's how the Lakota people are. My grandfather and my dad always say that the generosity is the food of God." This information was taken from a *People Land and Water* interview with Altwin Grassrope on October 17, 2002.

We follow the American flag and the Eagle staff

By Cora Jones

Listen to the Drum, the heartbeat of the Nation.
The drumming sends our songs, prayers, hopes and dreams to our Creator.
The eagles carry these songs of praise, prayers, hopes and dreams.
The smoke from our Pipes carries our songs of praise, prayers, hopes and dreams all to our Creator.
We are a proud people, we hold our heads high, we keep a prayer on our lips.
We follow the American flag and the Eagle staff to show respect, loyalty and unity to our country.
The American flag is held high to show respect to the might of our nation.
The Eagle staff represents the goodness and spirituality of our Tribes.
The Eagle feathers are sacred as they carry our pleas to our Creator.
We are a proud people, we hold our heads high, we keep a prayer on our lips.
We follow the American flag and the Eagle staff to show our loyalty and honor for our Country and our Nations.
The American flag is held high, our warriors fought and died to protect what this flag represents so we must honor and respect it.
The Eagle staff is the flag of the Tribal Nations. We follow it to honor and respect our Tribal Nations and the many Tribal Warriors who fought and died for our Tribe and our Country, the USA.
We are a proud people, we hold our heads high, we keep a prayer on our lips.
Listen to the drumbeat, the heartbeat of our Nation.

Cora Jones of the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska is BIA Great Plains Regional Director. This poem was part of the opening of Corps of Discovery II at Monticello on January 14, 2003.

Many Voices: Poets & Historians

Homeland

By Karenne Wood

Blue mountains encircle a prayer
to the breath of the dead-
everywhere, seeds are lying dormant
in the ground. This is a country
remembered-dogwoods and redbuds,
deer at a field's edge,
the river roiled into its embrace
of red earth. We are powerless
here, in the face of our love
for legends of granite
and shapes that gather at night.

We are powerless when
mountain laurel spreads stars
through forests, when cedars
dance with the yellow leaves falling,
when hawks are crying over us.

Shadows move west and then east,
a circle of two hundred years.

On the banks of the Missouri, a man
with braided hair tells himself stories
and looks at the stars. He guards
sacred places, a hundred miles
of shoreline, and he is alone
when he faces the ones who would steal
from those graves. They are not white men
this time but relatives, robbing
the spirits. He is the dust of their bones.

A pale Montana woman wrestles barbed wire
and drought, checking the skyline for rain.
Her grandfather plowed this same ground.
So she goes into it, freckled and burned
by the beauty of pastures where calves graze,
lavender mountains rising to the west,
the vanishing outlines of wolves at twilight.

And in Lapwai, the Nez Perce leader
holds his hand out to the future
where forgiveness lies within himself.
He remembers years of winter
and the chiefs who would not leave.
His prayer heals a generation-
a red flower's fingers, uncurling.

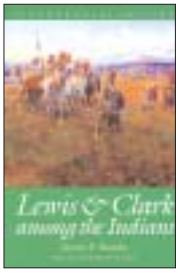
Nothing was discovered.
Everything was already loved.

We, who embrace our fathers' homeland
and indenture ourselves to its seasons-
its rhythms of larkspur and columbine,
camas and tamarack, cottonwood, cedar-
hand this love to you, whose faces
rise out of the ground, looking west-
all the love there is, that you may hear
grasses sing and become
many voices of those who came
marking a trail. In our tongues
we welcome the people who follow us here.

Kareen Wood is a leader in the Monacan tribe of Virginia. She delivered this poem at the commencement of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial at Monticello on January 19, 2003.

DOI University Hosts Lewis and Clark Author, James P. Ronda

By Susan Leonard



On Friday, September 5, 2003, the Department of the Interior University will host James P. Ronda, author of *Lewis and Clark Among the Indians*. This event will provide an opportunity for Federal employees and guests to dialogue with the well known Lewis and Clark expert as part of Interior's Bicentennial Commemoration. The Forum will be held in the South Interior Auditorium in Washington, D.C.

James P. Ronda has drawn from the Lewis and Clark journals and other documents a compelling narrative of the expedition's encounters with the Indians. One critic says this book is "a welcome and progressive volume in the growing literature on the significance of America's most famous exploratory trek. James Ronda retraces the trail of Lewis and Clark and provides a refreshing context to an event in U.S. History that has become part of our national mythology . . . He also gives faces and personalities to the many native leaders and their kinsmen and kinswomen who hosted, traded with, and on occasion scrapped with the expeditionaries."

James P. Ronda holds the H.G. Barnard Chair in Western American History at the University of Tulsa. In addition to his active research and writing career, Professor Ronda has been a consultant for many museum projects including the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Great Falls, Montana; The Library of Congress Lewis and Clark Exploration exhibition; and a member of the Board of Advisors for the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council.

Contact Susan Leonard, of DOI University, 202-208-2654, susan_e_leonard@nbc.gov, for information.

For Us, This is Not a Celebration

By Roberta ("Bobbie") Conner

For us, this is not a celebration. It is an observance or commemoration. We want both sides of the story told—the Army Expedition's and our own—and we want to tell our own story. We want to protect resources on the National Lewis and Clark Trail including sacred sites. We want to help create economic opportunities for our people. We want the nation to realize and recognize tribal contributions to this great country including aid given the Corps of Discovery. We want the U. S. Government to do what it has promised. And, above all, we want to protect the gifts the Creator gave us.

The journal entries by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, as well as those by the other writers of the Expedition, tell us what they observed, what they perceived, and what they believed. They cannot reflect the impressions of the only other participants in this significant time in history—the indigenous peoples. As visitors, they attempt to put the goings-on in context but they were clearly at a disadvantage in language and knowledge of the terrain. As deft as Clark was at measuring and as astute as Lewis was in observation and dialects, they were still left to conjecture frequently.

Against pretty overwhelming odds, many indigenous groups have survived the past 200 hundred years. Many also perished. Languages of our ancestors are no longer spoken in many Native communities. Efforts to document and preserve dialects, languages and songs are dangerously close to language loss.

In our region, we have been welcoming travelers for a couple of centuries. We are friendly, but please be mindful this is the place the Creator gave us. It is our only home. We may reside elsewhere temporarily but this is the only place we'll ever be from—it is part of us and we part of it.

Sisaawipam (or Bobbie Conner in English) is a Umatilla/Cayuse/Nez Perce Indian and Director of the Tamastslikt Cultural Institute (see page 21). Excerpted from her article in the American Association for State and Local History History News, *Spring 2001 volume.*

"I ask that we can, together, learn from the lessons from our history"

By Dick Basch

Great Spirit

Grandfather of the Four Directions

Mother Earth

I call out to humble myself before you
I ask for your help in blessing this event here today
I ask that all these beautiful people come with open minds and open hearts
I pray they hear and are able to take part in the sharing of the stories told

I ask that we can, together, learn from the lessons from our history
I ask that we can all see ourselves humble, good people
So that we can learn to respect
So that we can learn to share,
So that we can learn to love
So that we can learn the lessons Oh Great Spirit, that you would want us to

In this humble way I give you a gift from the land of my People, the
Clatsops, Nehalems and Chinook, and ask for special blessings upon this tent,
and ask that it become a special messenger of all that we ask for.

I offer
Salt water from Grandmother Ocean
Sweet cedar from our Mountains.

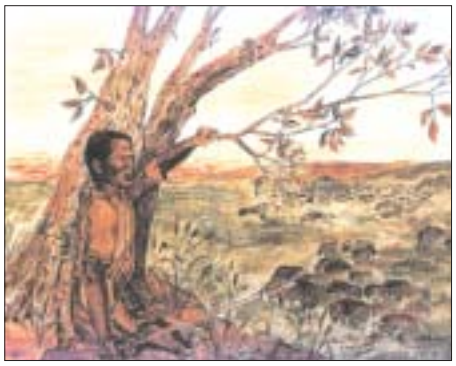
Thank you Oh Holy ones that have come here today.

Dick Basch of the Clatsop tribe gave this blessing at the opening of Corps of Discovery II in the Tent of Many Voices on January 14, 2003.

Many Voices: York & Sacagawea

York: Experiencing the Heights and Depths

By Ron Craig



York was an important contributor to American history. His presence on the Lewis and Clark Expedition was important to its success. His accomplishments, personal triumphs and tragedies influenced the destiny of this land and his life is a story of the human spirit. York experienced the heights and depths of the world in which he lived, from the excitement of the expedition to the heartbreak of slavery. He knew how it felt to be treated as property, as an equal, and as a superior human being by different groups of people. York's strength and character serve as an inspiration to all people in today's world. He deserves to be remembered as a hero, and his place in history should not be forgotten.

Ron Craig, filmmaker and author, resides in Portland, Oregon, where his production company is also based. He is currently preparing documentaries on York for both the European market and for Public Broadcasting in this country. He has also authored a children's book on York to be published by National Geographic Children's Book Division in time for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Observances.

York, Clark's slave, was revered by many Indians as a God, given a "vote" on the Expedition, but treated as a slave after the Expedition before finally getting his freedom several years later. Above, he is shown in a 1908 water color by Charles M. Russell, courtesy of the Montana Historical Society. John Reddy, photographer, 10/2000. The painting of York, above left, was made by Janis Lang of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, with paints she created from soils in the areas Lewis and Clark explored. *(See page 59).*

Sacagawea: Heroine with Universal Appeal

By Joan Moody

Amy Mossett, at left and above, has always lived near Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, where she and her daughters embrace their traditional culture and the history of their people—the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara. Here she is pictured with the Bicentennial logo of the tribes which features Sacagawea. At left she is pictured in traditional attire.

"Your woman who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatigueing rout to the Pacific Ocian and back diserved a greater reward for her attention and services on their rout than we had in our power to give her at the Mandans." *—Letter of William Clark to Charbonneau, August 20, 1806, concerning Sacagawea.*

It is not surpising that stories and presentations about Sacagawea, the only woman on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, are prevalent in the West during the Bicentennial. But I realized how much Sacagawea is perennially ingrained in our culture when several friends separately reported that their daughters—one seven years old and one aged four—had chosen to impersonate her at "dress as your hero or heroine" days at several different East Coast schools. At the same time, *National Geographic* had just reported that there are more statues in America to Sacagawea than any other American woman.

In 1800, when she was a young Lemhi-Shoshone girl of twelve or thirteen, Sacagawea was taken by members of the Hidatsa tribe in a skirmish and then sold to the French trader Touissaint Charbonneau, who later took her as a wife and lived with her in a Hidatsa village. When Charbonneau was hired several years later by Lewis and Clark as an interpreter, Sacagawea joined the Corps of Discovery. In the late fall of 1804, the couple moved into Fort Mandan, the Lewis and Clark winter headquarters. While at Fort Mandan, Sacagawea gave birth to a son named Jean Baptiste in February 1805. On the journey westward, she proved invaluable in knowledge of the land, interpretation, and diplomatic relations with the tribes—particularly when the Expedition came into Shoshone territory and Sacagawea had an unexpected reunion with her brother Cameahwait, who had become chief.

Sacagawea had the strength to endure all the hardships endured by male Corps of Discovery members while having the extraordinary additional responsibilities of caring for an infant and helping to guide the Expedition. She and her family returned to the Knife River Mandan and Hidatsa villages in August 1806 and remained there when the Lewis and Clark Expedition returned to St. Louis. After their return, some oral traditions have Sacagawea living a long life while most historians point to statements by Clark and trader John Luttig indicating that she died in 1812 in present-day South Dakota of a fever.

In any case, numerous statues, books, paintings and poems have established Sacagawea as an American icon. A young woman with a baby whose presence on the Expedition saved the day on many occasions, there are no disputes about her stature as a heroine. But there are still disputes on how to spell her name. Even Lewis and Clark spelled it different ways in their journals. If spelled Sacajawea, the name could be Shoshoni for "boat launcher." If Sacagawea, it means "Bird woman" in Hidatsa. In North Dakota, it is often spelled Sakakawea because the Hidatsa word for bird is "Sakaka" and the word for woman is "wea."

Amy Mossett, an enrolled member of the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes of North Dakota, has researched the oral and written histories of Sacagawea for 15 years and made presentations about her around the world, including appearances at the opening of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in Monticello. In 2001 she was invited to the White House to accept a citation from the President honoring Sacagawea as an honorary sergeant in the United States Army. She is co-chair of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council of Tribal Advisors and Director of Tourism for the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara).

Amy Mossett's presentation, "Sacagawea: Her Life and Legend," is an historical perspective that describes the life of this young Shoshoni-speaking woman who lived among the Hidatsa and Mandan. The interpretation focuses on the important lessons Sacagawea experienced as she grew into womanhood, the knowledge and wisdom that guided her as she journeyed westward, her important contributions as she traveled to the Pacific Coast and back to the Knife River villages, and what Amy calls "the mystery and myth which encompassed her life after the Lewis and Clark Expedition—and finally and most importantly–the lasting legacy that she has left for all of us to share."

Join the Journey: Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Tamastslikt Cultural Institute, an interpretive center of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla people.

By Ed Hall

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, along with several others in the party, kept journals that have come to be as revered as historical records of fact about the Expedition. A number of historians have based book-length accounts of the journey on these journals. The members of the expedition were men of their time and prejudice, and their descriptions of Indian cultures bear out their ethnocentric views. No written records exist of what the Indian cultures thought about the expedition and its representatives of Western civilization, though there are numerous stories in the oral tradition that give some balance and humor to this uniquely American story.

A large part of the enduring fascination Americans have for the Lewis and Clark saga is due to the assistance extended to the party by tribes and individual Indians. Foremost among those is Sakakawea [pronounced Sa gaga wea] a Hidatsa name meaning "bird woman," the young Indian woman who joined the expedition when it reached the Hidatsa and Mandan nations in North Dakota, and who carried her baby on her back through the entire trek. Several tribes and tribal leaders saved the expedition from failure and death. It is generally understood that if it had not been for the tribes—especially the Mandan, Hidatsa, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Salish and Clatsop—the expedition would have starved or died of exposure.

The other side of the story, the history of what followed Lewis and Clark from a tribal perspective, is not so uplifting. The 200 years since the tribes provided success to the expedition with shelter, sustenance and knowledge have been full of hardship, grief and loss.

In 1997, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was invited to join the Department of the Interior and other federal agencies in discussing the upcoming bicentennial. There were already people at the grassroots level preparing to take advantage of economic opportunities created by the Bicentennial, especially tourism interests in communities hard hit by sagging timber, mining and other resource-based revenues. The agencies were especially interested in preparing for the impacts of increased visitation on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, thousands of miles of private, tribal and public sector land stretching from St. Louis to Fort Clatsop.

The BIA, as is often the case, was asked to speak on behalf of the tribal interests and issues as a federal partner at the table. Responsible for providing services to 562 federally recognized tribes, BIA pointed out that without consulting with the tribes themselves, it would be impossible and irresponsible to represent their interests.

Most of the tribes along the trail (referred to as trail-affiliated tribes) are remote and include some of the poorest in the United States. The reservations of many of these tribes are distant from their homelands at the time of the expedition. Some trail-affiliated tribes like the Otoe-Missouria were removed entirely from their homelands.

When Lewis and Clark met the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara people, they operated a vast trading crossroads for goods and furs on the Missouri River. Though the Arikara had already been devastated by smallpox brought by white Europeans, and the Mandan would afterwards suffer the same fate, the tribes welcomed the future trade they believed these Americans represented.

Each tribe had various decisions to make on how to treat the Expedition: whether or not to let the Expedition pass, allow the Expedition to camp in their territory, accept invitations to meet and listen to long speeches in a foreign language, accept the meager gifts offered, and help or hinder or kill the party. Although some chose to trade while others were not as friendly, all chose to allow passage. It is how these encounters were referenced in the journals that we are told of those tribes today. History records only one side of this story. Lewis and Clark presumed that their conversations with tribes were accurately understood and recorded. All information, however, contained at least one or two levels of interpretation with a liberal dose of perspective.

To gain a tribal perspective for Bicentennial planning, the BIA—working with the Department of Interior and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council—arranged regional meetings with trail-affiliated tribes, a process funded by the National Park Service. Initially these meetings were not well attended and the feelings of a number of tribal members about a national Bicentennial were suspect at best. There was little for tribes to "celebrate" and elders who attended were surprised by their own depth of frustration and pain in discussing the history of a time before Lewis and Clark when their tribes and homelands were largely intact. Some tribes whose tribes were not mentioned in the journals or had been unflatteringly portrayed in the journals stayed away. Some tribes who had been forcibly removed from trail homelands and no longer had access to their sacred sites likewise declined to participate.

Ed Hall of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a descendent of Sakakawea, confers with Interior Secretary Gale Norton at the Interior Department reception at the commencement of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in January 2003. Photo by Tami Heilmann.

Eventually, however, some 30 of the 58 trail-affiliated tribes formed a Bicentennial Circle of Tribal Advisors. They chose sacred site protection, language preservation and restoration, and natural resource protection as their goals for the bicentennial. Tribes also asked for assistance in creating visitor infrastructure. They have also sought grants in order to tell their own stories of the expedition in their own way and provide accurate interpretation of sites related to their culture and history along the trail. Many sites of tribal significance are under other jurisdictions providing limited access or participation in management or interpretation.

Difficult questions have been asked in all the tribal gatherings about how the Bicentennial will benefit tribes. States and tourist attractions will lure visitors with photos and stories about Indian cultures though most reservations lack basic visitor infrastructure—public restrooms, interpretative signage, restaurants, hotels and adequate road systems. Few major visitor infrastructure improvements in Indian country will be ready by the Bicentennial.

Some tribes have attractions that by chance are ready for the Bicentennial. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla in Oregon built their Wild Horse Resort to take advantage of the 150th anniversary of the Oregon Trail in the mid-1990s. They had also planned to complete the Tamastslikt Cultural Institute, an interpretive center of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla people, but it took the tribe 11 years to raise money and complete the construction, so a project planned for a sesqui-centennial has become instead an important attraction for a bicentennial.

Another success story on the trail is the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, who have been awarded a National Scenic Byways designation and funding to support the creation of the Buffalo Interpretative Center and Circle of Tipis Information Center. Lower Brule and the Alliance of Tribal Tourism Advocates are also coordinating a Bicentennial Signature Event for 2006.

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the federal partner agencies have made it a priority to support tribal involvement. Over time it has become more and more apparent that the significant story of the Bicentennial was the story yet to be told by the trail-affiliated tribes. Much had but written about the journals of Lewis and Clark, but little if anything had been written by tribal scholars or individuals

Continued on next page

Never-Before-Published Photos:
History "Discovered" in a Monastery

A 1900 Diplomatic Meeting*—Interior Department officials are to the right, with chiefs on the left. Military Sibley tents in a straight row are in the background. This ceremony is probably some type of honoring dance of high diplomacy. The hills indicate that this picture was taken west of the Missouri River in South Dakota.*

By John Hirschman

Because of the nation's interest in the forthcoming commemoration of the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Expedition up the Missouri River in 1804, personnel at the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) EROS Data Center near Sioux Falls initiated a search for historical photographs and aerial photography. At the center, the USGS maintains a national archive of more than 15 million frames of photography and satellite data, and has operated a comprehensive photographic laboratory since 1974. Our original purpose was to provide supporting information for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, such as comparisons of the Missouri River now and then.

The search quickly led to Blue Cloud Abbey, in Marvin, South Dakota, where the Benedictine monks have made their remarkable photographic collection available for inspection and duplication by Native Americans. What was discovered there is of much broader interest than riparian history. In the abbey, USGS examined a large collection of historical items, including 337 glass plate negatives that officials representing the Kodak Company said had deteriorated beyond restoration.

Nonetheless, the EROS Data Center's experienced photographic staff accepted the challenge of restoring the negatives, which no one else would touch, while continuing to do research for relevant historical documents supporting the Lewis and Clark celebration.

USGS is still in the process of completing the restoration, scanning and printing these historical photographic records of the northern Great Plains. Those photos found on these pages are being published for the first time anywhere.

Although they are from a later time period than Lewis and Clark's explorations, they provide valuable insight into what cultures and landscapes the Expedition encountered. More importantly, they provide historical tools to the tribes.

The photos show a different landscape along the Missouri River—with vegetation more as Lewis and Clark saw it. Some areas that the monks photographed are now under water.

One early 20th century photo actually shows a diplomatic meeting of Interior Department Officials and Indian Chiefs, probably taken west of the Missouri River in South Dakota. It must be one of the earliest photos of such a meeting.

USGS is assisting the Blue Cloud Abbey through a National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Program in which the Blue Cloud Abbey received a $5,000 grant to cover the printing and restoration of the deteriorating glass negatives.

The collaboration between the Blue Cloud Abbey, Native Americans and the USGS has preserved and opened the door to a rich source of historical information for Native Americans and the American public for generations to come. This collaboration was made possible by the encouragement of the USGS Director, Dr. Chip Groat, and the EROS Data Center Chief Ralph Thompson. It is the policy of the USGS to respect and support the government-to-government relationship between the United States and American Indian/Alaska Native governments. The USGS, as part of the Federal Government, is party to the Federal Trust Responsibility.

For more information please contact Father Stanislaus Maudlin at the Blue Cloud Abbey in Marvin South Dakota, 605-398-9200, or Gene Napier at the EROS Data Center, 605-594-6088.

BIA

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on the tribal perspective. Tribes had many stories passed down by oral tradition about the time of Lewis and Clark. There are elders with much knowledge yet to be told. It is the unfortunate history of this nation and its treatment of tribal cultures that has made it next to impossible to recapture most of the information that would have been handed down from generation to generation through oral tradition, but that does not render the knowledge that remains illegitimate. It does make it that much more precious and relevant.

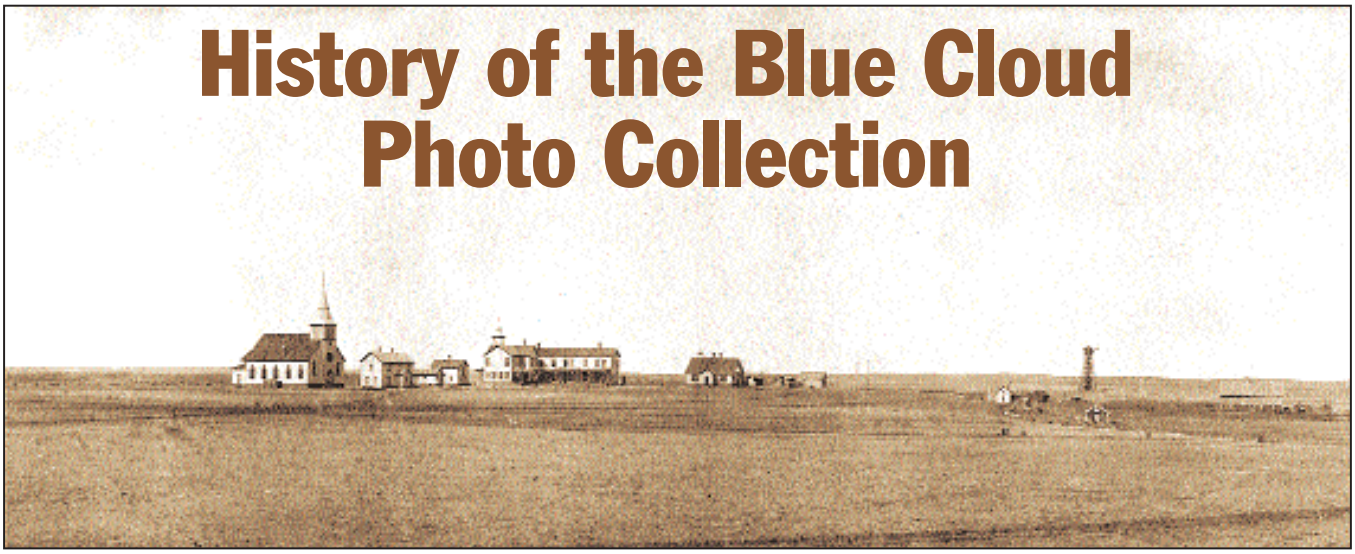
Each participating tribe has aspirations and plans for the Bicentennial and through their work on the Circle of Tribal Advisors; initiatives in language restoration and sacred site protection are underway. Tribal involvement in the Bicentennial is a priority of the agencies and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council. A number of Indian nations were represented at the kick-off signature event at Monticello in January. Indians and non-Indians are working together on most of the planned Bicentennial signature events throughout the country. For the first time, people from neighboring communities are coming to tribal celebrations and learning about their tribal neighbors first hand.

Interest in visiting Indian country is growing. Though the U.S. tourism industry is still recovering from 9/11 effects, there is great interest and inquiry from Europe and the Pacific Rim on how to visit Indian country during the Bicentennial. It is estimated that 25 million people will become visitors to the trail during the four-year event.

The Bicentennial has the potential to create an environment for fostering education and economic development, bringing trail communities together to erase myth and prejudice. Tourism can build bridges on many levels. The current hope in Indian Country is that it will help improve the quality of life, providing opportunities to showcase cultures and traditions long hidden or shunned that can in turn impart new meaning to America's historic commemorations and new understanding among the American people.

Ed Hall is a transportation and tourism specialist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. An Arikara/Hidatsa Indian, Hall is the great, great, great grandson of Sakakawea's sister, She Kills.

History of the Blue Cloud Photo Collection



1892 Stephan Mission Boarding School on the Crow Creek Reservation, established by the Benedictines in the 1880s. This is on the East side of the Big Bend of the Missouri River in South Dakota. Notice no trees except by the creek, the length of grass, and the roads were only trails.

Today Blue Cloud Abbey in South Dakota is a treasury of some 50,000 photographs taken from the late 1800s through the 1900s of the landscape, Native Americans, and settlement of the Dakotas. The story of how the abbey came to collect the material involves the history of the Benedictine monks and nuns, who are named after St. Benedict (480-587 A.D.).

Benedict was proclaimed The Patron and Protector of Europe by Pope Paul VI in recognition of the influence monks had in establishing Christianity in the West.

Initially, the Benedictines came to North America to meet the needs of German-speaking immigrants in Pennsylvania and Indiana. In 1876 the abbot of St. Meinrad's in Indiana, Martin Marty, came to Dakota Territory (including present day North Dakota and South Dakota). Abbot Marty endeavored to replicate the work of Benedictines among indigenous tribes of Europe. During the 1880s, he established three missions and large boarding schools in present South Dakota: Stephan, staffed by Benedictines on the Crow Creek reservation; St. Francis, staffed by Jesuits; and Holy Rosary, staffed by Jesuits offering education under contract with the Department of Interior beginning in 1879.

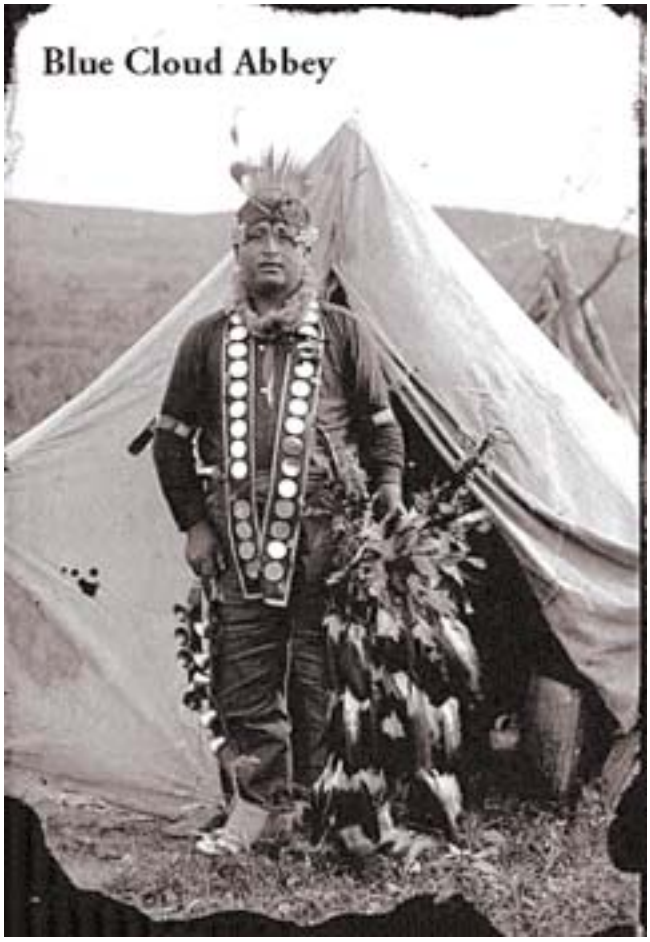
In 1918, Benedictine Fr. Sylvester Eisenman founded the mission at Marty (Yankton Reservation) and by 1921 opened the school, which Benedictines ran as a boarding school until 1975.

Blue Cloud Abbey was begun in 1949 to establish a monastic foundation in Dakota from which to staff Indian missions at Stephan and Marty in South Dakota, and at St. Michael and Belcourt in North Dakota. At a central location on the prairie hills, the Benedictines purchased a farm and established monastic life in abandoned farm buildings during June 1950. By the selection of the name, they celebrated the contributions of the Yankton Sioux political leader Blue Cloud, who had supported the establishment of the Catholic mission at Marty.

In 1975, Benedictine monks surrendered ownership of boarding schools to the tribes they had served for nearly a century, completing the transfer at a time when the congressional Indian Self Determination and Education Assistant Act of 1975 authorized Federal support for schools under tribal management. Thereafter, the monks concentrated mainly on work at the missions in addition to the Blue Cloud monastery and magnificent abbey church near Marvin, South Dakota.

Since 1950, numerous monks from Blue Cloud have served in missions across the northern Great Plains. In 1967, Father Stanislaus Maudlin of the Stephan Mission founded the American Indian Culture Research Center, which represented the new direction of the Catholic Church under the Second Vatican Council. Sometimes as the pilot of a small airplane and sometimes by ground travel, Father Stan traveled widely across the northern Great Plains. To recognize his work, in 1983 the Bishop of Sioux Falls asked him to become the Vicar for Native Americans in the diocese, for service as the liaison between the Native American communities and the Office of the Bishop. Blue Cloud Abbey fast became a noteworthy depository for historical information under his leadership as Vicar and manager of the Research Center.

Main features in the Research Center have been a veritable museum of cultural representations, a collection of rare books, and some 50,000 photographs collected from the late 1800s through the 1900s of the landscape, Native Americans, and settlement of this region. The monks collected the photos as they traveled throughout the Dakota Territory working with the tribes.



Taken in 1915, this photo shows a Native Dancer in traditional dance attire. Note the mirror stole, which came out of the fur trade, the dance bells, and feather headdress. It is unusual that the Indian is living in a Sibley (military) tent. When the buffalo hide ran out, the government supplied canvas tents and canvas to be used for teepees.

Ozuye Wicasa — Translation: A Man's Life

Entitled *Ozuye Wicasa* or *A Man's Life*, this picture was taken by a Benedictine Priest working at one of the missions or mission schools on the Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakota Territory between 1886 and 1900. It was likely taken in the Yankton or Greenwood, South Dakota area by the Missouri River The Lakota in the picture is thought to be from the heterogeneous Rosebud Society, which contained about 45 percent Upper Brules (Sicangus). His attire includes clothes worn in traditional dance: moccasins, a shirt appropriate for a pow-wow or wacipi, a breastplate, and personal medicine indicating a commitment to the traditional Sacred Pipe Religion. The picture also includes a traditional dancers belt draped across the horn of the saddle. This person probably was headed for a dance on his horse.

The United States Geological Survey assisted Blue Cloud Abbey in printing this and other photos for the first time and publishing some of them for the first time in this issue of *People, Land and Water*. USGS, along with the Blue Cloud Abbey presented a copy of this photo to Sinte Gleska University and the Rosebud Reservation on January 31, 2003 in Mission, South Dakota.

A partnership between USGS and the university produced USGS-SGU partnership produced the school's new Tribal Geospatial Applications Center, which is dedicated to the training and development of GIS, GPS, and Remote Sensing Technologies.

A view of the Big Bend on the Missouri River taken in 1910. This bend in the Missouri River separated Crow Creek and Lower Brule, South Dakota and is currently under water.

Crossing of the Missouri River in 1900s on a small sailboat. Notice the trees along the Missouri River and notice the riverbanks of the Missouri River are not steep because the river was constantly moving in the valley until the Corps of Engineers erected dams in the 1950s.

At left is Big Tobacco, a Dance Hall Chief circa 1900. The US Government would allow Indians to build dance halls. When tribal members wanted a dance, the Dance Hall Chief would go see the federal agents and get permission (via a slip of paper) to hold a dance. The Dance Hall Chief would beat on a drum to tell everyone the time of the Dance. Yankton had seven dance halls from 1890s to 1934. Dance Halls served to preserve the Native American traditions. Another Dance Hall Chief, War Chief, had a Dance Hall below Big Tobacco's Dance Hall. Each Dance Hall Chief was responsible for one dance. The Presidential medallion on his neck was issued by President Hayes. He stands in front of his home, an issue house by the government. The house is located next to Old Hay Hall (Grass Dance Hall).

Join the Journey: USDA Forest Service

By Margaret Gorski, Jane Weber, and Paul Lloyd Davies

Nearly 200 years ago, Lewis and Clark crossed today's national forests when they explored the headwaters of the Missouri River and labored to cross the Rocky Mountains. Their portage around the Great Falls is memorialized in an interpretive center on their namesake national forest. The Forest Service, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is intricately tied to this seminal story about a military contingent that crossed half a continent to explore the new West for its President.

National Forests and grasslands along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail contain some of the most primitive segments of the trail, providing a rare opportunity for visitors to "walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark" and to envision the land as Lewis and Clark saw it 200 years ago—rich with plants and animals, home to thousands of native people.

The Forest Service plans for the Bicentennial include: 1) Preparing key trail segments for an anticipated increase in visitation during the Bicentennial years; 2) Producing updated visitor information and interpretation; 3) Assisting communities and tribes along the trail through its State and Private Forestry Grant programs.

"We started recognizing the value of protecting and interpreting the Lewis and Clark trail way back in the 1920s after the expedition's Centennial and long before its designation as a National Historic Trail," said Margaret Gorski, the Forest Service's Bicentennial Coordinator. "Interest in the Bicentennial gives us the opportunity to evaluate whether our management and interpretation of the trail is adequate for today's visitor."

Much of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail goes through national forest lands managed by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Below left is the visitor's center at Great Falls; below right, a firemaking demonstration.

The national forest "gems" along the trail include:

- Boating through "*the tremendous cliffs*" that form the Gates of the Mountains along the Missouri River on the Helena National Forest;
- Standing on Lemhi Pass, where the Salmon-Challis and Beaverhead-Deerlodge national forests meet on the Continental Divide, and where Lewis and Clark found their hopes of a Northwest Passage dashed;
- Following original traces of the tortuous trail, the Corps followed across the Bitterroot Mountains near Lost Trail Pass; and
- Walking or riding the even more challenging Lolo Trail on the Lolo and Clearwater national forests.

Lesser-known national forest segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail include Lewis's return route over the Continental Divide at Lewis and Clark Pass on the Helena National Forest and Clark's return over the Divide at Gibbons Pass on the Bitterroot and Beaverhead-Deerlodge national forests.

"Lewis and Clark followed trails that had been used as Native American trade routes for centuries, which is why we made our number one planning priority for the Bicentennial the completion of cultural resource inventories and updating our trail management plans. We want to make sure our knowledge of the heritage and cultural resources on our segments of the trail is as thorough as possible," said Gorski.

"We have partnered with the tribes to complete these inventories, which is the basis for finalizing management and monitoring plans to help protect the significant historic and cultural sites along the trail.

"Unfortunately, one of our worst fears came true in 2001 on the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho when a random act of vandalism significantly damaged the rock cairns at Smoking Place, a site considered sacred to the Nez Perce Tribe," Gorski added. Lewis and Clark were directed to Smoking Place by their Nez Perce guides on their return trip in 1806.

Joint planning following the vandalism resulted in the creation of a local heritage protection committee including representatives from the Nez Perce Tribe, Forest Service, National Park Service, Idaho Historic Preservation Office, and the Governor's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee. Their mission is to develop specific actions to protect from further damage the significant cultural sites and natural resources along the Lolo Trail.

On the Helena National Forest, staffs are coordinating with the Salish and Kootenai at Lewis' Return Route on Lewis and Clark Pass on the Continental Divide. The Salish and Kootenai are under contract to map the trail using historic maps, Lewis and Clark journals, and Global Positioning Systems technology. As Sara Scott, Heritage and Interpretive Specialist, explains, "Our main goal is to preserve the trail, but also to examine the different ways people may use it over time."

New interpretation along the trail has included the construction of the outstanding Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center at Great Falls, Montana, the reconstruction of the Lolo Pass Visitor Center, and installation of new interpretive signs at all national forest and grassland sites along the trail

"Involving the tribes in new interpretive signs and facilities has been a high priority for the Forest Service," Gorski said. Specific examples include:

- At the Helena National Forest, interpretation along the Blackfoot corridor will address historic uses of the route by tribes. Under a participating agreement with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Forest has hired elders to prepare stories they want to share with the public.
- At the Bitterroot National Forest, identifying ways to protect sensitive cultural sites from the impacts of increased visitation is a primary focus, as well as finding ways for the Bitterroot Salish people to tell their own story. The Forest Service staff is working to develop 12 to 18 major interpretive signs in the corridor from Missoula south to Lost Trail Pass.
- At the Lolo National Forest, staff regularly consult with the Salish and Kootenai and the Nez Perce, and plans include installation of a series of panels along the trail, with the tribes drafting text. Also on the Lolo, staff has collaborated with the tribes on a week-long youth practicum. The practicum gives Salish, Kootenai and Nez Perce students experience in trail maintenance, and provides a link to their history.
- At the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands, the Forest Service contracted with Amy Mossett, a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota, to provide tribal interpretations of the Sacagawea story for schools and civic organizations. Grasslands staff also have consulted with tribes on interpretive panels for Tobacco Gardens, the site where Lewis was wounded by one of his own men on August 11, 1806.
- At the Ft. Pierre National Grasslands in South Dakota, the Forest Service has worked with the local community to develop a new interpretive site where Lewis and Clark met the Teton Sioux.
- At the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, managers have consulted with the Shoshone Tribe about Lemhi Pass.
- At the Salmon-Challis National Forest, staff archaeologists have identified several sites where the Native American story can be told. With help from the Shoshone Tribe, the Forest Service plans to install three interpretive panels: One telling the story of the reconnaissance down the North Fork of the Salmon River; a second telling the story of how a Shoshone helped the expedition find the route over Lost Trail Pass into Montana; and the third discussing the expedition's route over the pass.

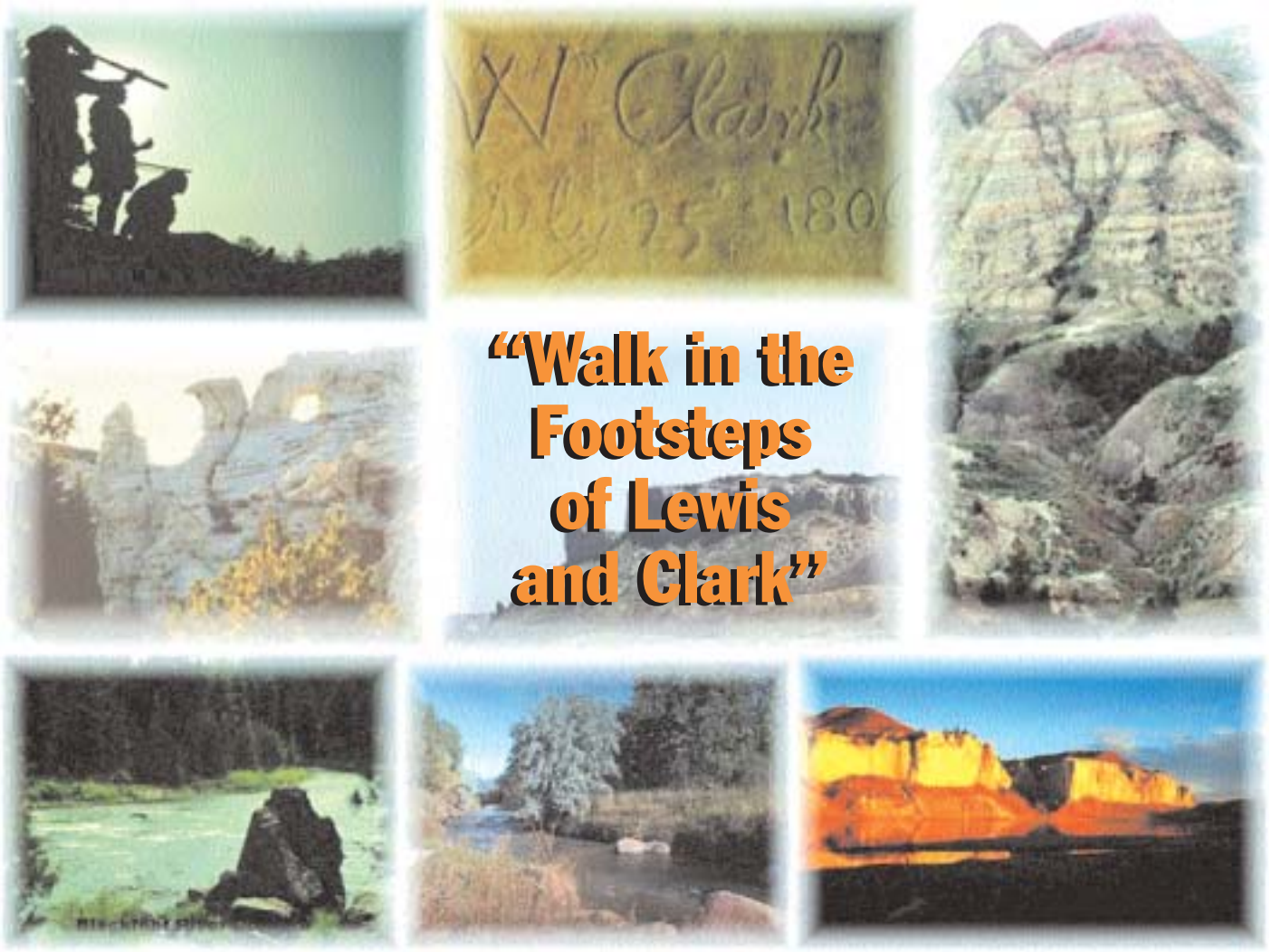
Through the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center at the Lewis and Clark National Forest, the Forest Service has been working with tribes for more than a decade to prepare for the commemoration. Most recently, Center staff collaborated with the Montana Tribal Tourism Alliance to help train tribal guides who will provide guided services to visitors on Indian reservations.

Other national forests and grasslands involved in providing visitor services and community assistance include the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Washington and Oregon, national grassland units in North and South Dakota, as well as national forests in the Eastern Legacy states along the Ohio River Valley.

Followers of the Lewis and Clark trail come with imaginations excited about the prospect of discovering the land as it once was. Descendents of the first people who lived here come in fear that the Bicentennial will forever destroy the cultural sites sacred to their heritage. Working together with tribes, communities, and Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, the Forest Service will be ready to host the nation during this historic commemoration while protecting these cultural sites for the benefit of all people today and in the future.

Margaret Gorski is Forest Service coordinator for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Jane Weber is director and Paul Lloyd-Davies is a public affairs specialist at the Lewis and Clark NHT Interpretive Center in Great Falls.

Join the Journey: Bureau of Land Management



By Michelle Dawson-Powell, Terry Lewis, Peter Sozzi, Dick Fichtler, Kim Prill, and Sandra Padilla

The Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition opened the heartland of the North American continent for exploration, settlement, and achievement. This new frontier attracted immigrants from around the world and became synonymous with the search for spiritual, economic, and political freedom.

Today, the Interior Department's U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages much of what remains of the public domain—262 million acres of public lands and waters in the West, including land in the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. The BLM is also responsible for the management of an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral resources.

The BLM is guided by the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, which recognizes the value of America's public lands remaining in public ownership and provides for the "multiple use" management of these public lands. The mission of the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Through its partnerships at all levels during the years of the Bicentennial Commemoration, the BLM is showcasing programs and activities that highlight President Jefferson's message to the Corps of Discovery to find " . . . *the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce.*"

The Corps of Discovery passed through, was in close proximity to, and wrote about many of the public lands and spectacular landscapes now managed by the BLM in Montana, Idaho, Eastern States, Oregon, and Washington.

The BLM has stewardship responsibilities for more than 300 miles along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The trail, recorded on public lands in the BLM Salmon Field Office, without question played a critical role in American exploration and fur trade during the early years of our nation. Before that, the aboriginal "road" guided (and was probably physically altered by) American Indian travelers in the process of cultural transformation long before the Corps of Discovery had arrived. Further, there is rare but intriguing archaeological evidence suggesting that this same trail very possibly served more ancient ancestral Indian travelers. The array of cultural phenomena along the trail affords an enriching perspective of both Euroamerican and Native American heritage in this region of the American West.

The BLM public lands and waters are serving as a "museum without walls" for the millions of visitors who wish to embark on their own journeys of discovery.

For example, Pompeys Pillar National Monument is the only site along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where physical evidence of the Expedition may be viewed. On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark inscribed his own name and date in the rock of Pompeys Tower named for Sacagawea's son whom he nicknamed "Pomp." Areas of the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument are landscapes to the least-changed segments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The BLM has developed a tiered approach where efforts are directed to the most critical geographic areas to provide an adequate level of visitor services. The BLM's

Continued on next page

The National Park Service Stands Tall

The National Park Service (NPS) of the U.S. Department of Interior administers the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in partnership with other agencies and is the lead agency in the Corps of Discovery II traveling exhibit.

Among the 386 areas in the National Park System are areas along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail described in this publication–such as Harpers Ferry National Historic Park in West Virginia; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis; the Missouri National Recreation River in South Dakota and Nebraska; the Knife River Indian Villages in North Dakota; Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in North Dakota; Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana: the Nez Perce National Historic Park in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington; and Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon.

The National Park System includes many of our nation's best known scenic landscapes and historical treasures. It is the mission of NPS to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of future generations.

National Park Service Director Fran Mainella takes the staff of leadership from a Lewis and Clark Bicentennial re-enacter at the official opening of the Bicentennial at Monticello in January, 2003.

BLM

Continued from previous page

highest priorities include partnerships with communities and tribes and projects in the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument; Pompeys Pillar National Monument; Chain-of-Lakes (Gates of the Mountains); Headwaters of the Missouri; Lemhi Pass; Sacagawea's Homeland; and the Blackfoot Corridor (Road to Buffalo).

The BLM goals for the Bicentennial are 1) restoring and protecting resources along the national historic trail; 2) ensuring public health and safety; 3) providing accurate visitor information and educational and interpretive material; 4) enhancing and upgrading infrastructure; 5) involving tribes; 6) and sustaining partnerships at all levels. The BLM is implementing community-based stewardship to ensure a lasting legacy that perpetuates the journey of discovery for future generations.

The BLM finds its roots in the General Land Office, which was established in 1812 to administer the Public Domain. The BLM Eastern States Office serves as as custodian of over 9 million historical land documents of the General Land Office—survey plats and field notes, homesteads, patents, military warrants, and railroad grants.

The Rectangular Survey System was designed by President Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, Mr. Jefferson's Library at Monticello, in Charlottesville, Virginia, contains his personal survey equipment. The Ordinance of 1785 established the Rectangular Survey System. The U.S. Treasury Department was authorized to sell vast tracks of public lands to repay debts incurred during the Revolutionary War and encourage settlement of the new territories. Congress ordered the lands of the vast Northwest Territory be surveyed and sold to generate revenue and encourage western settlement. The General Land Office (GLO) surveyors executed President Jefferson's Rectangular Survey System across the Northwest Territory, creating and marking 6-mile square townships over thousands of miles of diverse terrain. The GLO surveyors played a vital role in the expansion of the United States.

Settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies acquired these public lands. Millions of acres were set aside to establish Indian reservations, national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and military reservations. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation.

The United States' rectangular system of surveys is a marvel in simplicity. This system is also referred to as the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). It was this system and the cadastral surveyors who transferred it from a plan on paper to regular lines upon the land that provided the swift and orderly settlement of a vast Public Domain to become a reality. Much of our perception of America's heritage is closely intertwined with this settlement—from the first trailblazers, pioneers, homesteaders, miners, the railroads, and the timber and cattle industries, to the farms, ranches, cities, and highways of today.

Increased demand for the records' information and the preservation of the historic documents has provided the impetus for the BLM to automate the information and archive the documents, a process still underway. Many of these documents are now computerized and are accessible via the Internet at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov. Visitation to the GLO web site is among the highest in the Federal Government. The Web site has received national recognition and numerous awards for its innovation and utility. This web site currently provides access to more than 4.2 million land patent records.

These online records include 2.5 million patent images and data for 12 eastern public land states, and data and images for more than 500,000 serialized patent records which cover all the public land states, in the East and West; and the land status data only for more than a million western patents whose information had been gathered through other bureau systems. The technology employed in this automation process has interested land management agencies worldwide. At the current automation rate, project completion is expected by 2007.

The BLM is authorized to determine the official boundaries of the federal interest lands of the United States. The BLM cadastral surveyors perpetuate the legacy left by their GLO predecessors by employing the latest innovations in measuring technology to achieve the most accurate boundary information possible.

The BLM also conducts research, maintains standards and procedures for surveying and extends technical assistance and evaluation to other federal, state, and county land management agencies. Included in the BLM's responsibilities is the development and implementation of the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB).

Although the Cadastral Survey is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the BLM's mission is the delegated survey authority for the entire Federal Government. In this role, Cadastral Survey does work on behalf of other federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, various Indian Tribes, the Corps of Engineers, as well as the BLM.

The records that the BLM holds are both working documents, security copies, and vital records used for the maintenance of the basic land tenure framework for the United States. These primary records, many of which are over 100 years old, are in paper field note volumes and plats. To make this information available and more accessible, BLM's Eastern States office has been working on a computer indexing and digital imaging system.

From the panoramic landscapes of the West to the indoor archives in the East, BLM employees serve as Guardians of the Past—Stewards of the Future.

For additional information about Lewis and Clark Adventures on the BLM public lands and waters contact: the Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. http://www.blm.gov

The authors are part of the BLM Bicentennial team.

Lewis and Clark: Gateway to America's National Trails System

By Steve Elkinton

On May 14, 1804, when Meriwether Lewis and William Clark pushed west up the Missouri River with their companions, they saw themselves as trailblazers. Today, they and their remarkable expedition are commemorated for many reasons, including opening up the Northwest, establishing official relationships with dozens of tribal groups, and identifying many plant and animal species. In addition, they were creating what is today called a "national historic trail."

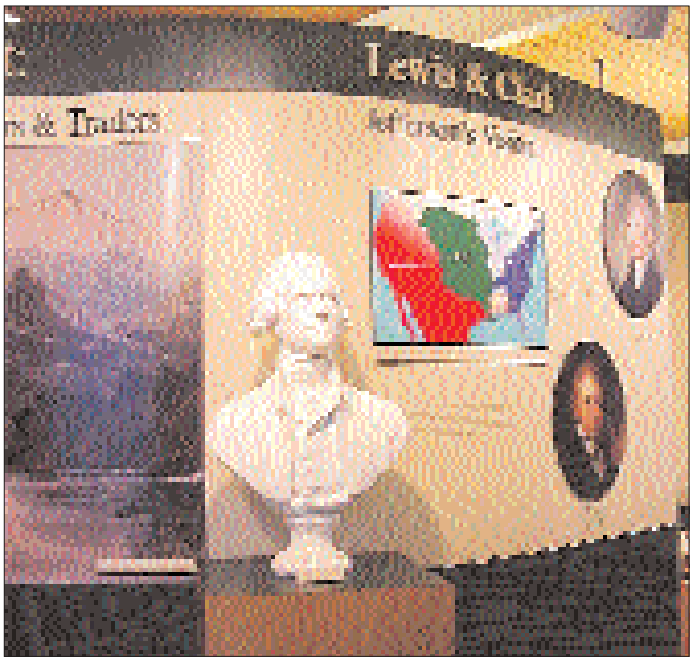
National historic trails are designated by Congress under the authorities of the National Trails System Act (1968). In 1978, the National Parks and Recreation Act added this type of trail to the National Trails System, including the 3,700-mile Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Today the National Trails System includes eight national scenic trails (NSTs) and 14 national historic trails (NHTs). Although the Lewis and Clark NHT starts in Alton, Illinois, and follows the Missouri and Columbia Rivers west, Meriwether Lewis' complete 1803-6 journey from Monticello—really a coast-to-coast journey across North America—intersects or overlaps 12 of the other 21 national trails.

As the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial unfolds in the years 2003-6, there will be seven locations where Lewis and Clark's journey touches on these other routes, none of which were known to them then, yet most of them are linked geographically or thematically to their journey.

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Meriwether Lewis traveled to the newly established United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry in the summer of 1803 to obtain the weapons and powder his expeditionary force would need. Today Harpers Ferry National Historical Park lies at the convergence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers (see page 32). Not only do remnants of the pre-Civil War-era town remain, along with many post Civil War structures, but the park is also the crossroads of the **Appalachian** and **Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trails**. Harpers Ferry is close to the midpoint of the 2,156-mile long "AT," and home to its nonprofit organization, the Appalachian Trail Conference. Often through-hikers can be seen strolling into town to check in at conference headquarters, visit the John Brown Fort, buy ice cream at the small shops along Washington Street, and then head on across the Potomac River, following the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath a few miles, later to climb back up onto the Blue Ridge.

At this point, the Canal towpath is also the Potomac Heritage NST. This trail, created by Congress in 1983, commemorates the many layers of pre-history and heritage associated with The Nation's River. Parts of the trail are for hiking, parts are multi-use, parts are water trail, and parts may be heritage tour routes. The Potomac Heritage NST links southwestern Pennsylvania to the Potomac estuary and the Chesapeake Bay. The federal sections, as delineated in the National Trails System Act, are the 184-mile C&O Canal towpath from Washington, DC, northwest to Cumberland, Maryland, and the 18-mile Mount Vernon Trail in the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Washington, DC, south to Mount Vernon.



A bust of Thomas Jefferson in the Lewis and Clark exhibit in the National Frontier Trails Center. Photo by Independence Tourism Department.

Bluffs of the Ohio River, Ohio

For many days, in the fall of 1803, Lewis and his first contingent of companions poled their flotilla of Pittsburgh-made boats down the Ohio River. To their left were the green hills of Virginia (now West Virginia). To their right were the bluffs of the Northwest Territory (which became part of Ohio two years later). Today, along those bluffs lies another national scenic trail, the **North Country National Scenic Trail**. The idea of this hiking trail started in the early 1960s to connect a series of national forests throughout the Great Lakes states. The trail was formally studied as a potential federally administered trail in the mid 1970s and established as the North Country National Scenic Trail in 1980. It is a bold undertaking, linking upstate New York with North Dakota, winding over 3,700 miles through seven states. Few through-hikers cover the whole distance, for over half of the trail is still to be built. Each year hundreds of volunteers along this trail plan, build, maintain, protect, monitor, and hike this fascinating chain of rural America. In fact, the Trail's western terminus is Lake Sakakawea State Park near Garrison Dam on the Missouri River, another site along the route of Lewis and Clark.

Confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers

After Meriwether Lewis linked up with William Clark and the two forged their enduring partnership, all the while floating down the Ohio River, they eventually came to its mouth at the Mississippi River. This convergence of rivers in the middle of North America was as important to Native Americans as it was become to commerce in the United States. Already in 1803 a series of French settlements, such as Cape Girardeau, Missouri, were well established near this confluence. Thirty-four years after Lewis and Clark passed through on their way West, another flotilla came down the Ohio and into the Mississippi River here—the Cherokee People being "removed" from their ancestral lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains under instructions of President Andrew Jackson. Today the **Trail of Tears National Historic Trail** commemorates this tragic chapter of American history. The official trail consists of two routes: the 1,100-mile long water route down the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers to the Mississippi and up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, Arkansas; and the 1,100-mile long overland route that crossed the

Continued on next page

National Trails System

Continued from previous page

Ohio River at Golconda, Illinois, and the Mississippi River at Trail of Tears State Park, Missouri, north of Cape Giradeau.

The Lower Missouri "Coast"

Following the United States' acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, St. Louis became the gateway to the American West. After Lewis and Clark returned there in 1806, it became one of the major trade centers of North America—and the route west was the Missouri River. Following the river upstream, across the State of Missouri, near Kansas City, the river turns north, past Fort Leavenworth. This shoreline, that the Corps of Discovery had passed going upstream in the early summer of 1804 and passed more quickly returning home in the fall of 1806, later became the western edge of Missouri. In fact, from 1821 to 1850, it was the western edge of the United States and served as the jumping off place for the "emigrants" leaving the United States in the 1840s and 1850s to find a better life in the Oregon Territory, California, and the Great Salt Lake Basin. Steamships plied the Missouri upstream from St. Louis—and as those decades unfolded, could penetrate farther and farther upstream as sandbars and snags were removed.

The first westward trail from Missouri went southwest to open up trade with the new Republic of Mexico—the route now commemorated as the **Santa Fe National Historic Trail**. Opened first in 1821 from the central Missouri settlement of New Franklin, this 1,200-mile long trade route across prairies, deserts, and mountains later spurred the development of Independence and Kansas City farther west. The Santa Fe Trail became the main route of American conquest in the 1846 Mexican-American War.

Twenty years later Oregon fever spread across the United States, once a way was found by which wagons could cross the Continental Divide to the West Coast. Independence, Missouri, became the main jumping off point for wagon trains bound for Oregon along what is today marked as the **Oregon National Historic Trail**. The Divide crossing occurs at South Pass, Wyoming, the only place then known where water and grass were sufficient to allow oxen-drawn wagons to safely cross the mountains. It is known as South Pass in contrast to Lewis and Clark's crossing of the Divide farther north at Lemhi Pass.

In the march west, soon behind the Oregon pioneers came Mormons, banished from Missouri and Illinois in 1846, seeking refuge outside the jurisdiction of the United States. They spent the 1846-7 winter near what is now Omaha, Nebraska, on both sides of the Missouri River, determining how best they could move forward. Their route from Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah, is today known as the **Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail**.

NPS employees Sam Walker and Ernestine Slickpod overlooking Big Hole Battlefield along the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. Photo by Jock Whitworth.

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. Gold fever gripped the nation and thousands poured west in whatever conveyances they could find. By then Missouri River steamship service had been extended north to Omaha and beyond. "49ers" took whatever route they could, departing from the Missouri River shore in numerous locations: Independence, Kansas City, Saint Joseph, Nebraska City, and Omaha—all converging on the Platte River to get across the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada to the goldfields. These many routes—over 5,600 miles in combined routes—are today know as the **California National Historic Trail**. The California Gold Rush linked the United States together as a coast-to-coast country in ways never envisioned by President Jefferson.

When California became a state in 1850, it became imperative to ensure communication across the territories between it and the rest of the states. On the eve of the Civil War, for 18 months in 1860 and 1861, the Pony Express mail service was established, by federal contract, between Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, (with an extension to San Francisco). This 1,966-mile route follows parts of the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer Trails and is called the **Pony Express National Historic Trail**. A delightful museum of all these westward trails can be found at the National Frontier Trails Center in Independence, Missouri.

Lemhi Pass, Montana, Idaho

One of the high points in Lewis and Clark's quest for the route to the Pacific comes at Lemhi Pass today on the Montana-Idaho border. This is one of Dr. Stephen Ambrose's favorite Lewis and Clark sites, as described in *Undaunted Courage*, for it is where the Corps of Discovery on August 12, 1805, hoped to see a direct way down to the Columbia River drainage. Instead, they found only "immense ranges of high mountains still to the West of us with their tops partially covered with snow." This spot also marked their exit from the Louisiana

The western terminus of the North Country National Scenic Trail is in Lake Sakakawea State Park, North Dakota, which lies along the Missouri River, the route of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The park is named for Sacagawea, the Indian woman whom Lewis and Clark hired to serve as an interpreter for the expedition. (In North Dakota, the customary spelling of her name is with two "K's.") NPS photo.

Purchase. Today, along the crest of the Rocky Mountains there is a 3,200-mile long hiking and horseback trail, still under construction called the **Continental Divide National Scenic Trail**. It crosses the westward route of Lewis and Clark at Lemhi Pass. Stretching from Waterton Lake on the US/Canadian border to the southern border of New Mexico, the "CDT" emulates the rugged backcountry long-distance trail experience pioneered by the Appalachian Trail. The CDT is being actively developed, with hopes that a continuous footpath from end to end will be in place by its 30th anniversary in 2008.

Lolo Trail, Idaho

When Lewis and Clark traveled across the Bitterroot Mountains in the early fall of 1805, their guide was a Nez Perce Indian returning home. Despite the rich hunting found in ancestral Nez Perce lands along the Clearwater and Snake Rivers in what is now Idaho, many hunters from this native nation ventured east each year, across the Bitterroots to the Great Plains to hunt buffalo. They, in fact, had several crossings of the Bitterroots, but this route, on a ridge of land just north of the precipitous Lochsa River and known as the Lolo Trail, is the route the Lewis and Clark's Shoshone guide, Toby, attempted to lead them. They all almost perished of exposure, but were found, at last at the western end in Wieppe Prairie by generous Nez Perce villagers.

Almost 70 years later, in 1877, the Nez Perce themselves were struggling for their survival, being boxed in to settle on restricted reservation lands. Some bands bolted and headed east across the Lolo Trail to escape the United States Army. Their 1,170-mile route of flight and skirmish is today known as the **Nez Perce** (**Nee-Me-Poo**) **National Historic Trail**.

Columbia River Gorge

By the time Lewis and Clark floated down the Columbia River through the Cascade Mountains just north of Mount Hood, they knew they were close to the Pacific Ocean. They seem to have skipped quickly through the lower Columbia River Gorge, one of America's most scenic riverways. Others who passed down these same waters were the Oregon Trail pioneers who were coming west by ox-drawn wagon. The Dalles (Oregon) form a gateway to this chasm. In the 1840s, there was no shoreline road, only a tumble of rocks that cattle could hardly negotiate. Most **Oregon Trail** pioneers between 1841 and 1846 sealed up their wagon beds and floated their goods and families down the Columbia River rapids, as Lewis and Clark had done. Many lost their lives. In 1845, Samuel Barlow opened a primitive road over the Cascades Mountains just south of Mount Hood, and the pioneers generally found it slightly less hazardous.

In the 20th Century, inspired by the Appalachian Trail's concept of a mountain chain footpath, westerners began to link together local trails along the crests of the Sierra and Cascade Mountains into what is today known as the **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail**. The lowest point along this 2,600-mile trail is the Bridge of the Gods across the Columbia River just upstream from Bonneville Dam. Coming north across the shoulders of Mount Hood, the Trail drops down to cross the Columbia and then return to the high country of such mountain sentinels as Mount Rainier.

When Lewis and Clark cross North America, trails were utilitarian ways to travel. Water routes were more efficient and easier than overland routes. Today, trails are usually routes of recreation or commemoration. No other national trail crosses or touches as many components of the National Trails System as does the coast-to-coast route of Lewis and Clark. More information about these trails and other components of the National Trails System can be obtained at www.ncrc.nps.gov/PROGRAMS/NTS/.

Steve Elkinton serves as the National Park Service's Program Leader for the National Trails System. Trained as a landscape architect, he joined NPS in 1978 and has been stationed in Washington DC and Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio.

Hitting the Trail of Lewis and Clark

Today you can follow in the approximate footsteps of Lewis and Clark, exploring the route they traveled and reliving the adventures of the Corps of Discovery. You can do this by boat, canoe, or kayak, by car or bus, on foot or bicycle, or by train. Along the way you will learn about the trail and the epic journey it commemorates from visitor centers, interpretive signs, exhibits, and living history programs.

CONTACTS:

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail c/o National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street Omaha, Nebraska 68102
402-514-9311 • www.nps.gov/lecl:
The trail website offers a calendar of events, relevant publications, and updates on trail events – including the Corps of Discovery II appearances– with many links to state tourism offices, chambers of commerce, federal and state agencies and other sites offering Lewis and Clark information.

Clearwater National Forest
12730 Highway 12 Orofino, Idaho 83544 • www.fs.fed.us/rl/clearwater/lewisclark/lewisclark.htm
The U.S. Forest Service publishes several brochures and maps about Lewis and Clark in the Rocky Mountains and on the Lolo Trail.

Upper Missouri Breaks National Monument
Bureau of Land Management P.O. Box 1160 Lewistown, Montana 59457 • www.mt.blm.gov./ldo.um/
Contact the Bureau of Land Management for information on floating the Upper Missouri.

On the Trail: Unique Challenges, Unique Partnerships & a Unique Job

By Laurie Heuple

Each day that I go to work as the Interpretive Specialist for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is so different from experiences working at a traditional national park site. I am stationed at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Montana. This center is operated and staffed by the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Forest Service is one of the major federal partners on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, which is coordinated by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, Only one NPS employee—that's me—is duty stationed at this center through a Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS and the USFS. My "workplace" is in the center and along the trail in eleven states, so I have been truly fortunate to actually "follow in the footsteps" of Lewis and Clark.

Laurie Heuple

At the Interpretive Center, one of my duties requires providing some time to assisting the staff. In the past, this assistance has involved developing a Junior Explorer Program and co-coordinating the Lewis and Clark Training Academy. This included presenting training sessions, arranging for instructors and helping develop training curriculum. The Lewis and Clark Training Academy presents many different classes, ranging from grant writing to black powder training. Before and during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, the training academy has helped provide skills to communities, other federal and state partners, and outfitters located along the trail.

Working on the trail is much different from other NPS work experiences, primarily because of the many partners in interpretive and education projects along the trail. Many of the projects receive funding through the National Park Service's Challenge Cost Share program, which provides matching funds for partnership projects. Being out on the trail allows me to reach these partner organizations and to provide onsite assistance. I help communities work on a range of projects—developing visitor centers and exhibits, site plans, interpretive plans, wayside exhibits, and teacher workshops.

It is stimulating to work with communities that are so excited about the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. When I meet with them, these communities are full of energy about their projects. Their excitement is very infectious. I have developed many friendships along the trail that are very special. Nothing is more fulfilling than to see a community sharing their knowledge of the trail with visitors, seeing a project completed, and seeing the community happy with the results.

I work a time zone and several hundred miles away from my supervisor. This is also uncommon but it is essential to have employees who can travel quickly to all portions of the trail. I am responsible for providing interpretation and education assistance to all of the eleven trail states, which requires a great deal of travel. It is not unusual for me to travel along the trail by foot, boat, or truck. Not only have I followed the expedition route, but I also have been fortunate to see the changing landscapes along the trail.

Another challenge of the job concerns learning about different cultures and seeing how the expedition and the story have affected their lives. I work with many American Indian tribes along the trail, and learning about their cultures has been an unforgettable experience. I recently met with the Blackfeet Cultural Director, and listened to her explain her people's beliefs, as she shared some the Blackfeet language. This was a very special experience. American Indians often have a different view of the Expedition and have been willing to share those views and their culture. For example, in South Dakota, the Lower Brulé Tribe received a Challenge Cost Share grant to train students as interpreters at various sites along the trail. Their first program this past summer was a great success.

Working with non-traditional partners is also a part of this unique job. I have worked with Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Klondike National Historic Site, and Amtrak staff members Dan Engstrom and Anne McGuiness in expanding the "step on guide" program. These volunteers provide Lewis and Clark programs to thousands of riders on Amtrak trains that follow sections of the Trail. In the next few years the program will expand the NPS presence on the current routes and develop several new routes.

One of the oldest partners along the trail, the Lewis and Clark National Trail Heritage Foundation, has its headquarters here in Great Falls, Montana. The Foundation is working hard with us to develop programs in resource stewardship that help preserve and protect natural and cultural resources on the trail. Additionally, our partnership helps the Foundation's chapters with interpretative and education projects.

Going to work is not necessarily going into an office and starting the day answering the phone and e-mail, or filling out paperwork. Instead, it may mean walking along the Trail, visiting a historic Lewis and Clark site, or boarding a plane or train to travel the Lewis and Clark Trail. This job has been one of the best learning experiences, and challenges, of my career. I never stop learning. Often I compare the unique partnerships formed by Lewis and Clark to the unique challenges of my job. My job lets me explore the trail as the Expedition did, just in different ways and in a different time.

Laurie Heuple is an interpretive specialist for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. She is stationed at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Montana.

Many Places: Virginia & Pennsylvania

From East to West, there are places where visitors can glimpse a bit of the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The following pages highlight sites where federal agencies work in partnership with cities, states, and private groups to conserve Lewis and Clark history. Many federal, state, tribal, city, and private areas can be found on www.lewisandclark200.gov.

Framing the West at Jefferson's Monticello

The Lewis and Clark Expedition really "began" with inspiration in Monticello, Virginia, the home of President Thomas Jefferson, rather than with boat-launching in Illinois. On January 18, 1803, President Jefferson launched the Lewis and Clark Expedition with a confidential letter to the Congress of the United States of America, requesting $2,500 to send a small exploratory party up the Missouri River to extend "the external commerce of the U.S."

On January 18, 2003, Interior Secretary Gale Norton represented federal, state, and tribal leaders at Monticello as part of the January 14-19 ceremonies to launch the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

On January 14, the *Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future*, opened at Monticello with a blessing ceremony for the Bicentennial by tribal elders who view this ceremony as an historic event because of the impact the Expedition had on Indian tribes.

Jefferson's West: A Lewis and Clark Exposition was held January 14-19, 2003, at Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. The Thomas Jefferson Foundation, sponsor of the exposition, noted, "Jefferson's goals for this exploration were ambitious—a passage to the Pacific Ocean, trade with the American Indians and Asia, and scientific discovery. And with his selection of his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to be its leader, Jefferson became a principal author of one of history's great heroic adventures and determined the fate of a continent."

The exposition featured exhibits by many federal agencies and tribes as well as six days of ceremonies, exhibitions, demonstrations, and talks by performers and historians from across the nation.

As part of the commemoration, Monticello opened Framing the West at Monticello which will be exhibited through December 2003. The installation recreates the Indian Hall Jefferson established in his double-story entrance hall to display some of the Native American artifacts, animal skins, horns, and skeletons sent back by Lewis and Clark from their journey. Placed among European paintings and sculptures, a model of an Egyptian pyramid, mastodon bones excavated by William Clark following the expedition, and maps of the vicinity and the world, these objects served, in Jefferson's day, to educate his visitors about the world beyond their experience. Monticello's recreation of the Indian Hall highlights the importance of Jefferson's stewardship of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the effect its tangible products had on perceptions of North America world-wide. Because the whereabouts of much of Jefferson's collection is unknown, modern replicas were used in place of now-lost objects.

Those who visit Monticello at any time have an opportunity to glimpse the center of Thomas Jefferson's private world, the house and plantation that occupied his attention and imagination for more than 50 years.

Jefferson's home at Monticello in snow. Recreated Indian objects on display in Monticello's Entrance Hall, at right, as part of the Framing the West at Monticello installation.

The exceptional house, ornamented by extensive gardens and surrounded by working farms, was designed entirely by Jefferson, who supervised its construction and expansion from 1768 until his death in 1826. Monticello was home not only to Jefferson and his large family but also to as many as 135 slaves, who worked the 5,000-acre plantation's four farms and helped construct the home.

Located in Albemarle County, Virginia, near the city of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia, Monticello is the only home in the United States on the United Nations' World Heritage List. Each year, more than 500,000 people visit Monticello, which is open every day except Christmas.

Monticello has been owned and operated since 1923 by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, a private, nonprofit organization devoted to preservation and education. For additional information, call (434) 984-9822 or visit Monticello's Web site at www.monticello.org. The website has special features on Lewis and Clark.

Examining the Heart of Science in Philadelphia

By Nicol Andrews

The spirit of discovery that led Lewis and Clark to explore the West also laid a foundation for science to become a key element of social and intellectual prestige in the burgeoning New World. Important innovations like David Rittenhouse's homemade astronomical clock, Leyden jars that store electrical charges, Emma Seiler's celebrated laryngoscope and even translations of American Indian languages were born out of this movement referred to by colonial contemporaries as "new philosophy."

At the heart of the commotion surrounding cultural refinement lay the American Philosophical Society. Founded in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin and botanist John Bartram, the organization was assembled in Philadelphia to "promote useful knowledge." Early members included doctors, lawyers, clergymen and merchants interested in science, learned artisans and tradesmen, and founders of the republic, including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and James Madison, among others. In 1803, then-President Thomas Jefferson called on his fellow members and the resources of the American Philosophical Society to groom Meriwether Lewis for the long-anticipated expedition to explore the West. According to Gaye Wilson, a researcher at Monticello, the President sent Lewis to Philadelphia for instruction and counseling with botanist Benjamin Smith Barton, mathematics professor Robert Patterson, physician and professor of chemistry Benjamin Rush, and Caspar Wistar, physician and professor of anatomy. Lewis met also with Andrew Ellicott, surveyor and mathematician, while John Vaughn, librarian and treasurer of the Society, worked to secure the appropriate instruments needed for Lewis to record longitudes and latitudes on the western trip.

The American Philosophical Society houses the Lewis and Clark journals and provided the illustrations of them in this magazine.

"The goal of promoting science was innate in the Society from its inception," says Wilson. "Jefferson's instructions to

Continued on page 37

Discoveri
Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center
Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Cape Disappointment
Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
Station Camp
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Rock Fort
Tamastslikt Cultural Institute
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
Lewis and Clark Pass
Traveler's Rest State Park
Gates of the Mountains
Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge
Gibbons Pass
Lost Trail Pass
Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark
Camp Fortunate
Beaverhead Rock
Three Forks
Pompeys Pillar National Monument
Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers
Three Tribes Museum
Fort Berthold Reservation
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center
On-a-Slant Indian Village
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
Bad River Confluence
The Narrows
Missouri National Recreational River
WYOMING
Louisiana
Lewis and Clark St
Fort Atkinson State Histori
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
Purchase
KANSAS
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHO
TEXAS
FORT CLATSOP
MONTICELLO
Preparation
Recruitment
Exploration and Homecoming
Indian Reservation
Louisiana Purchase Boundary
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail


ng the Legacy of Lewis and Clark
Bicentennial Commemoration 2003-2006
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
MAINE
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
MISSOURI
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
Spirit Mound
Floyd Monument National Historic Landmark
DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge
Western Historic Trails Center
Fort Osage National Historic Landmark
Fort Leavenworth
Katy Trail State Park
Historic St. Charles
Wood River/Camp DuBois
Falls of the Ohio
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
Fort Massac State Park
Clarke Death and Burial Site
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Monticello
U.S. Capitol
American Philosophical Society

Lewis & Clark Trail Visitor Centers By State

VIRGINIA

Jefferson's Monticello
PO Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902
804-984-9800

TENNESSEE/MISSISSIPPI

Lewis Grave Site
Milepost 385.9, Natchez Trace Parkway
Hohenwald, TN (proposed info ctr, 2004)

Natchez Trace Visitors Center
Milepost 266, Tupelo, MS
800-305-3417

ILLINOIS

Lewis & Clark State Memorial Visitor Center near Wood River and Hartford, Illinois, is under construction at this time.

MISSOURI

Arrow Rock State Historic Site
P.O. Box 1, Arrow Rock, MO 65320
816-837-3330

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark
105 Osage Street, Sibley, MO 64088
816-650-5737

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, MO 63102
314-655-1700

Katy Trail State Park
P.O. Box 166, Boonville, MO 65233
660-882-8196

National Frontier Trails Center
318 West Pacific, Independence, MO 64050
816-325-7575

The Lewis and Clark Center
701 Riverside Drive, St. Charles, MO 63301
636-347-3199

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth Army Museum
100 Reynolds Avenue, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027
913-684-3767

NEBRASKA

Fort Atkinson Historical Park
P.O. Box 240, Ft. Calhoun, NE 68023-0240
402-468-5611

Indian Cave State Park
RR 1 Box 30, Schubert, NE 68437
402-883-2575

Niobrara State Park
P.O. Box 226, Niobrara, NE 68760
402-857-3373

Missouri National Recreation River
PO Box 591, 114 N 6th St, O'Neill, NE 68763
402- 336-3970

Ponca State Park
P.O. Box 688, Ponca, NE 68770
402-755-2284

IOWA

Desoto National Wildlife Refuge
1434 316 Lane, Missouri Valley, IA 51555
712-642-4121

Lewis and Clark State Park
219 14 Park Loop, Onawa, IA 51040
712-423-2829

Sgt. Floyd Museum/Welcome Center
1000 Larson Park Road, Sioux City, IA 51103
712-279-0198

Sioux City Public Museum
2901 Jackson Street, Sioux City, IA 51104-3697
712-279-6174

Western Historic Trails Center
3434 Downing Avenue, Council Bluffs, IA 51501
712-325-4900

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lewis & Clark Lake Visitor Center
P.O. Box 710, Yankton, SD 57078-0710
402-667-7873

South Dakota Cultural Heritage Center
900 Govenors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501-2217
605-773-3458

NORTH DAKOTA

Fort Union National Historic Site
RR 3 Box 71, Williston, ND 58801
701-572-9083

Four Bears Museum
PO Box 147, New Town, ND 58763
701-627-4477

Ft. Abraham Lincoln State Park
4480 Fort Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554
701- 663-9571

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
PO Box 9, County Road 37, Stanton, ND 58571
701-745-3300

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
RR3 Box 71, Williston, ND 58801
(701) 572-9083

Theodore Roosevelt National Park
Box 7, Medora, ND 58645
701-623-4466

North Dakota Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center
PO Box 607, Washburn, ND 58577
701-462-8535

North Dakota Heritage Center
Capital Grounds
612 E Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505
701-328-2666

MONTANA

Big Hole National Battlefield
P O Box 237, Wisdom, MT 59761
406-689-3155

Canyon Ferry Visitor Center
Canyon Ferry Project, 7661 Canyon Ferry Rd.,
Helena, MT 59602
406-475-3128
Open Summer Months Only

Giant Springs Visitor Center
4600 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59405
406-454-5840

Headwaters Heritage Museum
P.O. Box 104, Three Forks, MT 59752
406-285-4778
Open Summer Months Only

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center
4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59403
406-727-8733

Missouri Headwaters State Park
1400 S. 19th Street, Bozeman, MT 59715
406-994-6934

Montana Historical Society Museum
225 North Roberts St., Helena, MT 59620
406-444-2694

Pompey's Pillar National Historic Landmark
Pompey's Pillar, MT 59064
406-875-2233
Open Summer Months Only

Upper Missouri Visitor Center
P.O. Box 1389, Lewistown, MT 59457
406-622-5185
Open Summer Months Only

IDAHO

Lolo Pass Visitor Center
Bldg 24, Fort Missoula, Missoula, MT 59847
406-942-3113

Nez Perce County Museum
(formerly Luna House)
0306 3rd St., Lewiston, ID 83501
208-743-2535

Nez Perce National Historic Park
Route 1 Box 100, Spalding, ID 83540-9715
208-843-2261

WASHINGTON

Alpowai Interpretive Center
13766 U.S. Highway 12, Clarkston, WA 99403
509-758-9580
Open Summer Months Only

Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center
990 SW Rock Creek Drive, PO Box 396,
Stevenson, WA 98648
509-427-8211

Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center
PO Box 488, Ilwaco, WA 98624
360-642-3029

Sacajawea Interpretive Center
2503 Sacajawea Park Drive, Pasco, WA 99301
509-545-2361
Open Summer Months Only

OREGON

Bonneville Dam Visitor Center
Bonneville Lock & Dam - Attn: Visitor Center,
Cascade Locks, OR 97014
541-374-8820

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Route 3 Box 604-FC, Astoria, OR 97103
503-861-2471

Multnomah Falls Visitor Center
902 Wasco Avenue, #200, Hood River, OR 97031
503-386-2333

The Dalles Dam Visitor Center
P.O. Box 564, The Dalles, OR 97058
541-296-1181

Many Places: West Virginia

Supplying the Expedition at Harpers Ferry

By Marsha B. Starkey

In 1794, President George Washington selected Harpers Ferry as the location for the second national armory and arsenal. In doing so, he paved the way for the small hamlet of Harpers Ferry, Virginia—today West Virginia—to be a participant in many historical events in our nation's history. John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the Niagara Movement are events most closely associated with the town of Harpers Ferry, but they were not the first historical connection. The first occurred in 1803 when the Harpers Ferry Armory was still in its infancy.

On March 16, 1803, a young man arrived in Harpers Ferry. Standing over six feet tall, his lean frame was in excellent physical condition from years spent in the Frontier Army. Hand-picked by President Thomas Jefferson, this man was on a mission—a mission that would forever change the United States of America, a mission that included Harpers Ferry.

> *The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce.*

With these instructions from President Jefferson, 29-year old Meriwether Lewis prepared for what was to be the greatest adventure of his life. Readying for the expedition led Lewis straight to the United States Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. At this riverside community, bordered by the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, he could obtain supplies, materials, and guns that would be critical to the survival and success of the Corps of Discovery.

Upon arrival, Lewis presented a letter from Secretary of War Henry Dearborn to Armory Superintendent Joseph Perkin:

> *You will be pleased to make such arms & Iron works, as requested by the Bearer Captain Meriwether Lewis and to have them completed with the least possible delay.*

The construction of the Harpers Ferry Armory had begun in 1799; weapons production began in 1801. This new facility, about 60 miles from the capital city of Washington, offered skilled craftsmen to manufacture items needed for the westward journey. At Lewis' request, the armory supplied 15 rifles, 15 powder horns, 30 bullet molds, 30 ball screws, extra rifle and musket locks, gunsmith's repair tools, several dozen tomahawks, 24 large knives, pipe tomahawks, and other gifts for American Indians.

Anxious to reach the Mississippi, Lewis expected his stay at Harpers Ferry to be brief; however the development of a special project for the expedition proved time consuming. As one week stretched into two, and two into three, President Jefferson, having received no report from Lewis, became concerned.

The delay was largely due to what Lewis and members of the expedition referred to as The Experiment—a collapsible iron-frame boat designed to be easily portable, readily assembled and covered with hides to be used following portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri River. He anticipated the vessel afloat could transport all of 8,000 pounds. The design complete, Lewis successfully tested two sections of The Experiment and prepared to depart Harpers Ferry on April 18, 1803. On April 20, he finally wrote to Jefferson:

This engraving by J. Jeakes shows what Harpers Ferry looked like in 1803. Photo courtesy of the Collection of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts.

2003 Bicentennial Events at Harpers Ferry NHP

July 6-8, 2003, Bicentennial activities will be offered when Harpers Ferry National Historical Park presents Meriwether Lewis Returns To Harpers Ferry. These events will focus on Lewis' final visit to Harpers Ferry to inspect his supplies before the start of the expedition. For further information visit the park Website at www.nps.gov/hafe/ or Call (304) 535-6026.

> *My detention at Harper's Ferry was unavoidable for one month, a period much greater than could reasonably have been calculated on; my greatest difficulty was the frame of the canoe, which could not be completed without my personal attention to such portions of it as would enable the workmen to understand the design perfectly. My Rifles, Tomahawks & knives are already in a state of forwardness that leaves me little doubt to their being ready in due time.*

On July 7, 1803, Lewis returned to Harpers Ferry to ready his supplies and materials for shipment to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On July 8, he reported to Jefferson before leaving Harpers Ferry:

> *Yesterday, I shot my guns and examined the several articles which had been manufactured for me at this place; they appear to be well executed.*

Arriving in Pittsburgh on July 15, Lewis wrote to the President on the 22nd:

> *…the knives that were made at Harper's ferry will answer my purposes equally as well & perhaps better (than a dirk left in Washington). The Waggon from Harper's ferry arrived today, bringing everything with which she was charged in good order.*

From the time they set off in May of the following year until their return in 1806, the Corps of Discovery kept journals that shed light on the flora and fauna, the geologic formations, river courses, mountain ranges and some of the nearly 50 tribes.

At the Great Falls of the Missouri River on June 18, 1805, more than two years after testing the collapsible boat at Harpers Ferry, Lewis examined the frame of the boat and found "all parts complete except for one screw." Preparations were made to secure skins, timber, bark and pitch—all necessary to assemble The Experiment. Tar was not found, so Lewis ordered the men to make a composition of charcoal, beeswax, and buffalo tallow to seal the skins.

On July 9, with high hopes, Lewis wrote:

…launched the boat; she lay like a perfect cork on the water…

Later he observed:

…we discovered that a greater part of the composition had separated from the skins and left the seams of the boat exposed to water and she leaked in such a manner that she would not answer.

Greatly disappointed and, in his own words mortified, Lewis admitted the failure of The Experiment in his journal:

I therefore relinquished all further hope of my favorite boat and ordered her sunk in the water, that the skins might become soft in order to better take her to pieces tomorrow and deposited the iron frame at this place as it could probably be of no further service to us…It was now too late to introduce a remidy and I bid adieu to my boat, and her expected services.

The expedition journals, which Jefferson had instructed to be kept with "great pains & accuracy," revealed the importance of the supplies requisitioned at Harpers Ferry; without them it would have been impossible to complete the mission. While all of the Harpers Ferry supplies were important, the rifles proved vital to the very survival of the Corps, enabling them to hunt for food and to protect themselves from enemy threats and grizzly bear attacks.

On May 14, 1805 Lewis wrote:

> *... the bear pursued and had very nearly overtaken them before they reached the river; ... in this manner he pursued two of them seperately so close that they were obliged to throw aside their guns and pouches and throw themselves into the river altho' the bank was nearly twenty feet perpendicular; so enraged was this anamal that he plunged into the river only a few feet behind the second man he had compelled [to] take refuge in the water, when one of those who still remained on shore shot him through the head and finally killed him; ... they found eight balls had passed through him in different directions....*

Even the small grindstone procured at Harpers Ferry proved useful time and again for sharpening knives, axes, and adz. On July 9, 1805, the same day The Experiment failed, Lewis noted:

> *We have on this as well as on many former occasions found a small grindstone which I brought with me from Harper's ferry extremely convenient to us.*

The expedition and its discoveries forever changed the United States. Harpers Ferry's role in supplying the expedition is largely unknown. To some it may be just a list of items on a faded ledger. That list, however, was just the beginning. These simple items helped provide sustenance, protection, shelter, transportation, overall confidence, and the ability to succeed—important contributions indeed.

Marsha Starkey is the interpretive specialist and public relations officer at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

Many Places: Illinois & Missouri

Starting the National Historic Trail in Wood River

The Lewis and Clark Expedition wintered at Wood River, Illinois starting in December 1803. When they departed from there on May 14, 2004, it was the official start of the Expedition in terms of recording mileage from the mouth of the Missouri. Today, it is also the first site of more than 80 along the 3,700-mile Lewis and Clark National Historical Trail, which extends to the Pacific Coast. (See www. nps.gov/lecl and page 10 for more on the trail.)

The Expedition built its own small fort called Camp Dubois at Wood River. Because the Missouri River has shifted, the actual site has been obliterated but the Lewis and Clark State Historic Site in Hartford, Illinois, honors the Corps of Discovery. Across from the confluence of the Mississippi and the Missouri in Hartford is a new interpretive center including multimedia presentations and a full-size, 55-foot keelboat. It will be the site of the May 2004 Signature Event (see page 13.) The following article from Jefferson Expansion National Memorial puts Wood River/Hartford into a regional perspective.

Enjoying Jefferson Expansion Memorial in St. Louis

By Bob Moore

St. Louis was both a jumping-off point for the Expedition and the site of Lewis and Clark's triumphant return. The bicentennials of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition share direct connections to the National Park Service sites at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Significant portions of the nationwide commemorations of these important historical events will take place in the St. Louis, Missouri, area, and two of the 15 official National Signature Events designated by the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council will be hosted near the famous 630-foot Gateway Arch.

The Museum of Western Expansion has extensive exhibits about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. NPS photo. Three Flags Day and the return of Lewis and Clark will be commemorated under the 630-foot Gateway Arch, at left. NPS photo.

When reading the history of the first ten years of the 19th century, it is easy to see why St. Louis played such a large role in these events, and why the themes of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial are inextricably bound to them. Founded near the confluence of North America's mightiest rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi, St. Louis also sat astride the logical east-west overland trade routes. Centrally located and already a center of Euro-American fur trade with many American Indian tribes, St. Louis in 1803-04 was a perfect "jumping off point" for the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Meriwether Lewis befriended many of the town's elite citizens who were in a position to assist the Corps of Discovery. Lewis spent more than $15,000 on supplies and the acquisition of French boatmen he needed to help drag the expedition's heavily laden boats up the Missouri River.

He also listened to traders and explorers like James MacKay, Antoine Soulard, and Jean Baptiste Trudeau who had ventured up the Missouri and shared their maps of the territory as far West as it was then known. Lewis collaborated with local traders such as Pierre Chouteau, who was trusted by Indian tribes, to conduct diplomatic meetings and conferences with the Kickapoo, Osage, and other lower Missouri tribes.

And Lewis' diplomatic duties also extended to serving as an official witness for the transfer of the Upper Louisiana Territory from Spain to France to the United States on March 9, 1804. Finally, Lewis made the first scientific discovery of the expedition in St. Louis when he identified an Osage orange tree growing in the garden of the Chouteau mansion. All of these events took place on what are now the grounds of the Gateway Arch.

And there are still more connections for Jefferson National Expansion Memorial to Lewis, Clark and their expedition. On September 23, 1806, the expedition returned to St. Louis and came to an end. The citizens of the town cheered the explorers as they rounded their last river bend and landed their boats on the riverbank at the foot of where the Arch stands today.

After the expedition, both Lewis and Clark made their residence in St. Louis for the remainder of their lives, Lewis dying tragically along what is today the Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee in 1809 and Clark dying in St. Louis in 1838. All of the residences owned or rented by these two men were located on the grounds of the Arch. In December 1809 Toussaint Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and their 4-year-old son, Jean Baptiste, the boy who traveled all the way to the Pacific Ocean and back with the expedition, came to St. Louis. Jean Baptiste was baptized in the Catholic Church located adjacent to the park property on the west.

Connections to the events of 200 years ago are numerous, and fit the park's themes of the westward expansion of the United States, which started with the Louisiana Purchase and ended with the closing of the frontier in 1890.

The greater St. Louis region is also rich in Lewis and Clark history, and Jefferson

Continued on page 37

2004-2005 Events at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

On March 14, 2004, the first of the park's two Signature Events will take place when the Three Flags Day Ceremony will be reenacted beneath the Gateway Arch. The original ceremony in 1804 transferred the upper Louisiana Purchase from Spain to France to the United States, and marked the beginning of the expansion of the United States into the trans-Mississippi West.

The King of Spain, the President of France, and the President of the United States have been invited to participate in this bicentennial commemoration, as have the U.S. Army's Old Guard, the French Air Force Band, the governors of Louisiana Purchase states, and representatives of American Indian nations encompassed by the Louisiana Purchase.

On September 23, 2006, the successful return of Lewis and Clark to the St. Louis riverfront will be commemorated. This commemoration will focus on the river, with replicas of the dugout canoes of Lewis and Clark piloted by re-enactors. A day of activities will be capped by a spectacular fireworks display.

An exhibit in the Museum of Westward Expansion beneath the Arch will emphasize the St. Louis phase of the Lewis and Clark journey, events that took place between December 1803 and May 1804. The exhibit will be in place from December 1, 2003 to January 30, 2005. A second exhibit, in place from January 1, 2006 to January 1, 2007 will showcase the legacy of the expedition and highlight the post-expedition lives of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in St. Louis.

Regular annual programs will have Lewis and Clark themes during the Bicentennial years, including holiday programs, African American Heritage Month celebrating the Storytelling Festival, and others. A Lewis and Clark traveling trunk is available for the education of schoolchildren across the nation. Likewise, a Pre-K through 12 Lewis and Clark curriculum guide has been written specifically for the Bicentennial and is available on our website at www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/Education/ Education.htm.

Many Places: Iowa

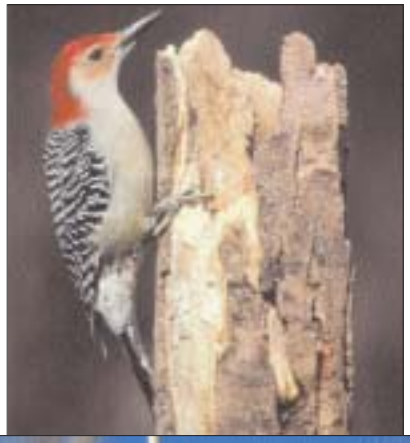
Discovering Wildlife at DeSoto Refuge

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, lies on the wide plain formed by prehistoric flooding and shifting of the Missouri River. Each spring and fall since the end of the last ice age, spectacular flights of ducks and geese have marked the changing seasons along this traditional waterfowl migration route.

One of the first documented expeditions into this section of the Missouri River Valley occurred when Lewis and Clark traveled through the area seeking a route to the Pacific. The explorers' journal entry, dated August 3, 1804, describes the party's historic meeting with Indians at the "council-bluff," after which the party set sail in the afternoon and encamped at the distance of five miles upstream. Although the river has changed its channel many times since, the Lewis and Clark campsite was probably located just below the river loop called DeSoto Bend, on or near the present refuge. Clark's journal notes an abundance of wildlife in the area, including the expedition's first observation of a badger and "great numbers of wild geese."

By the mid 1800s, the Missouri River had become an artery for trade that opened the West. Steamboats carried supplies to the early fur trading posts, frontier settlements, and mining towns. But, the turbulent, snag-strewn Big Muddy took its toll of the early stern and side-wheelers. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, more than 400 steamboats sank or were stranded between St. Louis, Missouri and Ft. Benton, Montana. The 1860-era sternwheeler *Bertrand* was discovered on the refuge in 1968, and unearthed the following year. Today, refuge visitors may view the site of this discovery, and tour the DeSoto Visitor Center, which exhibits the many thousands of artifacts recovered from the hull.

Vast changes have taken place in the Missouri River Valley since settlement in the early 1800s. Land clearing, drainage projects, river channelization, and flood control measures during the past 150 years have transformed the Missouri River flood plain from diverse wildlife habitat to fertile farmlands. DeSoto is part of a network of refuges devoted to preserving and restoring increasingly scarce habitat for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife.



DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge preserves a variety of bird life.

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge's primary wildlife management role is to serve as a stopover for migrating ducks and geese. During typical years, a half million snow geese use the refuge as a resting and feeding area during their fall migration between the Arctic nesting grounds and the Gulf Coast wintering areas. Bald eagles follow the geese into the area, with many wintering here until March. As many as 145 have been seen here at one time. Bald eagles are often seen perched in cottonwoods along DeSoto Lake when waterfowl are present, and good viewing opportunities are available from the DeSoto Visitor Center. An interesting assortment of warblers, gulls, shorebirds, and other bird life also can be observed on the refuge during fall and spring migrations.

The refuge attracts a great variety of wildlife including white-tailed deer, cottontails, raccoons, coyotes, opossums, fox squirrels, beaver, muskrat, an occasional mink, pheasants, red-headed woodpeckers, and wood ducks among them.

Nearly 2,000 of the refuge's 7,823 acres are farmed by neighboring farmers. A part of the refuge crop is left in the fields as food for migrating ducks and geese.

One of DeSoto's most interesting programs is the restoration of sandbar habitat to attract nesting piping plovers and interior least terns. The least tern is considered endangered throughout the United States.

Although much has changed in the past 200 years, DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge provides an opportunity to explore habitat for many of the species that Lewis and Clark surveyed. It is located 25 miles north of Omaha.

For more information, contact DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1434 316th Lane, Missouri Valley, IA 51555, 712-642-4121.

Philadelphia

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Lewis on the eve of his departure for the West were parallel in their objectives." Among the topics of correspondence suggested by Franklin were: newly discovered plants, herbs and trees; discoveries of fossils, mines and minerals; surveys, maps and charts including the junction of rivers and roads and the location of lakes and mountains; and along with the improvement of domesticated animals, the introduction of "sorts from foreign countries."

In the 18th century, natural philosophy, the study of nature, encompassed the kinds of investigations now considered scientific and technological. Until about 1840 the Society, though a private organization, fulfilled many functions of a national academy of science, national library and museum, and even patent office. Well funded even today, it is an organization dedicated to scientific scholarship, the history of science, and excellence in contemporary science.

The American Philosophical Society was, in effect, the forerunner to the U.S. Geological Survey, which is part of the Department of the Interior. Created by an act of Congress in 1879, the USGS has evolved over the ensuing 120 years, matching its talent and knowledge to the progress of science and technology. Today, the USGS is the nation's science agency. It is sought out by thousands of partners and customers for its natural science expertise and its vast earth and biological data holdings.

The Society now houses many official documents related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, including the world renowned journals kept by the pair, as well as most of the original illustrations they compiled on the historic journey. More information on the American Philosophical Society's history and holdings is available at www.amphilsoc.org.

St. Louis

Continued from page 36

National Expansion Memorial has taken an active role in trying to share information and coordinate the many area events scheduled for the years 2004-2006. Sites in the State of Illinois include Cahokia Court House where Lewis made his headquarters before the transfer of the Louisiana Territory, the new Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Hartford, Illinois, which commemorates the site where William Clark forged the men of the expedition into a cohesive team at Camp Dubois and where the great adventure commenced on May 14, 1804. St. Charles, Missouri, one of the last ports of call for the Corps in a Euro-American community before their trek west began, also has major plans for the Bicentennial. Area events include the premiere of the most extensive Lewis and Clark exhibit ever mounted, at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, and two of the 15 nationwide Signature Events, marking the departure of the Expedition from Wood River, Illinois and its reception in St. Charles.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial began its commemorative activities with its series of scholarly symposia. Starting in April 2001, the Memorial, in conjunction with the Missouri Historical Society and the NPS' Spanish Colonial Research Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, brought in scholars from many parts of the United States, Canada, Spain, and several American Indian nations to discuss the expedition and its impact on our nation's history from a multi-cultural point of view. Many activities are planned during the Bicentennial in this area, which is rich in history and culture. For the latest information, check out the park's website at www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2.

Bob Moore is an historian for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service.

Many Places: South Dakota

Getting a Glimpse of Lewis and Clark's Missouri River at Gavin's Point

By Karen Miranda Gleason

Located on the Missouri River near Lewis and Clark Lake in South Dakota, Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery helps fish populations that have decreased or been eliminated in many areas since the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The hatchery raises the endangered pallid sturgeon and the paddlefish, which is a "species of concern" in many states. The fish spawned at Gavins Point are later released into the wild. The hatchery is one of 65 federal hatcheries and fish technology centers operated nationwide by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Gavins Point Aquarium is open for public outreach activities.

Gavin's Point National Fish Hatchery and Aquarium is situated strategically on the Missouri River below the last of its six major dams, just west of Yankton, South Dakota. Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery passed this spot around the beginning of September 1804. Today, the aquarium provides visitors with a view of a natural simulated Missouri River system, a glimpse into what Lewis and Clark may have seen, while the hatchery rears once-plentiful native fish species, including pallid sturgeon.

If anyone has the recipe for successfully producing this rare species, it seems to be Herb Bollig, manager of Gavins Point. Lewis and Clark likely saw an abundance of this reptilian-looking fish, which dates back to the time of the dinosaurs and was listed as an endangered species in 1990.

Since the mid 1990s, Bollig has been a member of the Pallid Sturgeon Recovery Team and directed its effort to propagate the endangered fish, maintaining the species' broodstock at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Gavin's Point facility. With 36 rearing ponds, eight outdoor raceways, and numerous indoor tanks, the hatchery plays the leading role nationally in the propagation of pallids, as well as paddlefish, another declining species in the Missouri River system. The successful program is comprised of spawning, rearing, stocking, and tagging the species.

Using a combination of technical and scientific knowledge, skill in building partnerships, and finesse in gaining public visibility and support, Bollig and his committed staff work in cooperation with other federal and state facilities; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Missouri; the Fish and Wildlife Service's Garrison Dam and Valley City National Fish Hatcheries and Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance Office in North Dakota; the Bozeman Fish Technology Center and Fish Health Center in Montana; and the Natchitoches National Fish Hatchery in Louisiana; South Dakota State University; international partners; and other schools, universities, and volunteers involved with the hatchery's research, operations, and education program.

In Lewis and Clark's day, pallid sturgeons were found in the Missouri River from Fort Benton, Montana, to St. Louis, Missouri; in the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico; in the Yellowstone River from Miles City, Montana, to the Missouri River, and in the lower reaches of the other large tributaries such as the Platte, Kansas, Ohio, Arkansas, Red, and Sunflower Rivers; and in the first 60 miles of the Atchafalaya River.

Since the Corps of Discovery completed its expedition, all of the 3,350 miles of river habitat within the pallid sturgeon's range have been adversely affected by modern attempts to tame the rivers. Pallid populations are fragmented by mainstem dams, and commercial fishing and environmental contaminants may also play a role in the species' decline. The recovery effort aims to reverse this decline by promoting restoration of habitat, and through stocking more pallids in the wild, to promote natural propagation of populations.

Gavin's Point National Fish Hatchery is the lead facility for the capture, propagation, culture, and stocking of many of the other Missouri River native fishes. It plays a key role in establishing and maintaining fishery resources on the Missouri River and throughout Midwestern states, including stocking fish for anglers throughout the Midwest.

Using water from Lewis and Clark Lake, created by the adjacent Gavin's Point Dam, the facility hatches eggs and rears about a dozen cold, cool, and warm water fish species every year, including shovelnose sturgeon, walleye, black and white crappie, bluegill, large- and smallmouth bass, rainbow trout, sauger, the hybrid saugeye, the endangered Topeka Shiner, the shovelnose sturgeon, flathead chub, sturgeon chub, the sicklefin chub, and others.

This hatchery has produced more than five billion fish for stocking in federal, state, and tribal waters since beginning its operations in 1960. Each year, the hatchery's stocking efforts result in more than 200,000 angler days of recreational fishing in South Dakota alone, generating economic benefit valued at over $3 million. Gavins Point NFH is one of 65 Federal Hatcheries and Fish Technology Centers operated nationwide by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Every year about 100,000 visitors from across the country tour the Gavin's Point National Fish Hatchery and Aquarium, which is open to the public. The Gavin's Point Aquarium is a unique educational center, simulating a natural Missouri River system environment. In the cool, dimly lit viewing room, visitors become part of the aquatic environment as fish and turtles slowly swim within the 13 tanks, varying in size from a few hundred gallons to nearly 2,000 gallons of water. Up to 50 native and introduced species found in the Missouri River basin are displayed, captivating both new and returning visitors alike. Exhibits, displays, and videos located in the aquarium building explain the work and objectives of the hatchery.

Many school groups tour the aquarium and observe fish movements, physical adaptations, and aquatic ecology in this "living classroom." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff and volunteers provide tours and interpretation of the natural history for hundreds of children, college students, and other visiting groups. Partners in the aquarium's educational program include the Corps of Engineers, the States of South Dakota and Nebraska, the City of Yankton, and the National Park Service. Admission is still a bargain at only 25 cents a person.

The public is also welcome to observe eggs hatching and fish being reared or held for shipment in the tank room at the hatchery, and to walk around the raceways and ponds to observe the fish. The endangered species facilities may only be viewed by special arrangement with the hatchery office. However, pallid sturgeon and other fish from Gavin's Point may be viewed at Cabela's and BassPro stores; the Ak-Sar-Ben Aquarium, the Dakota and Watertown Zoos, the South Dakota Discovery Center, and other locations.

The Hatchery and Aquarium are open daily from April 1 through October 31. Guided tours may be arranged by calling (605) 665-3352. Other recreational opportunities nearby include fishing and hunting access, wildlife and birdwatching, hiking and nature trails, picnicking, and canoeing. Take Highway 52 west from Yankton for 3.5 miles to the hatchery. A hatchery map is available on the internet at Gavin's Point National Fish Hatchery website at: http://www.r6.fws.gov/gavinspoint/.

Karen Miranda Gleason is an external affairs officer with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mountain-Prairie Region.

Many Places: South Dakota & Nebraska

Exploring the Missouri National Recreational River

By George Berndt

The Missouri National Recreational River preserves two splendid segments of the free-flowing, once-wild Missouri River. The upper reach stretches 59 miles from Fort Randall Dam at Pickstown, South Dakota, downstream to the community of Running Water, South Dakota; the lower reach stretches 39 miles from Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, South Dakota, to Nebraska's Ponca State Park. Both segments of this unit of the National Park System straddle the Nebraska-South Dakota border.

These natural-appearing reaches are reminiscent of the river as reported in the notebook pages of Captains Lewis and Clark and four other members of the Corps of Discovery of 1804-1806. The expedition passed through this portion of the middle Missouri River from August 20 to September 8, 1804 and then on the return trip from August 31 to September 4, 1806.

Change is a constant. And much has changed along Lewis and Clark's route since the Corps of Discovery first traveled through the middle Missouri region almost two hundred years ago. Both human and natural forces have contributed to alter or obliterate many historic and natural features that the party saw and described. Though the face of the land and of its inhabitants and the flow of the river is different today, a good amount remains that is suggestive of the 1804-1806 landscape.

Today's Sioux City, Iowa, would definitely pose a challenge to the Corps of Discovery, especially when trying to locate the site of Sergeant Charles Floyd's death and the "high round hill" on which they buried him. An obelisk 100 feet tall, completed in 1901, commemorates his grave on a bluff in Floyd Park that offers a panoramic view of the Missouri River and the tri-state area (Iowa/Nebraska/South Dakota).

The site of Private Patrick Gass' election to replace Floyd as sergeant would in no way be recognized by expedition members. In present-day Elk Point, South Dakota, it is, according to local historians, about 1.5 miles northeast of the current river and only a few hundred feet from Interstate 29. The town is developing several interpretive panels to place in its park near the presumed election site.

Natural flowing reaches of the Missouri River, with sandbars, snags, and meanders—a living river that the expedition would most certainly recognize—can be seen from several points. Two of the finest are from scenic overlooks at Nebraska's Ponca State Park and Niobrara State Park. From the latter, modern visitors also have an outstanding view of the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers.

Two bridge overlooks also give travelers a clearer sense of the historic Missouri: on the Nebraska side at the Mulberry Bend Bridge connecting Vermillion, South Dakota, and Newcastle, Nebraska, and the other on the South Dakota side at the Chief Standing Bear Memorial Bridge near Running Water.

The National Park Service has placed Lewis and Clark-related outdoor exhibits at both the Ponca State Park and Chief Standing Bear Memorial Bridge overlooks. It is developing other exhibits on the Corps of Discovery for placement at the Niobrara State Park and Mulberry Bend Bridge overlooks.

Members of Mr. Lewis's Tour made special visits to certain natural features along this portion of their journey. The lay of the land largely corresponds to that described in the expedition's journals and proffers a sense of being on the Great Plains.

Above, Missouri National Recreational River, 39-mile Reach. NPS photo. At left, Yankton Lewis and Clark Festival, 2002. NPS photo.

In the case of Ionia Volcano, which Clark described as having been "lately on fire and is yet very hot," visitors can stand atop it (now in private hands), though most of the formation collapsed during an 1878 flood. The remains of this historic bluff are about five miles north of Newcastle, Nebraska. The spot also provides a good view of the Missouri River and surrounding lowlands, today used primarily for agriculture.

Old Baldy (The Tower), located about seven miles north of Lynch, Nebraska, can be approached and seen from a distance. Close to this round knob, Lewis and Clark saw for the first time a small animal known by its French name as Petite Chien. Lewis called it the "barking squirrel" but we know it today as the prairie dog.

After several hours of trying, expedition members finally captured a prairie dog, kept it alive through the upcoming winter at Fort Mandan in today's North Dakota, and sent it back to President Jefferson. It arrived alive at Monticello.

Local residents are planning to develop a more easily accessible observation point, and the National Park Service will provide interpretive exhibits.

Spirit Mound, on Route 19 six miles north of Vermillion, South Dakota, is easily approachable and fairly accessible, though the walk to the top is not for everyone. It is a multi-cultural landscape where two important traditions—European and American Indian—came together and is the only place along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail that expedition members left their direct route, on August 24, 1804, to explore something the tribes had told them about.

From atop the mound, the expedition members saw their first herds of buffalo; they also remarked for the first time on the expanse of the land before them. Clark wrote "the Plain to North N. W & N E extends without interuption as far as Can be Seen."

The State of South Dakota is developing a trail to the mound and is restoring the immediate surrounding land to prairie, while the National Park Service will provide a series of outdoor exhibits for the site.

Spirit Mound is still in use today. It retains its cultural significance and still provides a living religious tradition. Tribal members make pilgrimages to it, say prayers atop it, and leave offerings. Visitors who do approach it and walk to its top should do so respectfully.

When the Corps of Discovery camped in the present-day Yankton area and held an important multi-day council with the Yankton Sioux, the channel was farther north than it is today.

While the expedition members might well recognize the bluffs that line the Nebraska side of the river (now the impounded Lewis and Clark Lake), they would consider it almost impossible to find the council and campsite.

Construction of the Gavins Point Dam in 1952-1955 resulted in the disappearance of a large chunk of Calumet Bluff and adjoining bottomland, as well as the historic river channel.

Visitors, however, can take advantage of the scenic views from the Lewis and Clark Visitor Center atop Calumet Bluff and conjure up the historic scene.

Operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the visitor center is on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and has displays that deal with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. National Park Service rangers

Continued on page 45

Finding Sakakawea at the Knife River Indian Villages

By Terry O'Halloran

On October 27, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition arrived at the first of the five Indian villages located near the confluence of the Knife and Missouri rivers.

It must have been a welcome sight for the members of the Corps of Discovery. They had been travelling up the Missouri since April and were ready to stop for the winter. Building their winter camp near these villages would mean a steady source of food they could trade for to help make it through the long, cold winter on the northern plains.

The villages were no surprise to the leaders of the expedition. Traders had been visiting the area since 1738 and had written about them in their journals and letters. Captain Lewis had also been able to speak with some of these traders before he left St. Louis. They told him that the villagers were friendly and welcoming to trading parties. He knew it would be very important to craft an alliance with these important and powerful people. After searching for the best location, the explorers built Fort Mandan just south of the villages and settled in for the winter.

The villages were occupied by two groups of people. The two on the Missouri belonged to the Mandans and the three on the Knife River belonged to the Hidatsa. Combined, the five villages had a population of 3,000 to 4,000 people, more than the population of St. Louis at the time.

These were permanent settlements. Rather than the tipis used by the more nomadic tribes, the Mandan and Hidatsa lived in circular lodges that were designed to protect the people from the high winds and extreme temperatures that can occur on the prairie.

Each lodge housed ten to twenty family members and were owned and built by the women of the family. It was also the women who repaired and maintained the lodge, replacing worn beams, patching holes in the outer walls, and keeping the lodge clean.

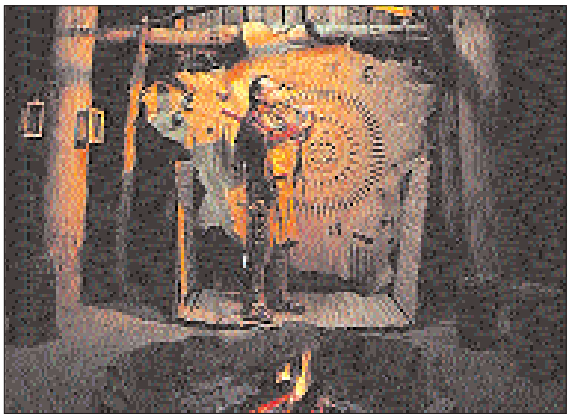
A well-made lodge could last 15 to 20 years before a new one had to be constructed. Within the lodge was everything a family needed: a fireplace, cooking utensils, beds, storage for clothes and other items, and even room for a prized horse or two. There was also space set aside for spiritual needs and a family shrine.

Closer to the riverbanks, the women of each family had their gardens. Using hoes made from the shoulder blade of a buffalo and rakes made from the antlers of a deer, the women raised crops of corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers. The young girls helped out by sitting near the fields and scaring away the birds and other pests.

Their harvest provided a well-rounded diet for their families and also made certain that food would still be available when the buffalo herds were scarce. After the harvest, much of the crop was dried and stored in cache pits that would preserve the food through the winter.

The men were the hunters. Hunting parties would travel hundreds of miles in search of the buffalo herds. The buffalo was part of every facet of life on the plains. A successful hunt meant there would be meat for the whole village, hides that were used to make clothes, blankets, moccasins, pouches, tipis, and even boats. Virtually every part of the animal was used. Hooves, bones, bladders, horns, and all the rest would be fashioned into something useful.

The task of protecting the village fell to the men as well. Raiding parties from neighboring tribes were a constant threat. Often men could be found sitting on top of an earthlodge, using the height to get a better view of the surrounding prairie with which to seek a little extra warning of approaching enemies.



Visitors to Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site can learn about life in the villages along the Missouri River at the time of Lewis and Clark. Re-enactors include world-famous flutist Keith Bear (above). Below, the site is the home of Sakakawea.

Long before the Europeans arrived, the Mandan and Hidatsa had been the center of a vast trading network. With their agricultural produce and central location on the Missouri River, they possessed a natural advantage in the trade networks. They also had an abundant supply of Knife River flint, a stone that made exceptionally fine tools and weapons.

Goods from great distances were traded. Horses from the southwest, meat and hides, obsidian and pipestone, and seashells from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, were brought to the villages to be traded.

Throughout the winter of 1804-1805, the members of the Expedition traveled back and forth between Fort Mandan and the villages, visiting, holding councils, and trading for food.

Private John Shields set up a blacksmith forge and began repairing hoes, axes, and firearms. He also produced arrowheads and battleaxes. His services were highly prized and brought much corn into the storerooms at Fort Mandan.

During these visits, the Captains met and hired a man named Toussaint Charbonneau to accompany them as an interpreter. With him would travel his young wife Sakakawea. Born into a Lemhi Shoshone family, she had been captured by a Hidatsa raiding party and brought back to live on the Knife River. She turned out to be far more valuable to the expedition than her husband. She served as both an interpreter and a guide in the lands of her youth.

On April 7, 1805, the expedition left Fort Mandan on their mission to the Pacific. They would return briefly to the villages in August of 1806.

Life in the Knife River villages changed considerably in the next few years. More and more traders arrived at the villages on their way to the upper Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers. In 1832, the first steamboat, *the Yellowstone*, passed the area on its way upriver.

In 1837, the steamboat *St. Peters* came up the river and stopped at nearby Fort Clark in what would be a fateful encounter for the villagers. Several of her passengers and crewmembers were suffering from smallpox.

The villagers quickly became infected and, within a few months, the disease killed 90 percent of the Mandans and nearly 50 percent of the Hidatsa. The survivors of the two tribes joined together. In 1845, they moved away from the Knife River and settled in a new village at Like-a-Fishhook-Point where they were joined by surviving members of the Arikara nation.

Today, many of the descendents of the Knife River Villagers live on the Fort Berthold Reservation as members of the Three Affiliated Tribes. The culture is still alive and the history and memories are being passed to new generations. The Three Tribes Museum in New Town, North Dakota has excellent displays and exhibits of the Earthlodge People.

The remains of the Knife River Villages are now protected by the National Park Service at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. The lodges are gone but large depressions remain in the earth marking the size and shape of each lodge as well as the community. Standing in the village sites listening to the wind passing through the prairie grasses, visitors can sense the history and connect with the people who still call this land home.

Editor's note: North Dakota is hosting two Signature Events, one in Bismarck in October 2004, and one in New Town in August 2006. Knife River Indian Villages will be involved in both events.

Terry O'Halloran is the chief of Interpretation for Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota. The park is in the Midwest Region of the National Park Service.

Many Places: North Dakota

Exploring "This Long Wished for Spot" Where Rivers Meet

by Michael Casler and Carla Kelly

Corporal Richard Warfington stood on the keelboat deck, watching as the small flotilla paddled westward up the Missouri River. On April 7, 1805, after wintering at the Mandan Villages, the two entities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition parted ways. The keelboat, laden with enough specimens to stock a small museum, began a descent of the Missouri River on its way to St. Louis; the Corps of Discovery moved west.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark captained the expedition of 36 people in two pirogues and six dugouts. Armed with geographical information gathered from the sociable Mandan and Hidatsa over the winter of 1804-1805 in what would become the state of North Dakota, the Corps set its sights on the Confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. To the French it was *La Roche Jaune*—Yellow Rock; to the Indians residing along its banks it was the *Elk River*; to Lewis and Clark it was the first in a series of goals which would lead them to the Pacific Ocean. As the flotilla struggled upriver against the current, the captains gathered scientific information on the geology and animals of the west: "The bluffs of the river which we passed today were upwards of a hundred feet high, formed of a mixture of yellow clay and sand…" New discoveries appeared around each bend in the river, such as the blue and white variations of the Snow Goose, the Richardson's Ground Squirrel, Northern Pocket Gopher, Jerusalem Artichoke, and Red Cedar and Creeping Juniper.

By April 25, the Corps of Discovery neared the junction of these two great rivers of the American West. The weather seemed determined to delay them, with ice forming on the oars and wind blowing sheets of sand, blinding the men. The boats were forced to shore until conditions improved. Lewis, anxious to be the first to observe the confluence, set out overland along the bluffs at 11 a.m. with George Drouillard, John Ordway, and Reuben and Joseph Fields. He wrote: "I had the most pleasing view of the country… wide and fertile valleys formed by the Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers…"

On April 26, Lewis explored the area and wrote: "…in the evening I walked down and joined the party at their encampment on the point of land formed by the junction of the rivers; found them all in good health, and much pleased at having arrived at this long wished for spot… we ordered a dram to be issued to each person; this soon produced the fiddle, and they spent the evening with much hilarity, singing & dancing, and seemed as perfectly to forget their past toils…"

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, above, looking across the Missouri River. During the summer, rangers dressed as Indian trading partners, fur traders, hunters, engages, and clerks interpret the often-lively, sometimes-difficult fur trade era on the Upper Missouri, where Indians and whites traded in relative peace for nearly forty years. NPS photo. During 2003, the State Historical Society of North Dakota plans to finish construction and open the Missouri-Yellowstone Discovery Center, at right, which will feature the Lewis and Clark story as it relates to the two rivers. One of the most impressive aspects of the visitor center will be the rotunda and its spectacular view of the Confluence. It was here that Lewis and Clark moved into a new world in 1805. NPS photo.

The expedition found itself in a veritable game paradise, with numerous buffalo, elk, antelope, and deer. Joseph Fields discovered Audubon's Mountain Sheep, which they had heard about. Later, moving through the White Cliffs area, Lewis described the animal in detail. The following day, the expedition entered what later became Montana. On their return trip in 1806, Clark and Lewis quickly passed through the Confluence Region on their way back to St. Louis.

Sixteen years later in 1822, an exhausted keelboat crew pulled ashore near Lewis and Clark's 1805 Confluence Campsite. Under the direction of fur trader Andrew Henry, the crew immediately began construction of Fort Henry. The men who sawed the timber and chinked the logs at Fort Henry that fall would soon become legends of the American West: Jedediah S. Smith, William L. Sublette, Robert Campbell, James P. Beckwourth, Mike Fink, Jim Bridger, David E. Jackson, and Etienne Provost.

William Ashley and Andrew Henry formed the Rocky Mountain Fur Company; to tap into those animal riches described by Lewis and Clark. Beaver and other fur-bearing animals abounded in numbers so vast that no one in 1822 dreamed of extinction. Fort Henry only survived one year, but its imprint had a lasting effect on the area.

The Atkinson/O'Fallon Expedition came next in 1825, erecting Camp Barbour near the ruins of Fort Henry. Sent to make treaties with tribes along the Missouri, commissioners General Henry Atkinson and Indian Agent Benjamin O'Fallon sought out the Assiniboine. They found no Indians, but they did find three sides of Fort Henry still standing. In one of those coincidences that historians enjoy, William Ashley and his fur brigade came down the Yellowstone River with 100 packs of beaver just in time to accompany General Atkinson's command back to St. Louis.

Three years passed before the construction of Fort Union, the most famous trading post on the Upper Missouri. The American Fur Company and its successors came to control the economies of an area so vast that its managers were called "King." Fort Union, the "Best built and Grandest Post" on the Upper Missouri, presided over nearly forty years of peaceful, lucrative commerce. It was to Fort Union that adventurous artists, scientists, and explorers of the nineteenth century came to study native peoples, and examine the region's geology and wildlife.

The artist George Catlin led the way in 1832, arriving on the *Yellow Stone*, the first steamboat to ply the treacherous waters of the Upper Missouri. A year later, Prince Maximilian of Germany followed with his hired artist Karl Bodmer to document in paint and print the native peoples along the Missouri River. So, too, did John Mix Stanley, Carl Wimar, William M. Cary, and John James Audubon, who in his sixties worked to complete his monumental tome, *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*.

The fur traders themselves contributed to the scientific and ethnological understanding of the Confluence. Edwin Thompson Denig sent numerous animal skeletons and pelts to the fledgling Smithsonian Institution. Denig also contributed to the understanding of the ethnology of the Upper Missouri tribes by penning *Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri* and *The Assiniboine*, both originally published by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Fort Union stood witness to four decades of change on the Upper Missouri, including the pageant of the proud Plains Indians and the devastation of smallpox. By the late 1860s, the fur trade had fallen to a mere trickle. The once-grand fort fell into disrepair, and quietly was sold to the U.S. Army for scrap lumber. With the demise of Fort Union and the construction nearby of Fort Buford by the U.S. Army, more change was coming; peaceful trade gave way to conflict. By the end of the nineteenth century, both forts were gone. All that remained were a few buildings at Buford, foundation stones at Union–and memories.

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The Trails & Rails Program: All Aboard for History

By Michael Casler

Trails & Rails is an innovative partnership between the National Park Service (NPS) and Amtrak. This program features educational entertainment for rail passengers that fosters an appreciation of a selected region's natural and cultural heritage, promotes NPS areas, and provides a value-added service to encourage train travel. It also renews the long tradition of associating railroads with America's national parks.

Trails & Rails provides opportunities for the NPS to connect with groups of people who might not be traditional visitors to national parks through on-board programs that reach minorities, senior citizens, and international travelers, among others. The program in turn helps the NPS fulfill commitment to increase the diversity of groups it served. The national program can potentially reach over 22 million people annually.

Trails & Rails is also directed toward youth, reaching children who are traveling with their families as well as many who are part of school groups. On-board curriculum based education guides are being developed for use with school groups to increase student understanding of an area's historical and natural history, using the train as a mobile classroom.

The Trails & Rails idea originated at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park in New Orleans, where park interpreters traveled from New Orleans, Louisiana; to Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D.C., and west into Texas. Today, Trails & Rails is found on fifteen long distance trains throughout the country.

Passengers riding on the ***Empire Builder's*** route from Chicago, Illinois; to Seattle, Washington; and Portland, Oregon; pick up the program in western North Dakota at Minot or Williston during the summer season. Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site and Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site form the eastern anchor, and Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is the western anchor. Between these three parks, the Trails & Rails program covers four western states to the Pacific Ocean. Much of the ***Empire Builder's*** route closely follows the historic Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Working in pairs, Trails & Rails guides use the lounge car as their base to present the script over the train's public address system. They point out, along the way, specific places of interest and display a traveling trunk filled with Lewis and Clark reproductions, as well as items from the fur trade and Native American culture. In addition to the script presentations and the displays, Amtrak obtained the rights to show a shortened 34-minute version of the Ken Burn's PBS video, "*Lewis & Clark, The Journey of the Corps of Discovery.*"

Both Fort Union Trading Post NHS and Knife River Indian Villages NHS conduct weekly programs from Minot and Williston, North Dakota, to Shelby and Malta, Montana, serving the traveling public six days a week. The Klondike Gold Rush NHP Trails & Rails program begins in Seattle and Edmund, Washington. It runs to Havre, Montana, where the guides board the westbound train and return.

This year, Trails & Rails guides of the three national parks presented 195 programs to 69,767 Amtrak passengers, and donated 4,312 Volunteers-in-Parks hours to the parks. In 2004, the ***Empire Builder*** will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary, along with the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Michael Casler is the Lewis and Clark Coordinator for Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota. The park is in the Midwest Region of the National Park Service

North Dakota

Continued from page 41

Although the structures were largely gone, the stories persisted. A railroad president, a devoted history buff, some savvy senators, and persistent local support at the Confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers were largely responsible for the reconstruction of Fort Union Trading Post, under the auspices of the National Park Service.

Even though the trading post had been demolished in 1867 when the U.S. Army purchased it to incorporate any useful building materials into nearby Fort Buford, its legendary status as a premier American fur trade post never vanished. Ralph Budd, influential president of the Great Northern Railroad, brought attention to the area with his Upper Missouri Historical Expedition in 1925. His dreams of reconstructing at least the palisades and bastions came to nothing as business interests consumed more and more of his time.

During the Depression, enough local interest in Fort Union saw to the site's preservation from destruction for its gravel pits by urging the state to acquire the land. Money was scarce, but the state of North Dakota purchased the land for five hundred dollars. Into the 1950s, the State Historical Society of North Dakota was inadequately funded and unable to make improvements at the site, which went unfenced and unmarked.

In 1961, the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings deemed Fort Union a site of "exceptional value," in categories of both the fur trade, and Indian and military history. The following year, another Park Service survey declared the Fort Union site "clearly of national significance."

Although the interest level continued to rise, no serious thought was then given to a reconstruction. By 1966, and after several tries, North Dakota's Senator Quentin Burdick successfully reintroduced the bill to admit Fort Union to the National Park System. Although there were questions during the hearings about whether to reconstruct Fort Union, that decision was shelved pending more studies of the site's archeological and historic importance.

Fort Union largely owes its reconstruction to the persistent efforts of Ben Innis, Williston, North Dakota, resident and history guru, and a local Friends of Fort Union board both powerful and relentless. They were backed by then-Congressman and later Senator Mark Andrews, well-known for his ability to bring home the bacon to his state. Congress authorized the reconstruction of Fort Union in 1978 in the national parks omnibus bill, but not until 1985—and countless hours of local fundraising and lobbying-did the funding appropriation pass.

A 1986 archeological dig turned out to be one of the largest ever undertaken by National Park Service. Phase one of Fort Union's reconstruction focused on the Bourgeois House, which was dedicated in 1987. The building's distinctive historic exterior dates from 1851, and the interior serves as the modern visitor center. Stage two, begun in the summer of 1988, added the impressive palisades and bastions, giving the site its true form as a trading post.

This was followed in 1991 by the reconstruction of the Indian Trade House. Completed in 1993, this structure rounded out the reconstruction of America's most well-known and long-lived fur trade fort. Other historic structures–the dwelling range, storage range, kitchen, ice house and blacksmith's shop–have not been rebuilt. Although Fort Union has a well-defined, complete look, it is, in actuality, a partial reconstruction.

Fort Union Trading Post is now very much alive on the bank of the Missouri River. During the summer, rangers dressed as Indian trading partners, fur traders, hunters, *engages*, and clerks interpret the often-lively, sometimes-difficult fur trade era on the Upper Missouri, where Indians and whites traded in relative peace for nearly forty years.

Fort Union shares its proximity to the Confluence with Fort Buford State Historic Site. Located two miles to the east where the Yellowstone flows into the Missouri, Fort Buford is in the middle of its own renaissance.

Today, the State Historical Society of North Dakota is finishing construction of the Missouri-Yellowstone Discovery Center, which is scheduled to open in the summer of 2003, and will feature the Lewis and Clark story as it relates to the two rivers. One of the most impressive aspects of the visitor center will be the rotunda and its spectacular view of the Confluence. It was here that Lewis and Clark moved into a new world in 1805. It was also here in 1806 that they planned to rendezvous on their separate returns down the Yellowstone and the Missouri. (That plan was thwarted by the Confluence's super-abundance of mosquitoes, a challenge then and now.)

While the emphasis at the Confluence–at least for the Bicentennial–is firmly fixed on Lewis and Clark, Fort Buford has another story to tell, that of its role as an Indian Wars garrison. Situated in a remote corner of America that remains off the typical tourist haunts, Fort Buford, in its day, had a major claim to fame: Sitting Bull and his followers surrendered at Fort Buford in 1881, after returning to the United States from self-imposed exile in Canada.

In 1866, a steamboat brought men and materiel upriver to build a fort in Sitting Bull's favorite country. Referred to as the Sentinel on the Northern Plains, Fort Buford survived siege years as an isolated, understaffed garrison in a sea of Indian resistance, and went on to become a major supply depot and collection point for Indians surrendering to units of the U.S. Army. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce and his followers, as well as Sitting Bull, Gall, Crow King, and Low Dog were all briefly detained at Fort Buford before being sent downriver to reservations.

When it is completed, Fort Buford will tell a more complete story of life at an army garrison.

At the "much wished for spot," the rivers still join and flow as one.

Editor's note: Park staff have been invited to participate in the planning of the "Signature Event," to be hosted by the Three Affiliated Tribes at New Town, North Dakota in August 2006. The park is working with the City of Williston and neighboring communities in Montana to host Corps II during April of 2005.

Michael Casler is the Lewis and Clark Coordinator and Carla Kelly is a National Park Ranger for Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in North Dakota.

Many Places: Montana

Traveling Back in Time at Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge

From May 8-24, 1805, Lewis and Clark traveled the part of the Missouri River now surrounded by the 1.1 million-acre the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. Two hundred years later, today's visitors can camp, catch a glimpse of the Missouri River as it was in 1805, and hope to spot a sample of some of the wildlife seen by the explorers—pronghorn, deer, bighorn sheep, elk, waterfowl, and raptors.

In this region, Capt. Lewis shot an elk that stood 5'3" at the shoulder. Today the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge protects the world's largest remaining herd of prairie elk.

Although the backcountry is not readily accessible to the casual visitor, those who want to take the time can enjoy wildlife, historic, and scenic grandeur in the nearly same setting as the Lewis and Clark party during their exploration of the area.

For motorists, a self-guided auto nature trail about a half of a mile north of the Fred Robinson Bridge will assist visitors in developing a better understanding of the refuge.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employees in Lewistown, Fort Peck, Sand Creek, and Jordan administrative sites can provide visitors with up-to-date refuge information.

The refuge headquarters is on Airport Road in Lewistown, Montana 59457. (406-538-8706).

Exploring Pristine BLM Areas on the Upper Missouri River

By Michelle Dawson-Powell, Sandra Padilla, Terry Lewis, Peter Sozzi, Dick Fichtler and Kim Prill

Many of the most breathtaking areas along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

From May 24 to June 13, 1805, the Corps of Discovery explored the Upper Missouri River, where today's travelers still find a strikingly beautiful and pristine landscape, gliding past prairie hills and riparian bottoms and gliding under sandstone pinnacles.

Perhaps nowhere else on the Lewis and Clark Trail can one travel through such a long expanse of relatively untouched trail, pulling a canoe into the same campsites used by the explorers.

Congress designated 149 miles of the Upper Missouri as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System in 1976, calling it an irreplaceable legacy of the historic American West. The boundary starts at Fort Benton, Montana and runs 149 miles downstream ending at the BLM's James Kipp Recreation Area.

Noting that the area possesses "outstanding, scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values," the BLM was directed to preserve the Upper Missouri River in a free-flowing condition and protect it for the benefit of present and future generations.

One of those historic places is called Decision Point Overlook, at the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers near present-day Loma. In his journal referring to this place on June 3rd, 1805, Captain Lewis wrote, "an interesting question was not to be determined: which of these rivers was the Missouri . . . to mistake the stream at this period of the season . . . would probably so dishearten the party that it might defeat the expedition altogether."

The Captains felt the southerly fork was indeed the Missouri, but most of the men in the expedition disagreed. To confirm their choice, Captain Lewis spent several days exploring the northern fork and Captain Clark investigated the southern fork which proved, in fact, to be the Missouri.

In searching for the Great Falls, Clark passed by what is now Fort Benton. BLM manages a small visitor center in historic Fort Benton. In 1986, the BLM moved into this 100-plus-year old building, which has since become a key contact point for visitors, river floaters, and environmental education sessions. The BLM works

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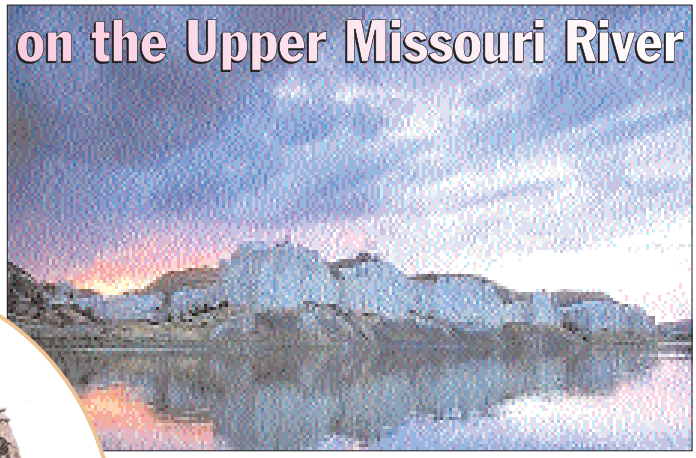
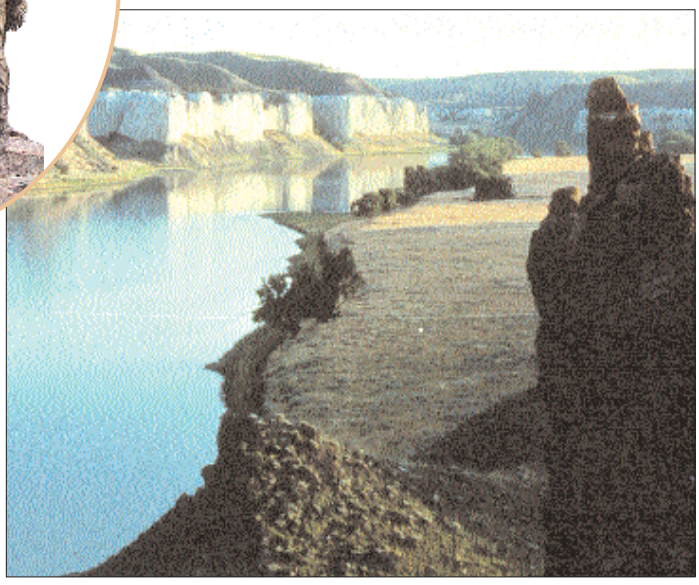


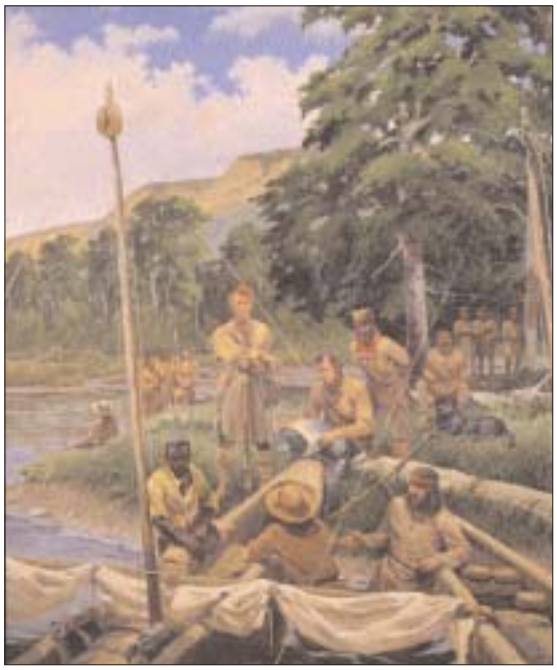
The Upper Missouri River National Monument (above and below) protects spectacular scenery. It is one of many areas along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.



Many Places: Montana

The Upper Missouri River

"An interesting question was not to be determined: which of these rivers was the Missouri . . . to mistake the stream at this period of the season . . . would probably so dishearten the party that it might defeat the expedition altogether." —Capt. Lewis, June 3, 1805



Decision Point is just one of the many noteworthy historic sites along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Lewis and Clark felt the southerly fork was indeed the Missouri, but most of the men in the expedition disagreed. To confirm their choice, Captain Lewis spent several days exploring the northern fork and Captain Clark investigated the southern fork which proved, in fact, to be the Missouri. On June 13, 1805, the party sighted the Great Falls of the Missouri, a landmark the Mandan Indians had described during the previous winter of 1804. Robert F. Morgan's 1988 painting DECISION, far left, used courtesy of the Montana Historical Society, depicts the point at which the expedition was weighing this decision. The photo at left shows the interpretive marker at Decision Point today.

Below is Citadel Rock, which painter Karl Bodmer called "Cathedral Rock."

Missouri River

Continued from page 43

cooperatively with the City of Fort Benton by providing volunteer hosts who can provide information about the community, local sites, and interpretation about the Upper Missouri River and the surrounding Breaks. It also hosts a small bookstore, and a variety of interpretative displays. The River Front Park includes a heroic-sized statue of Lewis and Clark, Sakakawea, and her baby.

On January 17, 2001, the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument was officially added to the Department of the Interior's National Landscape Conservation System. This national monument includes an ecosystem that parallels the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River through north-central Montana. The monument encompasses approximately 375,000 acres of public lands managed by BLM. In some areas, these BLM acres are intermingled with other state and federal lands and private property, but the monument designation applies only to the public lands managed by the BLM.

The landscape throughout this monument contains a spectacular array of biological, scientific, historic, wildlife, geologic, and cultural resources mixed with a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude not found today. The Upper Missouri retains unspoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The center of this monument is the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. The isolated nature of this segment of the Upper Missouri River has buffered the area from most human influence and maintained the same vistas that awed the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805 and 1806.

The authors are part of the BLM Bicentennial team.

Bringing the Story Alive at Great Falls Interpretive Center

By Margaret Gorski, Jane Weber and Paul Lloyd Davies

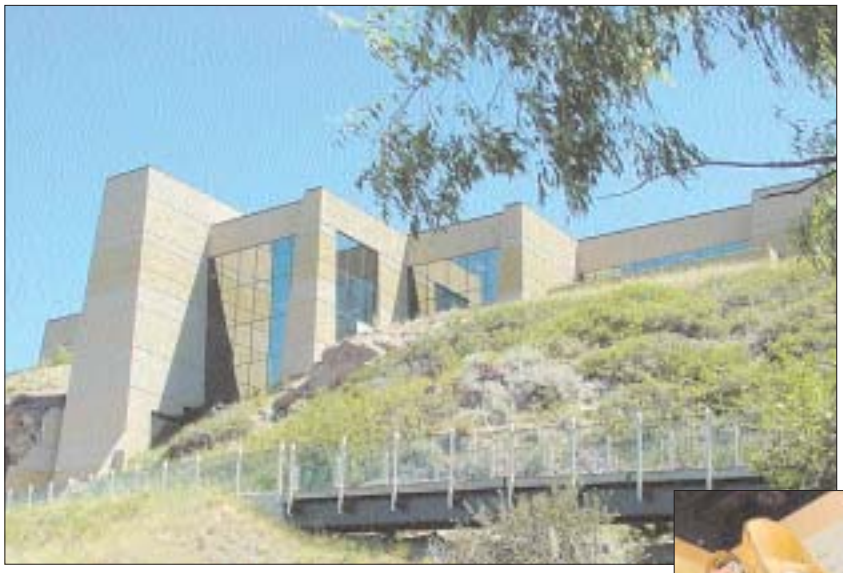
On June 13, 1805, the party at long last sighted the Great Falls of the Missouri.

Today the story of Lewis and Clark among the Indians comes alive at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center at Great Falls, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Exhibits portray the Corps of Discovery's 28-month journey through Indian country between St. Louis and the mouth of the Columbia River and back, including the arduous 1805 portage of the Great Falls and four other falls on the Missouri River. Live interpretive programs year-round provide hands-on activities for the whole family.

A striking life-size diorama of several buckskin-clad explorers hefting a 30-foot canoe up a ravine in their portage around the falls entices visitors toward two-story windows overlooking the Missouri River.

"The portage epitomizes the effort of the entire Lewis and Clark journey, and it took place right in our own backyard," Center Director Jane Weber said. "This interpretive center covers all of the explorers' trip, but concentrates on their time between the Dakotas and the Rocky Mountains and their dealings with Indians."



At left, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, Great Falls, Montana. The 33-foot dugout canoe on wheels, below, simulating the Lewis and Clark portage across the prairie. NPS photos.

Through the Lewis and Clark National Forest, the USDA Forest Service manages the center, which was built with equal amounts of federal and non-federal money. Forest Service staff is augmented by a National Park Service interpretive services specialist and more than 120 volunteers who perform everything from costumed interpretive programs to data base management.

Nonprofit partners continue to play key roles in the Center and its programming. The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association manages the gift shop and the annual Lewis and Clark Festival, as well as financially supporting interpretive programming at the Center. The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Foundation assists the Center with marketing and infrastructure projects. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation draws scholars to the Center through its archives library.

Extensive tribal consultation resulted in the exhibits, and tribes continue to be consulted and involved in center programming and infrastructure. From the center's 158-seat theater, where visitors view an introductory film produced by Ken Burns, to ingenious, educational, interactive and fun exhibits and costumed interpreters indoors and outdoors, visitors can immerse themselves in the story.

Costumed interpreters entice adults and children alike each summer to pitch a teepee, scrape a deer hide, preserve a plant, make fire with flint and steel, or track a route with map and compass in River Camp, a campsite setting on the bank of the Missouri River.

With partners such as the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, the center's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Training Academy assists the public and private sectors prepare to serve Bicentennial visitors.

From June 2-July 4, 2005, Great Falls, Fort Benton and surrounding communities will host Explore the Big Sky, an event with hundreds of activities for the family, armchair historian and scholar, including special programming at the center.

The Lewis and Clark Center offers much more for visitors year-round. Contact the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at 4201 Giant Springs Road, P.O. Box 1806, Great Falls, MT 59403-1806, (406)727-8733, or visit www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic.htm. Links take visitors to Lewis and Clark portions of web sites for other national forests and grasslands in the region, as well as to the centers.

Margaret Gorski is Forest Service coordinator for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Jane Weber is director and Paul Lloyd-Davies is a public affairs specialist at the Lewis and Clark NHT Interpretive Center in Great Falls.

South Dakota - Nebraska

Continued from page 39

share office space with Corps of Engineers rangers and provide information and interpretive services to the public. The NPS staff has developed several interpretive programs that deal with the Corps of Discovery, such as Lewis and Clark on the Middle Missouri, Doctors on the Missouri, Look What I Found! and, for kids, Make Your Own Peace Medal. These are offered on a scheduled basis at the visitor center and at various locations along the Missouri River, primarily during the summer months.

The primary annual event commemorating the passage of the Corps of Discovery through this portion of the country is Yankton's Lewis and Clark Festival. Held at the visitor center and on grounds below the Gavins Point Dam, the festival takes place the fourth weekend of August and has as its focus the council between the Yankton Sioux and Captains Lewis and Clark that occurred August 30-31, 1804. It just so happens that the festival in 2003 will take place those same two days in August.

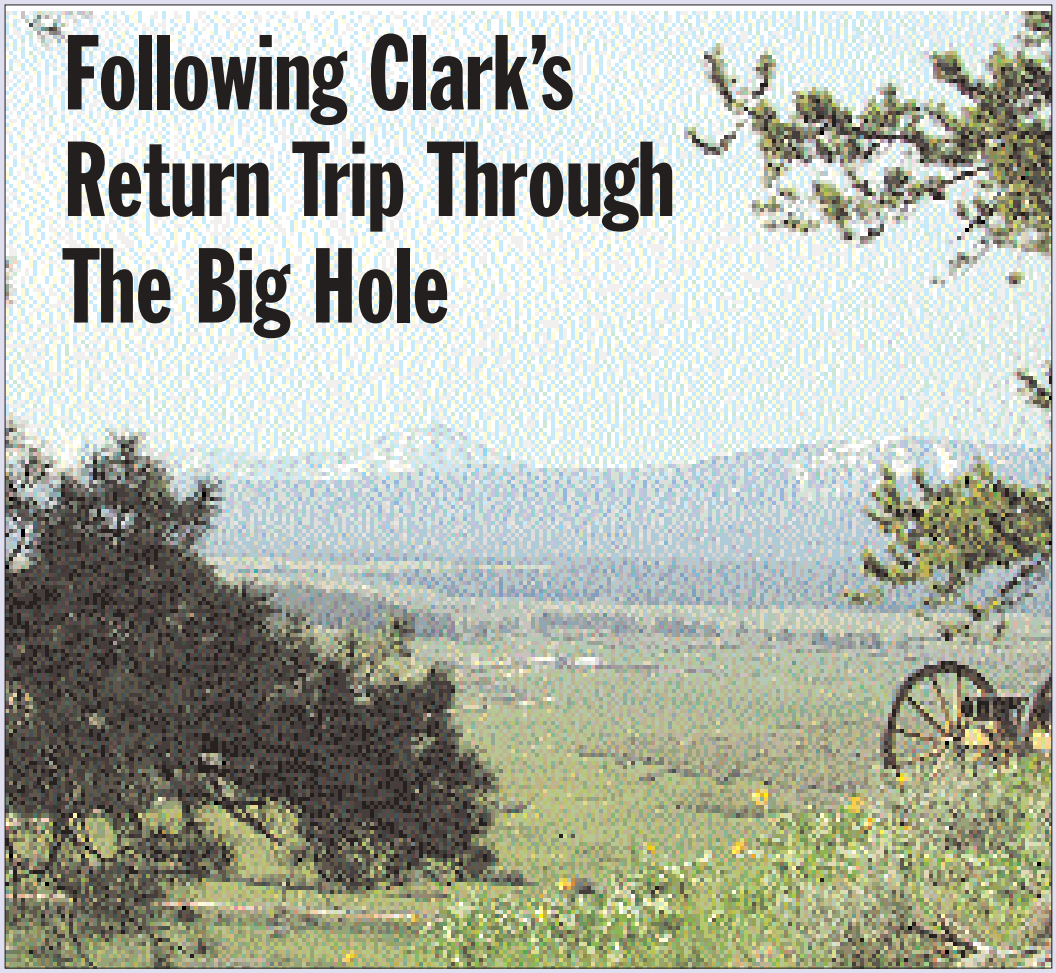
The National Park Service is a major partner in this popular weekend commemoration, helping plan, stage, and fund the event. Both days feature period reenactors, entertainers and craft vendors, Yankton Sioux dancers and drummers, and speakers well versed on different aspects of the Lewis and Clark story.

Today, the National Park Service is also deeply involved in protecting and preserving the Missouri River's natural resources with its historic richness and diversity of species mentioned so frequently in the journals kept by the Corps of Discovery. The Service is working with other Federal and State agencies, as well as private individuals and organizations, to protect threatened and endangered species and preserve important habitat critical to their needs.

George Berndt is the chief of Interpretation for the Missouri National Recreational River, Midwest Region, National Park Service.

Following Clark's Return Trip Through The Big Hole

By Timothy J. Fisher



Captain William Clark's view of the surrounding mountains from the Big Hole Valley in 1806. Today it can be viewed from the area of Big Hole National Battlefield west of Wisdom, Montana. For more information call 406-689-3155.

On the return trip from the West coast back to St. Louis, the Expedition varied its route. On July 3, 1806 at a place called "Traveler's Rest," the Lewis and Clark Expedition made a bold move. The Corps of Discovery divided into two groups and struck out in different directions to find an easier route back over the Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide.

Captain Meriwether Lewis, with nine men, traveled northeast along the Clark North Fork and investigated the Marias River to its convergence with the Missouri River. Captain William Clark, with the remaining members of the Corps, continued south retracing their route west.

Taking a shorter route over the mountains and traveling through the Big Hole Valley, Clark's group made their way to canoes that they had stored on the Beaverhead River the previous fall. During the following days of travel, Clark's leadership and survey techniques were firmly tested. His journal entries and mapping skills became the first written documents of the valley with vivid accounts of the flora and fauna, geological features, and climate of this high mountain valley.

On Sunday, July 6, 1806 Clark writes *"frost this morning, the last night was so cold that I could not sleep. º a branch of Wisdom R and down the Said branch crossing it frequently on each Side of this handsom glades in which I observe great quantities of quawmash just beginning to blume on each side of these glades the timber is small and grant propotion of it Killed by the fires."*

The Big Hole Valley is known for cold temperatures, holding numerous record low temperatures for the country. Frost is noted to be present each month of the year. The upper meadows leading into the valley are still lined with thin lodge pole pine forests with large quantities of camas growing in the grassy areas. Another interesting aspect of Clark's journal entries about the area is his geographic acknowledgement that the river is a branch to the Wisdom River now called the Big Hole River. The Corps never surveyed the Big Hole River, but noted the mouth of the river while heading west.

Clark also mentions *"I observe great numbers of the whistleing Squirel which burrows their holes Scattered on each Side of the glades through which we passed and entered an extensive open Leavel plain in which the Indian trail Scattered the Indian women wife to Shabono informed me that she had been in this plain frequently and knew it well that the branch we decended was a branch of Wisdom river."* The valley continues to be home to the Columbia Cascade (whistling) ground squirrel and is often referred to by native people as the "place of the ground squirrel."

The journals reveal Clark's leadership and his interactions with the other members of the Corps. His respect for Sacajawea is particularly evident; she continues to play a vital role in the Corps navigation. It is Sacajawea who identifies the route over the mountains and through the valley. Clark notes this twice in his entries, once to acknowledge her participation in the decision of the route taken, and then to re-affirm her valuable expertise once they enter the valley: *"when we assended the higher part of the plain, we would discover a gap in the mountains in our direction to the Canoes."*

Captain Clark also displayed calm leadership at times of danger. For example, he had the Corps form a solid column during a storm that whipped through the valley *"a viloent Storm of wind accompand. with hard rain from the S W. imediately from off the Snow Mountains this rain was Cold and lasted 1 hours. After it was over I proceeded on about 5 miles to Some Small dry timber made large fires and dryed our Selves."*

Clark's skill as a surveyor was evidenced in his brief visit to the Big Hole when he recognized features of the western landscape and noted distance with fair accuracy. However, his true skills were in mapping of the valley. Clark drew in detail each stream crossed as the Corps heads southeast through the valley, validating the actual route through the valley.

Clark mentioned the hot spring located in present day Jackson, Montana in his entry of July 7, 1806: *"we arrive at a Boiling Spring Situated about 100 paces. It has every appearance of boiling, too hot for a man to endure his hand in it 3 second. I directt Sergt. Pryor and John Shields to put each a piece of meat in the water of different sises. The one about the Size of my fingers became cooked dun in 25 minits"*.

Clark's descriptions of the climate, flora and fauna of the Big Hole Valley are accurate. Today there are relatively few changes in the appearance of the valley. Visitors witnessing the ruggedness of the country can gain a respect for the skills of Clark as a leader and surveyor.

Perhaps Clark's most intriguing observations during his trip through the Big Hole concerned signs of tribal use of the valley, *"here I observe Some fresh Indian Signs where they had been gathering quawmash."* The Big Hole Valley has been well known for centuries for the foodstuffs it provides and as such has been a crossroads for many tribes. The Nez Perce were one of many tribes who used these "Indian trails" on their way to hunt buffalo, stopping to gather supplies and roots during their trips over the rugged mountains. The Nez Perce assisted the Corps of Discovery on both their eastern and western journeys.

Clark could not have predicted the outcome of their cooperation or the clash between the Nez Perce and the U.S. 7th Infantry seventy-one years later at this traditional camping spot, one of the bloodiest conflicts in the history of the American West.

Timothy J. Fisher is a park ranger for Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana.

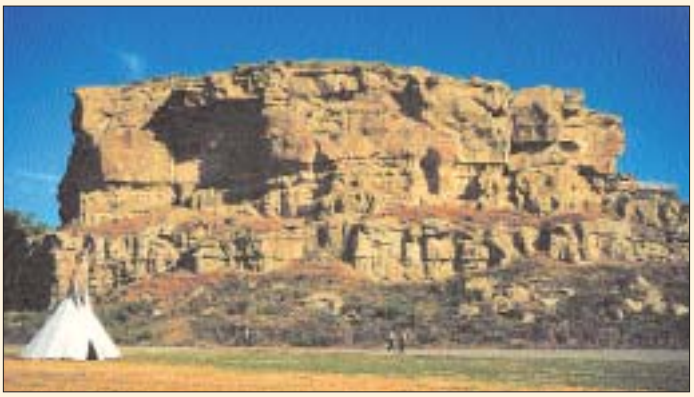
Exploring the Historical Crossroads at Pompeys Pillar

By Michelle Dawson-Powell, Terry Lewis, Peter Sozzi, Dick Fichtler, Kim Prill, and Sandra Padilla

On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark inscribed his own name and date in the rock of Pompeys Tower. Today, Pompeys Pillar National Monument, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, is the only site along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where the public may view physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

In his journals, Clark named the Pillar Pomp's Tower. Pomp was Clark's nickname for young Baptiste Charbonneau, infant son of Sacagawea. Pompy means "little chief" in the Shoshone language. The name was changed to Pompeys Pillar when an account of the Expedition was published by Nicolas Biddle in 1814.

Pompeys Pillar was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and as a National Monument in January 2001. It is located at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River. In addition, the mouth of Pompeys Pillar Creek, on the north side of Yellowstone, and the mouth of Fly Creek on the south form natural passageways leading to the river ford at Pompeys Pillar. As a result, the area has been a crossroads throughout history for hunters and their prey such as the once-prominent buffalo herds.



The Pillar of Pompeys Pillar National Monument, above, is a sandstone butte or mesa covering about 2 acres at its base and standing about 150 feet high. For centuries, Pompeys Pillar has been a spectacular landmark since it is the only sandstone outcrop on the south side of the Yellowstone River for several miles in either direction.

In addition to Clark's signature, the sandstone is marked with literally hundreds of other etchings and drawings made by those along the crossroads.

Clark noted evidence of Native American use: "*The Indians have made 2 piles of Stone on top of this Tower. The natives have ingraved on the face of this rock the figures of animals . . .* " Fur trappers of the early 1800s, military expeditions, railroad workers and early settlers all used the sandstone as a registry of their passing. In a very real sense, Pompeys Pillar's sandstone facets hold a vivid history of the unfolding West.

On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark inscribed his own name and date in the rock of "Pompeys Tower," named for Sacagawea's son whom he nicknamed "Pomp." Today, Pompeys Pillar National Monument, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, is the only site along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where the public may view physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Archaeological evidence of past occupation of the Pillar area by Native Americans has been discovered at various depths below ground. These materials appear to be the remains of hunting and living camps, probably occupied by relatively small groups of people for short periods of time. The remains of butchered bison and other animals, along with mussels from the nearby Yellowstone River, are scattered among flaked stone tools and debris around small surface hearths.

The ancient camps were buried by slow-moving flood waters soon after abandonment, preserving organic and other materials in place, with later occupations leaving remains on the new, higher surfaces. Archaeological investigations in the Yellowstone Valley floor itself have been rare in the past because most of the land here is private. Equally important is the complementary information recently gathered on the past environments of the Pompeys Pillar area. Paleoenvironmental studies are an essential part of archaeological research, but very little of this work has been done on the Yellowstone.

The Yellowstone River has long been of significance to the Crow people. Clark made several entries in his journals seeing "signs" of the Crow, but never actually encountered them. On July 18, 1806, he noted seeing the "Smoke" of the Crow Indians. On July 19th, the Clark party passed an "old indian fort on an island," and one expedition member, George Shannon, reported that there was a "remarkable Lodge" downstream near the mouth of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River—now managed by the BLM. The Yellowstone Valley has long been the heart of Crow Country and is steeped in the Crow history.

The area is more than a static piece of history or a crossroads for bygone cultures. It is alive with wildlife. Clark noted seeing wildlife in abundance here and elsewhere along the Yellowstone, "*. . . for me to mention or give an estimate of the different Species of wild animals on this river particularly Buffalow, Elk Antelopes & Wolves would be incredditable. I shall therefore be silent on the subject further.*"

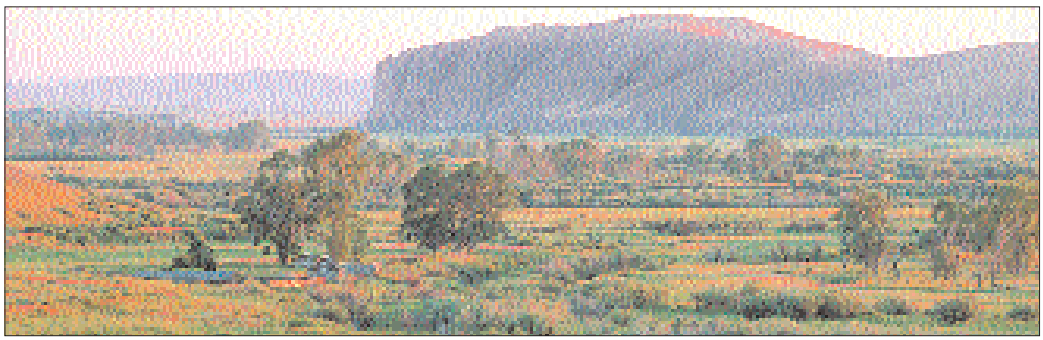
Pompeys Pillar is still home to many wildlife species. More than 100 different bird species have been counted in the area including owls, sandpipers, terns, and bald eagles. Deer, fox, coyotes, raccoons and numerous small mammals, amphibians and reptiles call the Pillar home. Much of the wildlife population is a result of the site's thriving riparian zone, a healthy plant community of grasses, willows, and cottonwood trees that stabilize the river bank and provide important habitat.

Today's existing ecosystem at the Pillar is typical of the Yellowstone Valley as Clark would have seen it in 1806. Some of the upland junipers growing around the pillar itself were here hundreds of years before Clark made his historic stop.

Visitors can also see the area's geologic roots from the Hell Creek formation that has been exposed by the unbridled Yellowstone River as it winds through bottom lands filled with towering cottonwood trees on one bank and the sandstone cliffs dotted with pine and sagebrush on the other.

Pompeys Pillar and the cliffs along the north bank of the river across from the Pillar are composed of sandstones and shales of the Upper Cretaceous Hell Creek (Lance) Formation. The Hell Creek Formation, ranging from 75 to 65 million years ago, represents the last strata of the Cretaceous Period. The Hell Creek Formation has been found to contain the fossilized remains of dinosaurs and primitive mammals.

Clark may have been the first to record a paleontological find in the area, "*Dureing the time the men were getting the two big horns which I had killed to the river I employed my Self in getting pieces of the rib of a fish which was Semented within the face of the rock ... it is 3 feet in length tho a part of the end appears to have been brokenoff.*" Scholars believe that this reference is to the discovery of a fossilized rib in the uppermost Cretaceous Hell Creek Formation. The rib probably came from a terrestrial dinosaur. The most common terrestrial dinosaurs of that period in this area were Hadrasaurus, Triceratops, Albertosaurus and Tyrannosaurus. Pompeys Pillar is truly a living classroom that teaches history, zoology, botany, paleontology, archeology and geology.



Beaverhead Rock August 8, 1805

A National Historic Landmark, Beaverhead Rock, above, provides a commanding view of the Beaverhead Valley and surrounding mountain ranges. Sacagawea recognized this landmark and told the captains that her people, the Shoshone, would be camped not far beyond.

Re-enacting the Lemhi Shoshone Meeting with Lewis and Clark

By Stephen Morehouse

It was a meeting of two cultures. On August 13, 1805 Meriwether Lewis of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the Continental Divide into present-day Idaho, scouting several days ahead of the main party.

During his excursion, he encountered members of the Lemhi Shoshone Tribe. They provided Lewis and his men with horses and returned with them to Camp Fortunate to meet Clark and the rest of the party.

At this southwest Montana location, the Jefferson River was too shallow for the canoes to go any further. Without help—including horses and a guide—from the Lemhi, the expedition would have ended. It was here that Sacajawea (or "Sacajawea" in Shoshone) was reunited with her brother, Chief Cameahwait, and her people. Thus, Clark named the spot Fortunate Camp.

In remembrance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Lemhi Shoshone and Bureau of Reclamation provide a re-enactment of this meeting to allow visitors to relive the adventure. Each summer on the first Saturday of August, the Lemhi Shoshone Tribe from the Shoshone-Bannock Reservation at Fort Hall, Idaho joins with the Bureau of Reclamation at Clark Canyon Reservoir to mark this historic occasion.

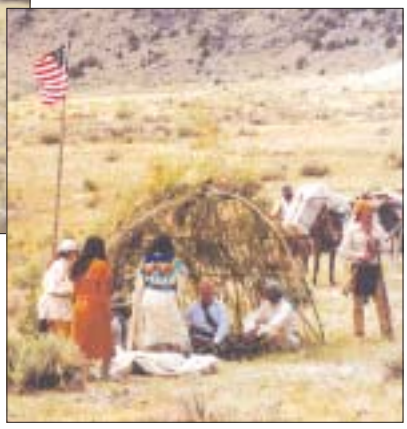
Clark Canyon, a popular recreation area in southwest Montana, is the site of this meeting and the ancestral lands of the tribe. Because the actual site is now covered by the reservoir, the re-enactment is held at West Cameahwait Campground on the reservoir's west side, an area that has changed little in the past 200 years.

"This event is a reunion because the two cultures are once again camping and working together," says Leo Ariwite, event coordinator for the Lemhi Shoshone. "It also gives us a chance to tell our side of the story."

"The event represents a meeting between two very different cultures," adds Stephen Morehouse, Reclamation's coordinator. "I think it's hard to imagine how it must have felt to be part of this event. Our re-enactment allows participants to preserve these memories and to share them with visitors who would not otherwise have such an opportunity," he explains.

Visitors can experience camp life first-hand as the re-enactors engage in daily camp chores, such as cooking, repairing moccasins, drying meat, journal writing, and tending to the horses. Native American craftsmen from Fort Hall also offer handcrafted items for sale, and visitors can participate in a buffalo barbeque.

Steve Morehouse is a park ranger for the Bureau of Reclamation at Clark Canyon Reservoir.



Sharing a peace pipe at a Lewis and Clark Re-Enactment at Clark Canyon are, at top right, from left to right, Tom Flemming; Leo Ariwite, Lemhi Shoshone event coordinator; and Steve Morehouse, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation ranger. The Lewis and Clark Expedition negotiates for horses with the Lemhi Shoshone, at right, at Camp Fortunate, Clark Canyon Reservoir. Above, Lemhi Shoshone Children at Clark Canyon Reservoir. Photos from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Lemhi Pass Today

"Lemhi Pass remains a remote mountain pass in a natural landscape, offering motor-vehicle travelers views similar to what Lewis and Clark witnessed on foot and horseback in 1805," the U.S. Forest Service website reports. At 7,323 feet above sea level, it is a rounded saddle in the Beaverhead Mountains of the Bitterroot Range, along the Continental Divide, between Montana and Idaho. Here, in 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition first saw the headwaters of the Columbia River, which flow to the Pacific Ocean, and crossed what was then the western boundary of the United States.

Lemhi Pass was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 for its significance to the Lewis and Clark expedition. It was a point of hopeful anticipation, as the "Corps of Discovery" looked forward to meeting the Shoshone and trading for horses to continue their journey, and a point of disappointment as it became obvious that a navigable waterway to the West Coast would not be found among these rugged mountains.

Today, the landscape at Lemhi Pass is very much like it was 200 years ago. You will find native sagebrush and bunch grasses, edged with patches of douglas-fir and lodge pole pine trees. The westward view from Lemhi Pass is of distant ranges of steep, rocky mountains. The weather is generally cool and unpredictable. It can snow at any time of the year. Thunderstorms with lightning, strong winds, and rain or hail are likely in the summer months. When Lewis and Clark passed this way in 1805, there were fewer pine and fir trees on the mountains, and more willows and beaver dams along the streams. There were no constructed roads, but there were trails used by people on foot and horseback. Before Lewis and Clark, this route was traversed by Indians. The journals of Lewis and Clark describe following an "Indian road" over Lemhi Pass. This was the Shoshone route to what is now Montana, where they came to hunt for buffalo.

Today, visitors see some changes in the landscape, in the ranches and other evidence of modern times along the road over Lemhi Pass. There are buildings, signs, fences, electric power lines, picnic areas, cows, mine prospects, timber harvest areas, and automobiles. Yet, visitors today have a greater possibility than Lewis and Clark did of seeing elk and deer and Lewis and Clark did not mention moose, such as we often see in the area today.

The Forest Service has signs at Lemhi Pass during the summer months, to help tell the story of the pass. Management of Lemhi Pass is intended to maintain the natural, historic landscape. That is why you will not find much development at this site.

Many Places: Idaho

Adventuring Along the Lewis and Clark National Back Country Road

By Michelle Dawson-Powell, Terry Lewis, Peter Sozzi, Dick Fichtler, Kim Prill, and Sandra Padilla

The Lewis and Clark National Back Country Byway and Adventure Road provides access to portions of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where peaks of the Bitterroot, Lemhi, and Salmon ranges line the horizon. In an exhilarating half-day's drive, today's travelers can see pine and fir forests, deep canyons, and rolling foothills that look much the same as when the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the Lemhi Pass two centuries ago.

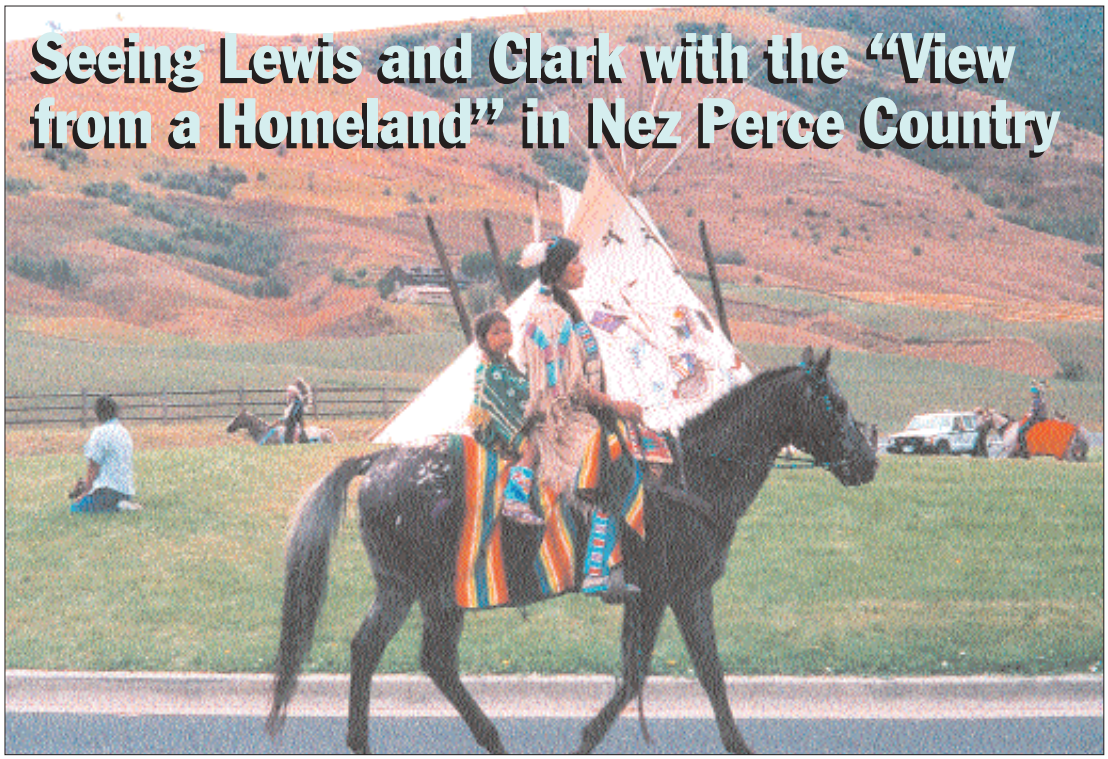
Enthusiasts can once again follow BLM's invitation to walk–or drive– "in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark." Westward from Lemhi Pass are the "immense ranges of high mountains" that confronted Captain Lewis and his advance party as he crested the pass on August 12, 1805. At that moment the dream of the Northwest Passage, the easy water route to the Pacific Ocean, was shattered. It was critical that Lewis contact Sacajawea's people, the Lemhi Shoshone, to buy the horses the explorers would need to transport their baggage.

In the Lemhi Valley is an area where the Expedition found the village of the Agaidika band led by Chief Cameahwait, the brother of Sacajawea. Here they spent summers catching and drying salmon. Through the leadership of Lewis and Cameahwait, the Corps of Discovery acquired horses and a Shoshone Guide to help them cross the mountains.

Along the route from the Byway Kiosk, the road climbs steadily across hillsides that in early summer are vibrant with wildflowers, including lupine and arrowleaf balsamroot. Spectacular views climb up to the Continental Divide. A monument recalls Lewis's first unfurling of the United States flag in Idaho. The overlook provides a hawk's-eye view of the rugged area that the Corps traveled after they crossed Lemhi Pass. At mile 23 of the Byway is the source of Horsehoe Bend Creek, from which the Explorers had their "first taste" of the Columbia. The vista toward the south takes in the heart of the 100-mile long Lemhi Range, with only three miles to the 7339' high Lemhi Pass. A short distance down is the Sacajawea Memorial at what Lewis and Clark considered the "head spring" of the Missouri.

Looking westward into Idaho.

The Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway and Adventure Road is located in Lemhi County, about twenty miles southeast of Salmon, Idaho, on State Highway 28. The Byway is 39 miles long and takes about half a day to drive. Full services are available in Salmon, partial services in Tendoy, Lemhi, and Leadore. Before you go: take plenty of gasoline; a good supply of water; camera; film; lug wrench and jack for changing a flat; first aid kit, and a properly inflated spare tire. Early evenings and mornings are best for spotting wildlife–deer, elk, moose, bear, pronghorn antelope and many bird species.



Seeing Lewis and Clark with the "View from a Homeland" in Nez Perce Country

By Marie Marek

Nez Perce National Historical Park, comprised of 38 sites spread across four states and 1,600 miles, offers all Americans an important perspective not only on the Lewis and Clark Expedition but on our history as a people. "It is not the view from the Gateway Arch looking west," the National Park Service's general management plan for the park notes, "it is a view from a homeland looking out, witnessing the march of history and change, yet continuing today and tomorrow to commemorate and celebrate Nez Perce culture and traditions. It is a park about **a** people, for **all** people."

The Nez Perce people, *Nimiipuu*, have always lived in the mountains, prairies, river canyons and rolling hills of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery provides a unique opportunity to tell the story of a people who witnessed Lewis and Clark passing through their homeland. The assistance the Nez Perce provided to the expedition is told in any number of publications

Continued on next page

Many Places: Idaho, Montana, Oregon & Washington

that grace the shelves of bookstores. What is not so readily found or easily told is how this assistance was viewed by the *Nimiipuu* in 1805-06 and two centuries later. Nez Perce National Historical Park seeks not only to tell this story, but also to assist tribes, partners and local communities in protecting the resources associated with the expedition and in participating in the Bicentennial.

The historical park was established as a unit of the National Park System in 1965 to "facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce Country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the nation Specifically mentioned are sites relating to early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, logging, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and "such other sites as will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation."

The park's original 24 sites included historic buildings, battlefields, missions, landscapes, cemeteries, trails, archeological sites, and geologic formations important to the Nez Perce people. Further legislation in 1992 allowed 14 additional sites to be added in Oregon, Washington and Montana.

The accounts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Nez Perce Country must be put in perspective with the stories of a culture spanning more than 12,000 years. To most Americans today the Expedition is a story of courage, friendship, new ideas, and discovery. To many Indian people it is a symbol of the "loss of human life, loss of access to land and water, loss of wildlife habitat and endangerment of the salmon, and loss of cultural ways." It is a story of promises broken and trust betrayed. Feelings still run deep and some Nez Perce groups have chosen not to commemorate the Bicentennial. Interpreting these concepts is not easy or comfortable, but they, too, are part of the fabric of our nation.

Since 1999, Nez Perce National Historical Park has assisted local, regional, state, and federal agencies in recognizing that the story of the Corps of Discovery can be told from multiple points of view. The park and the Clearwater National Forest jointly developed a plan in 2001 that outlines interpretive needs along the U.S. Highway 12 corridor and the Lolo Trail.

The rugged mountains and river canyons the Lewis and Clark Expedition traversed throughout the Nez Perce homeland are expected to draw many thousands of people during the Bicentennial years. Protecting resources is the primary concern for the Nez Perce Tribe, Nez Perce National Historic Park, the Clearwater National Forest, and many local communities, agencies, and individuals. In order to properly manage these natural and cultural resources, the resource managers of the park, tribe and forest created a Monitoring Committee to review baseline data and make recommendations to Forest managers on monitoring natural resources.

Monitoring will continue throughout the Bicentennial for ongoing science-based resource management decisions. Vandalism of irreplaceable cultural resources occurred along the Trail in the fall of 2001 and the baseline data has already proven invaluable in documenting changes, and perhaps, in prosecuting individuals in the future.

Resource preservation also extends to items in the park's museum and research collection. A Jefferson Peace Medal owned by the Nez Perce Tribe is on display in the NPS visitor center at Spalding, Idaho. It is one of the few medals given out by Lewis and Clark that can be viewed by the public. The exhibit is scheduled to be updated in the near future. Conservation measures and enhanced security systems are in place. The importance of the medals to the Nez Perce people will be discussed in an updated exhibit text and brochures. Medals were cherished possessions, buried with individuals or passed down through generations. They were part of a contract between sovereign nations, not merely trinkets to trade.

Ensuring that there would be "lasting legacies" as a result of the Bicentennial is a primary goal at community planning sessions. One way Nez Perce park was able to meet this goal was to purchase 80 acres of property on the Weippe Prairie very close to where a Nez Perce village stood and where Lewis and Clark likely first met them. The prairie was, and is still today, an important traditional camas gathering ground for Nez Perce families. The Park Service will set aside the property for future generations, to preserve the open landscape, and protect the camas plants.

A second land purchase adjacent to Lewis and Clark's Canoe Camp site of Nez Perce NHP was rcompleted in 2002. Although some historians still debate the exact place the Corps of Discovery built five canoes to continue their journey to the Pacific, it is generally agreed it was at, or very near, the site of the newly acquired three acres. The additional acreage will provide new opportunities to interpret the site and improve visitor safety along a busy stretch of U.S. Highway 12.

During 2003-2006, the Nez Perce National Historic Park will continue to assist communities and partners. To date, National Park Service partnerships include participation in numerous community programs and projects. The park also anticipates assisting with NPS Corps II programs and the Nez Perce Tribe's signature event in 2006.

A sense of excitement and renewal is spreading throughout Nez Perce Country as the Bicentennial of Lewis and Clark approaches. The anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's journey to the Pacific and back is a community partnership. These efforts are beginning to reap rewards of great value–a sense of stewardship for the lands the expedition crossed and a greater understanding of the peoples with whom they interacted. The Bicentennial of the Corps of Discovery underscores that we are all caretakers of the land and the stories that flow from it.

Marie Marek is the Chief of Interpretation at Nez Perce National Historical Park.

View from the Lewis and Clark Trail in the Bitterroot Mountains, Clearwater National Forest. Photo by the National Park Service.

The Lolo Trail

The Lolo Trail crosses the Bitterroot Mountains stretching 140 miles from Weippe, Idaho to Lolo, Montana. The route the Expedition followed over the mountains had already served for millennia as a linkage for Indian people between the land of the rivers and the land of the plains. The Lolo Trail corridor is now layered with a variety of federal designations that speak to its importance as a national treasure–designations as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce (Nee Me Poo) National Historic Trail, a unit of Nez Perce National Historical Park, and national historic landmark designation. The Trail corridor is administered by the U.S. Forest Service with the National Park Service (NPS) as a partner.

A new Lolo Pass Visitor Center in Clearwater National Forest) was in the works as this magazine went ot press. Other joint NPS and Forest Service projects include the *Lewis and Clark on the Lolo Trail* brochure, interpretive signs along both U.S. Highway 12 and the Lolo Motorway, and a brochure for use along U.S. Highway 12. Input and review by Nez Perce consultants has been vital in these projects.

For Further Information:

Nez Perce National Historical Park
39063 US Highway 95 Spalding, ID 83540
208-843-2261 • www.nps.gov/nepe

Nez Perce Tribe
www.nezperce.org

Clearwater National Forest
www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater

Replicating Part of an Ancient Chinook Town at Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge

by Susan Saul

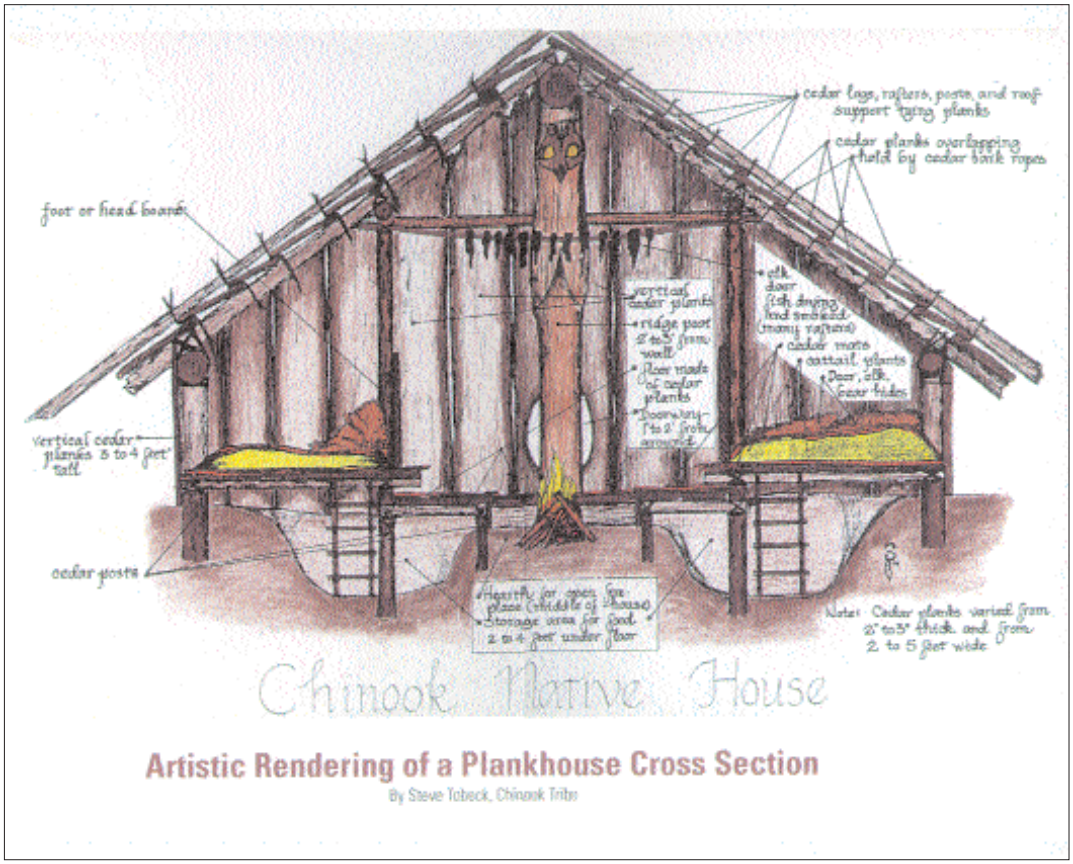
Most of the footprints of Lewis and Clark have disappeared. One of the few places where we can say with certainty, "Lewis and Clark stood here," is the site of the ancient Chinook town of Cathlapotle.

On March 29, 1806, explorers Lewis and Clark visited Cathlapotle, entered the town's largest cedar plankhouse, and wrote extensive journal descriptions of their observations and interactions with the native people. They counted 14 large houses and estimated about 900 inhabitants, making Cathlapotle the largest town Lewis and Clark had seen since leaving St. Louis nearly two years earlier.

Today the site of Cathlapotle is preserved on the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, near Ridgefield, Washington. Dr. Kenneth Ames, professor of anthropology at Portland State University, located the former town site in 1991 at the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Refuge managers knew approximately where the site was from Lewis and Clark's written accounts and from other sources, but the wooden buildings had long since recycled back into the landscape after Cathlapotle was abandoned in the 1830s.

Ten years of archaeology fieldwork have produced tremendous insight into the lives of the Chinook people who lived in Cathlapotle. Ames, who has worked for 30 years to understand the native peoples of the Pacific Northwest, says Cathlapotle is one of the most significant sites on the lower Columbia River because it was never damaged by development, levee building, or erosion, which erased most other Chinook town sites.

As archaeologists piece together the story of how an abundance of natural resources supported a sophisticated civilization for hundreds of years, public interest in Cathlapotle has grown.



The challenge of protecting an important archeological site while telling the Cathlapotle story gave birth to the idea of constructing a replica cedar plankhouse on the refuge where it could be used by the Chinook Tribe both for heritage education of its own members and also to interpret Chinook history and culture for the public. The 2,625-square-foot plankhouse will be built with volunteer labor and donated materials. The Chinook want to participate extensively in the construction, educating their own members in traditional building techniques. On September 7, 2002, the Chinook held a blessing ceremony at the plankhouse site.

The challenge of protecting an important archeological site while telling the Cathlapotle story gave birth to the idea of constructing a replica cedar plankhouse elsewhere on the refuge where it could be used by the Chinook Tribe both for heritage education of its own members and also to interpret Chinook history and culture for the public. The Chinook of 200 years ago were not Hollywood Indians; native culture on the lower Columbia River included large towns, monumental architecture, enormous wealth, a highly evolved artistic style, and an aristocratic social structure.

The 2,625-square-foot plankhouse will be built with volunteer labor and donated materials. Its authenticity will be assured with help from Dr. Ames and the Chinook Tribe. The Chinook want to participate extensively in the construction, educating their own members in traditional building techniques.

On September 7, 2002, the Chinook held a blessing ceremony at the plankhouse site. The "first hearth fire" was offered gifts and came to life. The Tribe is devising a Chinook name for the house, which will be decorated with traditional carvings. Eventually, the completed plankhouse will contain the accouterments of a working community: canoes on the beach, fish drying on racks, acorns roasting in an oven, perhaps even Chinook tribal members demonstrating cordage making and dried salmon preservation, telling stories and singing traditional songs as they greet Lewis and Clark Bicentennial visitors.

Funding and donations for the project are coming from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Clark County Historical Society, foundations, and private donations.

The refuge also protects the site described by Lewis and Clark as the place where they camped one mile upstream of Cathlapotle. At what they called Wapato Portage, they witnessed the Chinook women harvesting wapato by portaging their canoes from Lake River, filling the canoes with the tubers, then portaging back into Lake River to return to the village. Wapato is a moist soil native plant with a large starchy tuber and was one of the major dietary staples found along the lower Columbia River. It still grows on the refuge today in many ponds and wetlands and is a favorite food of wintering tundra swans. And Ridgefield refuge still supports the abundant wildlife and natural resources that the people depended upon for their survival.

For more detailed information about the archeological sites located on Ridgefield NWR, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cultural Resources Division, 20555 SW Gerda Lane, Sherwood, Oregon 97140, (503) 625-4377.

Susan Saul works in the Portland Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Many Places: Oregon

Reaching the Pacific, Re-creating Fort Clatsop

By Don Stricker

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, located at the mouth of the mighty Columbia River in the northwest corner of present day Oregon, is a National Park Service unit dedicated to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The staff of Fort Clatsop has been working diligently with numerous local, state, and national partners to prepare for the Bicentennial commemoration.

Fort Clatsop is a replica of the fort in which the members of the expedition, upon reaching the Pacific (or, as William Clark noted, the "not so Pacific" Ocean), wintered from early December 1805 until March 23, 1806. The replica is built on the approximate site of the original fort, as established by early Oregon Historical Society members when they purchased a one-acre tract in preparation for the centennial. While the extensive archeological work conducted in the fifties and recently has yet to produce any conclusive physical evidence of Lewis and Clark, there are ample historical accounts that corroborate the early work of the historical society. In the fifties, the nearby communities in Clatsop County built the replica fort as part of their sesquicentennial observation of the Expedition.

Costumed Park rangers have been interpreting the story since Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the law establishing the memorial (Public Law 85-435) in 1958. In 1978 the "Salt Works Unit" where expedition members made salt for their return trip was added to the memorial.

As can be expected, park rangers pay particular attention to the part of the story set amid the winter storms of the Pacific Northwest. Weather, in fact, proved to be the ultimate challenge for the Corps of Discovery. After traveling thousands of miles upriver on the Missouri, nearly starving during a dangerous crossing of the unanticipatedly rugged Rocky Mountains, and navigating the dangerous rapids of the Columbia in what were essentially dug out logs, the Corps spent seven hungry days huddled to the north shore of the Columbia River, unable to paddle around the final point of land and unaware that they were a mere few hundred yards from their goal.

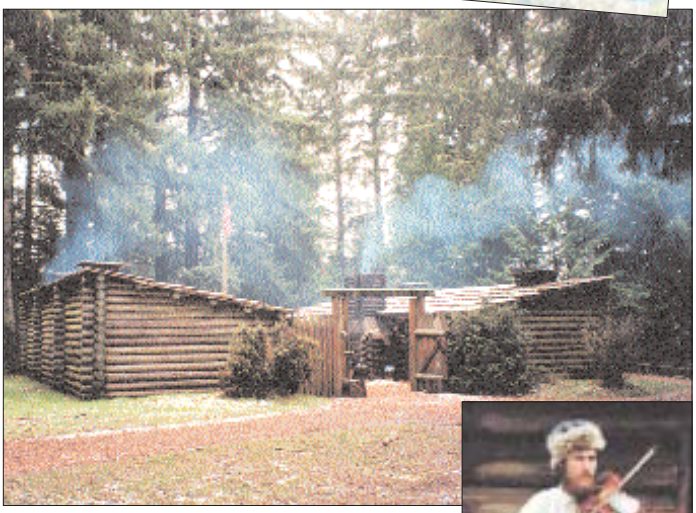
Located approximately four miles inland, Fort Clatsop was a dreary home for expedition members: it rained all but twelve of the 106 days the crew spent there. Today, however, we have this rain to thank for the opportunity it presented the Captains to translate their months of meticulous notes on the weather, cultural, and natural resources they found on their trek into the vividly detailed journals that remain today. It was also here that Captain Clark completed many of his stunningly accurate maps.

We can only speculate on the real reasons that the members of the expedition voted, in an unprecedented "town hall" type meeting that included the opinions of the Shoshone interpreter, Sacagawea, and of Clark's slave, York, to remain at the northwest end of their journey rather than returning upriver. What is clear, however, is that decision set in motion the seeds of an idea of a young America that spread from "Sea to Shining Sea." Thus it is that this part of the tale can be directly linked, for better (from European settlers' point of view) or worse (from the many established and powerful American Indian tribes' point of view), to the period of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion.

Major changes are in process around Fort Clatsop in anticipation of the Bicentennial. Visitation has been steadily increasing over the past five decades at this 130-acre NPS unit as more people become interested in Lewis and Clark history. Despite its relative isolation, current annual visitation is almost a quarter of a million visitors, a number that park staff expects to nearly double in 2005.

In August 2002, President Bush signed House Resolution 2643 that authorized the expansion of Fort Clatsop to 1500 acres. Park staff continues the important work begun almost a decade ago with park neighbors, including the Weyerhauser Corporation, to acquire from "willing sellers" (a provision of the expansion bill) the land necessary to complete a five-mile hiking trail from the fort to the ocean and, thus, to the Salt Works unit. Upon completing this trail, the Department and its many partners will enable visitors to *experience* Lewis and Clark—to walk where they walked, to see what they saw and to reflect on the expedition in their own ways. This legislation further underscores a critical partnership between the Department of the Interior and the State of Washington to preserve and interpret several important sites in nearby Pacific County, Washington (including "Station Camp," the spot where the Corps realized President Jefferson's principal objective of reaching the Pacific.

The interpretative programming at Fort Clatsop is also being updated for Bicentennial visitors, and new programs seek to emphasize the important role that the American Indian tribes played in the success of the expedition. Tony Johnson, a member of the Chinook Nation, recently completed the carving of a traditional cedar canoe, which is now on display. A recreation of blacksmiths creating a knife



The replica of Lewis & Clark's 1805-1806 winter fort features living history programs.

featured several Nez Perce members whose ancestors were reportedly given the knife that is currently in the Memorial's collection.

Equally important is the partnership between park rangers and local historical societies to achieve two important goals. The first is to train the service providers in local communities to answer basic Lewis and Clark questions and to train a number of local "step on guides" that will greatly expand the park's interpretative range to a much broader public and to feature special events in which park rangers provide "first person interpretation." This style of interpretation, akin to what is done at Colonial Williamsport, Virginia, or Plymouth Plantation, Massachusetts, generally does not exist on the West Coast. With this style of interpretation park rangers and partners assume the roles of expedition members who interact with the public.

Park staff have worked with their neighbors in Seaside, Oregon to recreate the scene of the salt making camp and that of life at the fort, and the program will be a focal point in the state of Oregon's bicentennial planning.

This exciting opportunity to step back into time will be the centerpiece of the National Signature Event being planned for the lower Columbia region during Thanksgiving of 2005. This event is envisioned to include: a first person re-creation of the vote at Station Camp followed by a dedication of a new park; an opportunity for the public to cross the four mile Astoria-Meghler bridge over the Columbia river commemorating the expedition's crossing to Fort Clatsop; first-person recreations of the corps at Fort Clatsop and the Salt Camp; a dedication of the five-mile walking trail; an exposition of arts and crafts; and numerous galas, lectures and dances at multiple venues throughout the region.

Several projects will prove crucial to the community's ability to adequately serve the increased visitation to an already established tourist destination. Fort Clatsop staff are working with neighboring transportation partners utilizing an Alternative Transportation System (ATS) grant through the Federal Highways Department to design and construct an environmentally friendly shuttle bus service. All traffic into Fort Clatsop during peak periods will be via public transportation. The park will develop a multi-modal center (automobile, bus, water-taxi, bicycle and canoe/kayak parking that doubles as a trailhead to access the memorial and the hiking trail).

Nothing is more important to the memorial and the community than the many partnerships currently invested in preparing for the bicentennial. Park staff work with their neighbors, officials and organizations in both Oregon and Washington states, the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, and the National Trail Heritage Foundation. Staff are most proud, however, of their work with the American Indian tribes that pre-dated Lewis and Clark and still exist today.

Don Striker served as superintendent of Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon until September 2002. He is now superintendent of Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota. Chip Jenkins is the new superintendent of Fort Clatsop.

Many Places: Oregon

Seeking Out An Island Refuge

"Rained all the after part of last night; rain continues this morning. I slept but very little last night for the noise kept up during the whole of the night by swans, geese, white and grey brant ducks, etc., on small sand island close under the port side; they were immensely numerous, and their noise horrid."

–from the journals of Lewis and Clark, November 5, 1805

A modern explorer can reach the wildlife refuge named after Lewis and Clark only by boat. To see the whole refuge, one would need time to explore 41,659 acres spread out among numerous islands. Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge is made up of islands in the lower Columbia River, including about a third of the Columbia River estuary in Oregon upriver from Astoria.

Boating there is difficult and sometimes dangerous, but the rewards are great. From the great blue herons and other waterbirds in the shallows to California sea lions feeding on fish to bald eagles on lookout perches high above, the traveler finds a world a lot like what Lewis and Clark found in November 1805 on their way to what would become Fort Clatsop.

Established in 1972, the refuge protects an estuarine wintering area for waterfowl in the Pacific Flyway, attracting tens of thousands of birds. The refuge habitat's peak populations include 3,000 tundra swans, 5,000 Canada geese, and 50, 000 ducks in February and March each year, when birds gather here before migrating north.

Great blue heron at Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge. FWS photo.

The estuary is particularly important as a feeding area for juvenile salmon while they go through the physical changes that allow them to survive in salt water. The salmon then migrate into the ocean where they grow to adulthood and live for several years. As adults, they return through the estuary, seeking out their natal streams upriver to spawn the next generation.

In the forested higher elevations of the refuge, visitors may spot mammals and birds such as raccoons, beaver, weasels, Columbian white-tailed deer, flycatchers and chickadees, and bald eagles.

Visitors can depart for the islands from facilities at John Day and Aldrich Point boat launches in Oregon and a boat launch at Skamokawa, Washington. Check ahead for hunting and fishing regulations and navigational assistance. Tides do affect these waters. For more information, contact the Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge c/o the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge, P.O. Box 566, Cathalarmet, WA 98612-0566. 360-795-3915.

Many Places: Tennessee

Another "End Of The Trail"

Honoring Meriwether Lewis, Re-Examining His Mysterious Death

By Joan Moody

Although the Natchez Trace Parkway is not along the Lewis and Clark Trail, it was the end of the journey for Meriwether Lewis. Despite his contributions to his nation, Meriwether Lewis lay in an unmarked grave along the Trace for almost forty years after his death on October 11, 1809. The debate among historians about the circumstances of his death on that day is still loud enough to pose the question of how Lewis could possibly "rest in peace."

Although many prestigious historians assumed the death was a suicide because of Lewis' previous bouts of depression, other scholars and medical historians firmly believe that Lewis was robbed and murdered. They point out that Lewis was on his way to Washington, D.C. to resolve debts incurred to the War Department while he was governor of the Louisiana Territory. He was conscientious about clearing this up, delivering his journals to a publisher, and starting a new life and some day a family.

What is agreed upon is that on the afternoon of October 10, Lewis rode up to Grinders Stand, a small log cabin inn on the Natchez Trace, an old pioneer road used by post riders, traders, and other travelers and was found dead the next morning. Ideas of what happened in the intervening time vary from various murder and robbery scenarios to suicide.

In any case, a traveling companion who reportedly was not with Lewis at the time of his death said he wrote Thomas Jefferson that he had buried Lewis as decently as possible along the path. "Lewis was found dead on the morning of October 11, 1809," notes NPS interpreter Peggy Scherbaum. "Did the administration in Washington D.C. order that a grand monument be constructed at this grave? Did his family have an elaborate headstone carved for him? Did his peers, Thomas Jefferson or William Clark, send down a fitting marker? No one did and his grave remained anonymous for almost forty years."

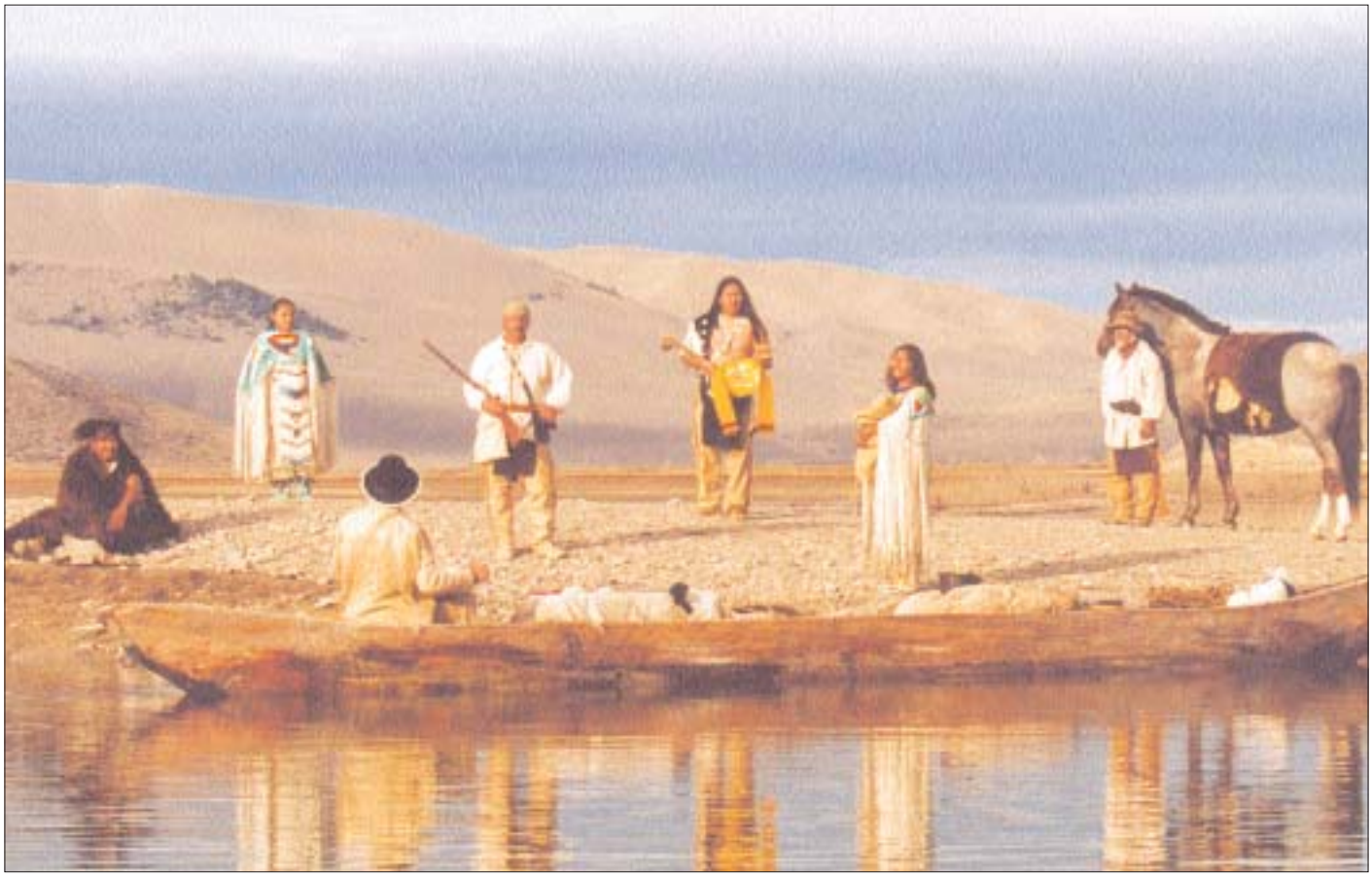
The tall broken column of Lewis' memorial symbolizes a life cut short.

A friend visited the grave site two years after the death and paid the innkeeper Grinder to post a fence around it. The population in the country remained sparse, but the local people did not forget Lewis. Stories associated with the explorer's short visit were passed on through generations. In 1843, Lewis County, Tennessee was created "in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, who has rendered distinguished services to his country, and whose remains lie buried and neglected within its limits."

In 1848 the remains of Meriwether Lewis were moved from the Little Swan Creek location to a new site. At that time the Tennessee legislature had the explorer's remains authenticated and reportedly concluded that Lewis was murdered, but it is not known on what grounds. A monument with a tall broken column symbolizing a life cut short was erected. In 1925, President Coolidge declared the grave site a national monument. Scherbaum notes that at the dedication ceremony, the residents of Lewis County were congratulated "for having watched faithfully 'this lonely grave' for more than 100 years, delivering it at last 'into the hands of the government which the great explorer so signally served." In 2000 the monument structure was restored.

Today the National Park Service administers the Natchez Trace Parkway including the grave site and inn in Tennessee. Craig Stubblefield, Chief of Resource Management for Natchez Trace, says that evidence about Lewis' death remains circumstantial and inconclusive. Nonetheless, "As this site was the last destination of a great leader, it will also be the final voyage of park visitors, historians and travelers pursuing the story of the Corps of Discovery and the incredible life of Meriwether Lewis." The grave site is located at Milepost 385.9 of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Hohenwald, Tennessee. The visitor center is at Milepost 266, in Tupelo, Mississippi. Call 800-305-7417 for information.

Join the Journey: Bureau of Reclamation



The Bureau of Reclamation has made a popular poster of the Lemhi-Shoshone re-enactment at Clark Canyon Reservoir held each August. Photo by Perry Backus for the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Bureau of Reclamation is proud to be one of the partners for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebration. Clark Canyon, a Reclamation-managed recreation area in southwest Montana, is the site of Fortunate Camp, where Lewis and Clark met with the Lemhi Shoshone. A reenactment of this event, held each August, is shown in the accompanying poster and on page 48.

When President Bush designated 2003 through 2006 as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration, he stated that, ". . . by successfully completing the overland journey between the Missouri and Columbia River systems, they [Lewis and Clark] opened the unknown West for future development."

Indeed, among the many discoveries made by Lewis and Clark were the paths of the Missouri and Columbia River systems, two water sources essential for western settlement. For, as those of us familiar with the West know, water is often the key to life in this arid environment.

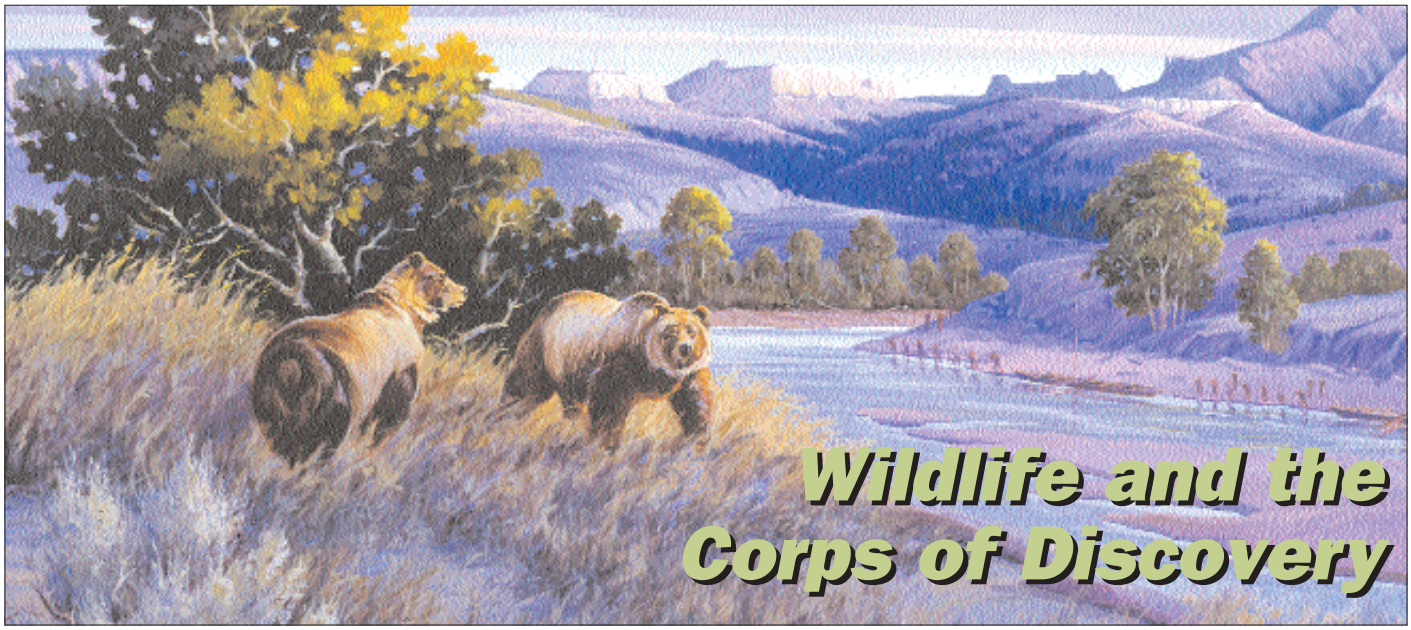
Reclamation celebrated its centennial in 2002. It was 100 years ago, on June 17, 1902, that President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Reclamation Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate and construct irrigation projects in 16 of the 17 arid states and territories west of the Mississippi River.

Reclamation has grown from a bureau charged with building water storage projects such as Hoover, Shasta, and Grand Coulee dams, to a contemporary water resources manager. It is the largest wholesale water supplier in the United States, with operations and facilities in 17 western states. This includes 348 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water. Reclamation projects supply one out of five western farmers with irrigation water on about 10 million acres. Reclamation facilities also provide water to about 31 million people for municipal and industrial uses. In addition, the bureau is the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating more than 42 billion kilowatt hours of energy each year from 58 hydroelectric power plants. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits.

Steve Morehouse of the Bureau of Reclamation gives a living history demonstration.

"Reclamation salutes the great spirit of courage and endurance exhibited by Lewis and Clark during their Voyage of Discovery," states Reclamation Commissioner John W. Keys, III. "And, as Reclamation celebrates its centennial and beyond, we will continue to use the great principles exhibited by those great explorers to ensure that the citizens of the American West continue to have the water, hydroelectricity, recreation, and environment so highly prized in the great American West."

Join the Journey: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service



Robert F. Morgan, White Cliffs, *oil on canvas, 1988, courtesy Montana Historical Society. A quote from Clark's journal on the White Cliffs is below in "Discovering Grizzlies."*

By Kevin Kilcullen

President Thomas Jefferson instructed the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-1806 to document the natural history of their route along the Missouri River, over the Continental Divide, down the Columbia River to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean, and back again.

Lewis and Clark introduced ecological methods of study to the American West and inspired other scientists in succeeding government-sponsored expeditions. Documentation from their journey is still being consulted today in scientific research and wildlife management.

By the end of their journey, Lewis and Clark had described 178 plants and 122 animals previously unknown to science. Many of these species are important to today's biological arm of the Federal Government, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Among them are the cutthroat trout, steelhead, white-fronted goose, lesser Canada goose, brant, sage grouse, long-billed curlew, tundra swan, sharp-tailed grouse, double-crested cormorant, least tern, pronghorn, gray wolf, condor, sea otter, and grizzly bear. Some of these and other species discovered are now endangered or threatened.

Today, numerous U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service facilities are located on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. These facilities are dedicated to fisheries operations and wildlife refuges. Each one is unique, but together they share a common thread; a story of how we care for and nurture our natural resources for this and future generations. National wildlife refuges today provide some of the best remaining opportunities for people to experience the landscapes and wildlife of the American West as they were seen by Lewis and Clark. We invite you to visit your Fish and Wildlife Service facilities throughout the route of the Expedition.

Idaho - Dworshak National Fish Hatchery, Kooskia National Fish Hatchery

Iowa - Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge, DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge

Missouri - Big Muddy National Wildlife Refuge, Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge,

Montana - Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge/Wetland Management District, Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge

North Dakota - Audubon National Wildlife Refuge, Garrison Dam National Fish Hatchery, Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Oregon - Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge

South Dakota - Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery, Karl E. Mundt National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge

Washington - Abernathy SCTC, Julia Butler Hansen Refuge, Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery, McNary National Wildlife Refuge, Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery, Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Willapa National Wildlife Refuge

For more information on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: http://www.fws.gov

For more information on Lewis and Clark: http://pacific.fw

Kevin Kilcullen is Bicentennial Coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Discovering Grizzlies

Above the Isd. the high land approach and form a clift to the river on the south side. This clift is called White Bear Clift, one of those animals haveing been killed in a whole in it.

—William Clark, September 1, 1804, journal in the vicinity of Bon Homme Island

Many tracks of the white bear of enormous size...the men as well as ourselves are anxious to meet with some of these bear. the Indians give a very formidable account of the strength and ferocity of this anamal, which they never dare to attack but in parties of six eight or ten persons; and are even then frequently defeated with the loss of one or more of their party.

—Meriwether Lewis, journal entry, April 13, 1805

(Bratton) informed me that ...he had shot a brown bear which immediately turned on him and pursued him a considerable distance but he had wounded it so badly that it could not overtake him...these bear being so hard to die reather intimedates us all; I must confess that I do not like the gentlemen and had reather fight two Indians than one bear." *— Lewis, May 11, 1805*

Lewis could not explain why the bear retreated. He watched the animal run off, sometimes looking back as if expecting pursuit; and going back over his steps, Lewis found 'the ground toarn with his tallons immediately on the impression of my steps.' Yet 'the cause of his alarm still remains with me misterious and unaccountable.'...this story gives historical body to an ancient legend, the encounter of the hero with a monstrous spirit of the wilderness. How could Meriwether Lewis come to terms with the 'misterious and unaccountable'? His record of confronting the bear provides the answers,

– Albert Furtwangler, Acts of Discovery: Visions of America in the Lewis and Clark Journals, University of Illinois Press, 1999 commenting on Lewis' journal at Great Falls, June 14, 1805.

Lewis and Clarke were the real discoverers, and actually the original describers, of many animals with which their names are seldom associated now in our acquired familiarity with the same species under names subsequently bestowed by others.

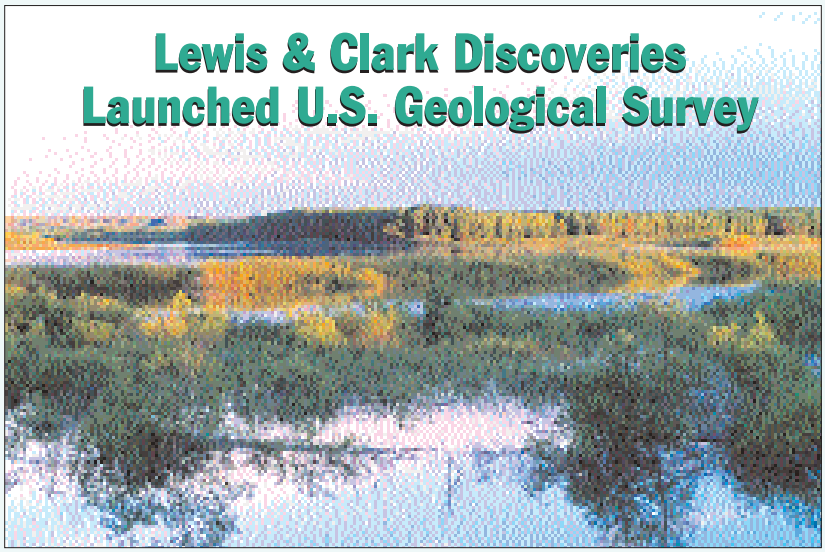
– Dr. Elliott Coues, 1876, as quoted in The Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, edited by Raymond Darwin Burroughs, Michigan State University Press, 1961 and 1995.

During the twenty-five years or so that I have been seriously reading and writing about bears, I have felt constantly in the presence of Lewis and Clark. They were by no means the first Euro-Americans to see (and kill) grizzly bears but for the prac-

Continued on page 63

Lewis & Clark Discoveries Launched U.S. Geological Survey

By Dale Blevins



Above, confluence area of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, northwest North Dakota. Photo by North Dakota Tourism Department. Below, Lewis and Clark took this map with them. It represented the best knowledge available at that time but included the common misconceptions mentioned previously. The Rocky Mountains are represented on the map by just one ridge, and rivers, such as the Heart River, are shown to have their headwaters in the Rockies. The map indicates very little was known about the Missouri River.

Map of present-day North Dakota and the Missouri River system.

The Corps of Discovery described the Missouri River corridor in 1804 as a wild mix of prairie, riparian forest, water, sand, sky, and mosquitoes. Fast, shallow, and wide, the river was ever-changing with shifting sand bars and caving riverbanks.

A maze of driftwood anchored in the river bottom pointed downstream like millions of daggers, a formidable challenge to any boatman who attempted to travel upstream. Ecological communities both in the river and along its banks were frequently disturbed by powerful thunderstorms and massive fires.

A wide range of habitat coupled with frequent restarting of the ecological succession created a natural diversity, both on land and in the water, that is difficult to imagine at most places along the Missouri River today.

The heavy sediment load and large amounts of floating trees generated by the constantly caving river banks were well known characteristics of the Missouri River before Lewis and Clark's expedition, having been documented near present-day St. Louis over 130 years earlier by Jacques Marquette who wrote in 1673:

"[W]e heard the noise of a rapid, into which we were about to run. I have seen nothing more dreadful. An accumulation of large and entire trees, branches, floating islands, was issuing from the mouth of the river Pekitanoui (Missouri River), with such impetuosity that we could not without great danger risk passing through it. So great was its agitation that the water was so very muddy, and could not become clear."

William Clark was the first person to measure sediment in the Missouri River: "[T]he Common water of the missourie at this time (June 21, 1804), contains half a Comn [common] Wine Glass of ooze or mud to every pint."

While the exact size of a "common wine glass" is open to interpretation by the modern investigator, it can be estimated by this measurement that the river water would have been a thick soup of 20 to 25 percent settleable sediment.

Very fast river velocities are required to keep such large quantities of sediment suspended. By weighing equal volumes of Missouri and Kansas River water, Clark determined that the Missouri River contained substantially more suspended sediment than the Kansas. Apparently clarity did not relate to taste for Clark found "the waters of the Kansas is verry disagreeably tasted to me."

Clark was also the first to measure and record the surface velocity of the Missouri River at 12 locations, probably using a log line similar to those used on ocean-going sailing ships of his time. These measurements confirm the repeated references to "swift" or "fast" water in his journals.

The swiftness of the Missouri River was a major navigational obstacle to the rowing, towing, and poling Corps of Discovery crew and all those who would follow, including the modern barge industry. According to Clark's observations of river stage, the Missouri River crested on its annual peak on June 29, 1804.

This date is within a day of the average date of the Missouri River's annual peak flow prior to flow regulation. Despite the high flows, Clark never mentions any over-bank flooding in 1804, indicating a channel big and wide enough to handle large flows.

Rounding out his resume of "firsts," Clark was the first mapper of much of the upper Missouri River above present-day North Dakota. Apparently, Clark generously employed "dead reckoning," the use of a compass and distance estimation as the primary mapping technique.

Given the imprecision of this method, Clark's maps are reasonably accurate and represented a huge leap of understanding about the geography of the Upper Missouri River watershed on a regional scale. However, the "dead reckoning" method makes Clark's maps of little use when trying to precisely locate specific geographic sites.

Perhaps Lewis and Clark's most thorough natural resource assessments were biological. Lewis and Clark discovered 178 new plants and 122 new animals for science. However, the descriptions of abundance were the most interesting. For example on the lower Missouri, deer were everywhere.

Clark noted that "their tracks ar as plenty as Hogs about a farm" and "Deer sign has become So common it is hardly necessary to mention them." At the mouth of the Kansas River at present day Kansas City, the Corps saw "a great number of Parrot queet"—the fabulously-colored, now extinct Carolina parakeet.

In the more than 150 years since Lewis and Clark, Americans have drastically changed both the appearance and nature of the Missouri River to meet the needs of agriculture, navigation, power generation, urban development, and many other commercial uses.

Today, the lower Missouri River is confined to a bank-stabilized channel that is about 40 percent narrower, substantially deeper, and probably even faster than the river described by Clark.

The mix of prairie and forest along its banks is nearly gone, given way to productive fields of corn and soybeans protected by levees. The highly variable, but fairly predictable, flows of the Missouri River are now evened out by a massive system of dams and reservoirs that produce almost one billion dollars worth of electricity annually.

These reservoirs have permanently flooded and buried almost one third of the length of the Missouri River and its flood plain with water and sediment. The overall average flow in the lower river is decreased about seven percent by evaporation from the reservoirs.

Levees and channel narrowing have diminished the river's flow carrying capacity during floods. Because stabilized riverbanks and the trapping of sediment behind reservoirs and have drastically reduced sediment concentrations, the lower reaches struggle to live up to the Missouri's nickname of "Big Muddy." The resulting decrease in turbidity has affected many native species in the river.

These changes in the river and its floodplain along with unregulated hunting and many other human activities have led to the extinction or drastic reduction of many animals observed by Lewis and Clark along the Missouri River.

The list includes black bear, grizzly bear, bison, wolves, elk, least terns, and Carolina parakeets.

Today several government agencies and conservation groups are at least partially restoring, mitigating, or rehabilitating some reaches of channel and floodplain. These efforts sometimes require the reduction of historically beneficial uses.

Therefore, detailed assessments of natural resources and their likely responses to potential management strategies are needed to balance beneficial uses with ecological integrity and to identify new opportunities for increasing both. The USGS performs natural resource measurements, assessments, and investigations to provide understandings of these resources and supply a scientific basis for their management, much as Lewis and Clark did in 1803-1806.

Join the Journey: Army Corps of Engineers

By Denver Beaulieu-Hains, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Who knew that an Army expedition in the 1800s, searching for a commercial passage to America's Pacific Northwest with a slave and civilian guides (including a Native American woman and her baby) in tow, would shape American environment, infrastructure, and commerce 200 years later?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, best known for managing the nation's waterways, may have secured its footing as the nation's premier engineering organization as a direct result of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the lessons learned from it.

Grade school children learn in American history about the Louisiana Purchase, one of the largest parcel purchases of land ever recorded. But they might not be taught the details of the Army's involvement in exploring the huge tract of land.

It was an Army operation all the way. Army captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark established a winter staging area at Camp Dubois in Illinois Territory, after a lengthy recruitment process all along the Ohio River.

At Camp Dubois they made their final selections; the expedition was made up of three sergeants, one corporal, and 31 privates.

The men trained at Camp Dubois for a rigorous expedition of the American West and Pacific Northwest. During the trek the soldiers wore the Army uniforms of their day, not the buckskins traditionally portrayed, and they were under regular Army discipline. In fact, Privates Moses Reed and John Newman, were dismissed from the expedition. Reed was convicted for desertion, and Newman for "mutinous acts."

These are little-known facts about the military nature of the expedition. Some historians believe that Army discipline and structure contributed to the success of the expedition where previous attempts at exploring the West had failed.

The history of the expedition still influences Army engineers, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to this day. From 1838 to 1863, there were two different types of Army engineers—corps engineers who built coastal fortifications and provided coastal defense and intelligence gathering, and topographical engineers (topogs) who mapped and surveyed and were responsible for river and harbor construction and western exploration.

In 1863, the two groups merged to form the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled 5,000 river miles. Today the Corps of Engineers manages, maintains or regulates about 4,700 river miles of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Snake, and Columbia rivers. Where Lewis and Clark toiled their way along by foot and small boat, the Corps facilitates safe, reliable, and efficient movement of vessels in American waters.

To do so, the Corps builds and maintains navigation channels and waterways that carry one-sixth of the nation's cargo volume. On the coasts and Great Lakes, the channels and shallow draft harbor projects maintained by the Corps of Engineers provide about 25 percent of the nation's economic activity, including foreign trade.

The Missouri River, the primary water route used by the expedition, was dynamic during Lewis and Clark's time. Later exploration, using Lewis and Clark's journals to navigate the river, reported land erosion that created new routes, and even forced towns to relocate, according to John LaRandeau, Missouri River Engineer. LaRandeau has studied and analyzed historic changes in the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to its confluence with the Mississippi.

Lewis and Clark's journals gave engineers their first glimpse of the river system and its complexity. LaRandeau says the Corps of Engineers uses the journals today as a guide in restoring the region's natural habitat.

The Corps first became involved with the Missouri River in the early 1830s. After Congress requested a stable route for commerce, the Corps placed dams on the river and channeled the water.

"Our job early-on was to clear out snags," LaRandeau said. "A snag is a tree or a part of a tree that protrudes above the surface in a body of water. In our work on the Missouri, we're fulfilling one of the visions of the expedition. We're providing a reliable highway for commerce."

But these rivers, which America depends on for economic stability, are *not* the same as they were in 1804. Lewis and Clark faced a dangerous trek up the Missouri River, filled with perilous navigation hazards and long delays caused by seasonal low water.

Today the rivers are regulated to ensure safe navigation and to reduce flooding. Besides flood control, the Corps of Engineers provides water for agriculture and recreation. The Corps is responsible for 4,000 recreation areas, 100,000 campsites, and hosts 33 percent of all freshwater lake fishing in the United States.

The Corps of Engineers does all this with an environmental sensitivity that did not exist in the early 19th century, said Martin Reuss, Corps historian.

Some argue that Corps efforts have harmed the natural habitat of the Missouri and endangered species. With this criticism in mind, the Corps has formed partnerships with environmentalists to find better ways of merging science with environmental awareness.

Corps officials admit the world is more environmentally aware than ever, and that means the Corps and its projects are as well.

The Corps agreed to participate in and support the Lewis and Clark bicentennial commemoration events in 1998 after the Corps realized that the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition goes right through many of the areas and projects that the Corps is responsible for today.

When the Expedition reached Three Forks on July 25, 1805, the party decided that the Jefferson River was the source of the Missouri River, which was part of Thomas Jefferson's original plan for exploration of the region. The three rivers at Three Forks form the Missouri River, which winds its way 2,315 miles to the Mississippi River. Today the Corps of Engineers manages, maintains or regulates about 4,700 river miles of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Snake, and Columbia rivers. Photo from Corps' archives.

In addition to providing training to its employees, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lewis and Clark Academy offers training to personnel of other federal and state organizations, members of interest groups, and the general public. The training is tuition free.

In fiscal year 2002, about 300 people attended academy training, and only half of those trained were Corps employees.

Because the expedition is an Army story, the training academy gives the Corps an opportunity to share the Army story and provide intimate details about the Corps and its many projects and missions.

"Although the expedition was not a Corps of Engineers mission, it *was* the first civil works mission of the Army of that day," said Jeannine Nauss, national coordinator for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial for the Corps of Engineers.

And one of the Corps' modern missions, managing river navigation, dovetails precisely with one of the expedition's primary purposes. The charter set forth by President Thomas Jefferson on June 20, 1803, was for Lewis and Clark to explore the Missouri River and any other river or stream that offers the most direct, practical commercial route to the Pacific Ocean.

Jefferson wrote:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri, you will take observations of latitude and longitude, at all remarkable points on the river, and especially at the mouths of rivers, at rapids, at islands, and other places and objects distinguished by such natural marks and characters, of a durable kind as that they may with certainty be recognized hereafter."

But Jefferson demanded not just thorough consideration of land and water. He saw the value of understanding and building relationships with the Native Americans, and encouraged notes on their food, clothing, language, laws, and customs.

"This was a period of time when exploration was extremely exciting, heroic, romantic, and involved a great deal of courage," Reuss said. "Many of the practices and methodologies of Lewis and Clark inspired engineer officers to look keenly at the world and present an accurate picture."

Lewis and Clark attempted to find a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean that would produce great commercial opportunities. Today the Corps continues to work and improve water-born commerce in the United States; some would say that might have been what Jefferson had in mind.

Editor's note: For more information on the Lewis and Clark Training Academy contact Ken Wilk, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Assistant National Coordinator for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial at (784) 453-2338.

A Garden or a Desert?
Lewis and Clark Expedition's Assessment of the West

By Stanley P. Anderson, Linda Greene, and Maxine Levin

Two hundred years ago, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Corps of Discovery set off up the Missouri River into western Montana and to the Pacific Ocean. During the 2003-2006 bicentennial observance of this journey, many Americans and others from around the world will retrace the steps of these intrepid explorers and rediscover the wonders they first described.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture plans to commemorate these discoveries again through displays and demonstrations along the Lewis and Clark Trail, describing the emphasis that the Lewis and Clark Expedition gave to exploring and describing soils, vegetation, and landscapes in the West, and the soils' link to the landscape and potential for the future.

At the turn of the 19th century, the relatively young United States was growing fast in population and at the same time, there was concern that the farmland, then in production in the southern and northern states, might not be enough to sustain the nation. The new immigrants from Europe were looking to the West and curious as to the value of that land for agriculture. Was the West a garden or a desert? The French explorers from the Northwest described a garden. The Spanish in the Southwest described a desert.

Lewis and Clark had specific instructions from President Jefferson to report on factors that would reveal the potential of this vast new land for agricultural purposes. The President wanted the explorers to report on "the soil and face of the country, its growth and vegetable production, especially those not of the United States; the animals of the country generally, and especially those not known in the United States." After the first winter of the Expedition in 1805 (Ft. Mandan, N.D.), Lewis and Clark sent samples of soil, minerals, and plants and other items back to the President. Their journals contain the first detailed descriptions of the soils, vegetation, and animals native to an area that now spans 18 different states. Several other members of the expedition recorded information on the soils they encountered, including Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only member of the expedition who did not survive the journey.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition members evaluated soils on the basis of the number and kinds of plants and animals that the soils supported and on the basis of soil properties and qualities. Searching through the journals and letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the NRCS soil scientists found descriptions of soil properties and qualities similar to what they collect today. Spelling aside, the Lewis and Clark descriptions coincided with descriptions of soils that are recorded in modern soil surveys today.

Soils most suitable for agriculture were described as dark, friable ("mellow") loams, that were not too steep or rocky for cultivation, and were deep or very deep to hard rock (greater than 6 feet or a man's length). The worst soils for agriculture were sandy or excessively clayey, rocky, hard, steep and broken, shallow or very shallow, and/or too dry or too wet. National Cooperative Soil Survey in the United States has similar standards today.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition described that the " best" soils extended from Wood River to north-central Montana (near the Missouri River Breaks) and are in certain areas west and/or south of those breaks, including a valley near Helena, Montana; the area around Three Forks, Montana; bottom land along the Jefferson River, Gallatin County, Montana; Weippe Prairie, Clearwater County, Idaho; the area at the junction of the North Fork and main branch of the Clearwater River in Idaho; plains near Clarkston, Washington; and the valley between the Coast and Cascade Ranges in Washington and Oregon.

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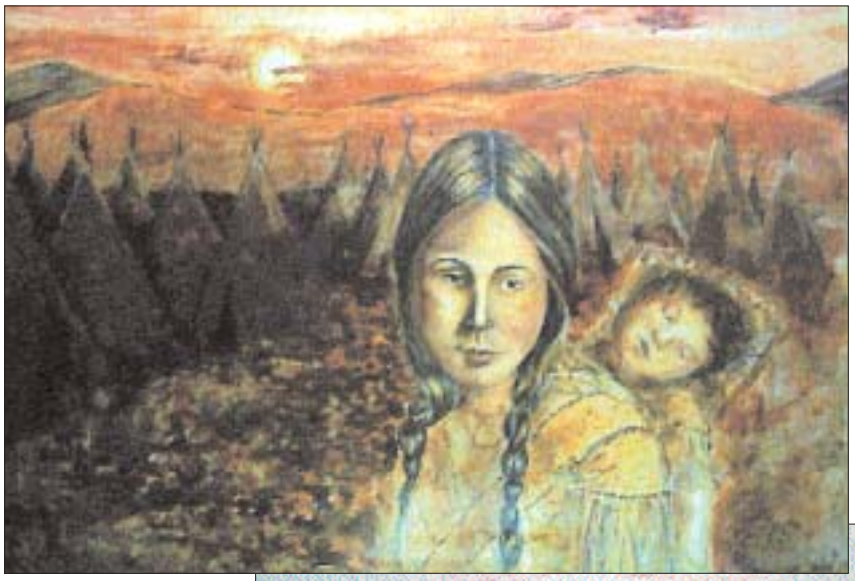
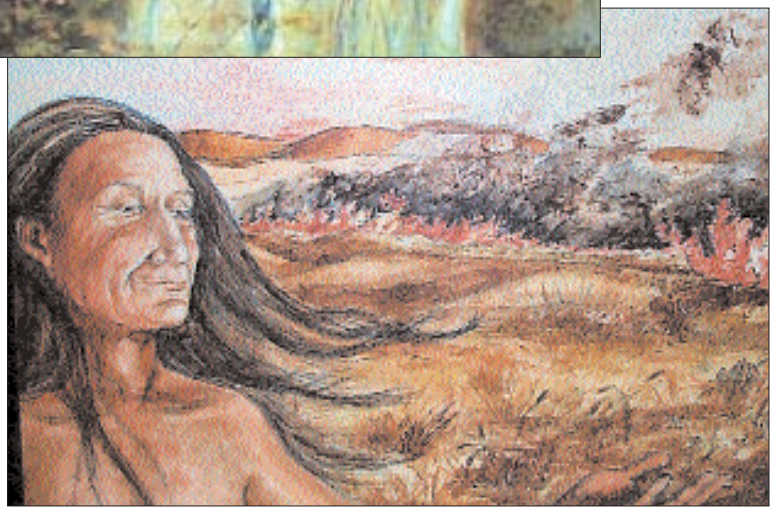
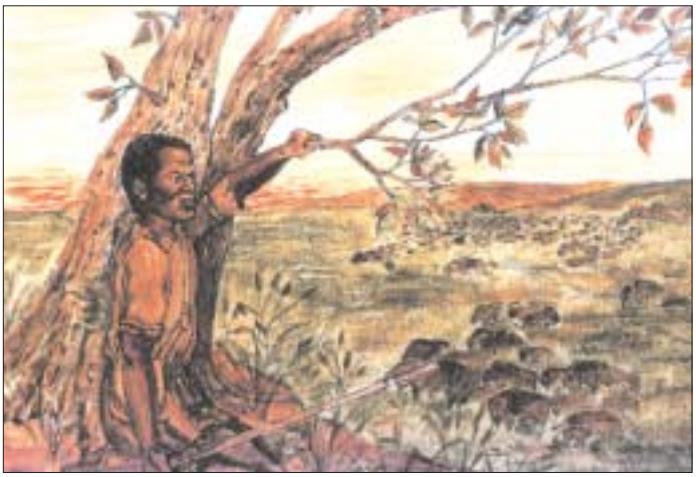






NRCS employee Janis Lang painted Sacagawea, *left,* Prairie Burn, *below, and* York, *at bottom, with paints she made from various soils to get the colors of nature. See page 59 for more information.*

Painting with Soil—A Unique Art Form to Depict the Lewis and Clark Trail

By Joanna Pope

Janis Lang began to think of soil in a whole new way after working 14 years as a technician in the National Soil Survey Laboratory of the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), in Lincoln, Nebraska. In the laboratory she had always noticed the many beautiful colors of the soils that she analyzed from all over the country and the world. When the National Office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service put out a call for creative ideas for a Lewis and Clark display, Lang had an idea. Why not use soil to create paintings to depict the Lewis and Clark experience? What better way to celebrate our natural resources, especially our landscapes and soils, in the context of the Lewis and Clark expedition?

Lang, who had not painted for 25 years, used soil samples from the laboratory to develop her unique art form. She took some of the soil samples that she had put through a very fine sieve and mixed them with a clear acrylic to create "soil paints." Using these, she painted scenes from the Lewis and Clark Trail on watercolor paper. She says, "The trick with painting landscapes is that it is hard to get the color right. When I paint with soil, the color comes from nature and it is exactly right."

Painter Janis Lang with one of her unique pieces created with paints made from various soils—"Color from Nature."

Lang took her inspiration from photographs she had seen and from descriptions of soils and landscapes that NRCS soil scientists had discovered in the Lewis and Clark journals. Lewis and Clark had specific instructions from President Jefferson to report on factors of the land that would show its potential for agricultural uses. The President wanted the explorers to describe "...the soil & face of the country, its growth and vegetable productions, especially those not of the U.S."

The Natural Resources Conservation Service plans to show copies of these paintings in exhibits along the Lewis and Clark Trail. Through "Painting with Soil" workshops and hands-on displays, Janis Lang and soil scientists of the NRCS and the National Cooperative Soil Survey will share their appreciation of the soil and other natural resources that the Lewis and Clark Expedition experienced 200 years ago. Lang says, "I've always been fascinated by Lewis and Clark. It's been a lot of fun to research their trip and recreate these images."

Joanna Pope is a public affairs specialist for the Natural Resources Conservation Service in Wahoo, Nebraska.

Assessment of the West

Continued from previous page

The "worst soils" for agriculture were in the "desert" areas at the Missouri River Breaks; in clayey areas along the Marias River; in a "mere Desart" in southern Cascade County, Montana; in clayey areas on "poor sterile" uplands along the Jefferson River, Gallatin County, Montana; on a "Sandy plain or desert" in Beaverhead County, Montana; and in the "high desert mountains" along the Lolo Trail in Idaho. These areas were described as having have little, if any, game.

The areas identified as best suited to agricultural settlement were described as extending from Wood River to the Platte River, the area at the junction of the North Fork and main branch of the Clearwater River, and the valley between the Coast and Cascade Ranges. Lewis and Clark noted that a scarcity of timber could hinder agricultural settlement in the area extending from the Platte River to Fort Mandan, but Lewis indicated that this scarcity was caused by fire (set and managed by Indian tribes throughout the West rather than by inferior soil quality). For both Lewis and Clark, the extent and height of the prairie grasses and the population of deer, elk, buffalo, and other wildlife indicated the fertility of the soils in this area and in the buffalo country in northwestern North Dakota and in Montana.

Thomas Jefferson's view of the scarcity of timber on the prairies is indicated in his report to Congress on November 14, 1803: "The land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees." Though fire rather than superior soil quality is a more likely cause for the scarcity of trees, Jefferson is correct in his assumption that the grassland soils along the Missouri are more fertile than the forested soils. After viewing the soils, Lewis and Clark considered the grasslands at least as fertile as the forested areas.

Reports coming out of the Expedition excited Americans. In truth, the reports were that the West was both a desert and a potential garden. Farmers in New England and the South left rocky or depleted farms to settle large western farms with rich, prairie soil. The Louisiana Territory offered vast amounts of land, much of it fertile and perfect for growing wheat, corn, and cotton.

Jefferson's charge to Lewis and Clark reflected the need of a young nation to know and understand its natural resources. During the Twentieth Century the United States saw the need for a thorough inventory of farmland and woodland throughout the country to document potential productivity of the land. The result was the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

With the Cooperative Soil Survey came the recognition that we as a nation needed to start conserving the precious soil, land and water resources of our private lands. The Soil Conservation Service (the predecessor to today's Natural Resources Conservation Service) was created to provide leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

Communities and local governments work with NRCS State Offices and local USDA Service Centers to help them protect their natural resources. NRCS also provides information on climatology, water management, watershed planning, and flood control.

Through the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program, NRCS helps the residents of communities improve their quality of life through the conservation of natural resources and through community development. Local RC&D Councils will be providing their usual grassroots energy in communities along the historic trial in conjunction with the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration.

As part of the Lewis and Clark Celebration, NRCS is planning to provide specially packaged information about the soil survey, snow survey, plant materials, and national resources inventory throughout the trail states. NRCS plans to provide backyard conservation and other conservation educational materials to tour and event participants to promote conservation activities by individuals. For more information about natural resources and conservation in your own backyard contact the NRCS at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov or volunteer locally by calling 1-888-LANDCARE.

NRCS will also participate in educational conferences and workshops, bus tours, welcome centers, entertainment, and fairs, and develop classroom materials, all designed to provide opportunities for all Americans and our foreign visitors to participate.

Every time we buy a loaf of bread, or turn on the tap for a cool drink of water, or admire a flock of geese heading south in the fall, we are connected to the land. Although much has changed on the landscape since the Lewis and Clark expedition, none of us has lost our dependence on the land and what it has to offer. And although we have become an urban nation, we remain an agricultural land, and preserving private land for the purpose of production is just as important today as it was in 2003 when Lewis and Clark launched their remarkable expedition.

What our land has to offer and how we manage it remains crucial to our economic and environment well-being, even if we never set foot on a farm or ranch.

Stanley P. Anderson is editor at the NRCS National Soil Survey Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. Linda Greene is a public affairs specialist with NRCS in Lincoln. Maxine Levin is national program manager of the NRCS Soil Survey Division in Washington, D.C.

The National Endowment for the Arts and the Smithsonian American Art Museum Partner on Catlin Web Site and Documentary Video

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial offers an extraordinary opportunity to focus on the role of the arts in the lives of the Native American tribes Lewis and Clark encountered and the lives of those who now live along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. To celebrate the vast array of artistic and cultural artifacts related to the Trail, two of the nation's cultural agencies are sponsoring events and activities regarding an American artist who experienced the Trail first-hand, George Catlin. In addition, the Arts Endowment is supporting arts activities along the Trail (see accompanying article.)

The National Endowment for the Arts and the Smithsonian Institution, both signatories to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Memorandum of Understanding, have signed an interagency agreement to make it possible for Americans, through Catlin's art, to see the landscapes the Expedition saw and the Native American tribes they encountered.

The Smithsonian American Art Museum (SAAM) presented the exhibition *George Catlin and His Indian Gallery* last fall. In 2004 it travels to the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, Missouri; the Autry Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles, California; and The Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, Texas. In the meantime, SAAM continues a focus on Catlin with a smaller exhibition at its Renwick Gallery occupying the Grand Salon. The new installation features 233 portraits, landscapes and scenes of American Indian life. To provide greater access to the artistic excellence of Catlin's work, the Arts Endowment supported the development of an educational Web site—Campfire Stories with George Catlin: An Encounter of Two Cultures at http://catlinclassroom.si.edu/—and a documentary video, *Frontier Visionary: George Catlin and the Plains Indians*, in conjunction with the exhibition.

In the 1830s, George Catlin (1796-1872) was the first major artist to travel to the Plains, following parts of the Lewis and Clark Trail, and to live with and record the "manners and customs" of Native Americans, eventually visiting 50 tribes. The exhibition celebrates a crown jewel in the SAAM's collection—the nearly complete surviving set of Catlin's first Indian Gallery painted in the 1830s. The presentation at the Renwick was the most comprehensive display of Catlin's work in over a century and includes artifacts Catlin collected while in Plains Indian country. This exhibition is more than just the story of a single artist; it speaks to the encounter of two cultures in North America at an important time in U.S. history.

Continued on next page

The National Endowment for the Arts and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

The National Endowment for the Arts enriches our Nation and its diverse cultural heritage by supporting works of artistic excellence, advancing learning in the arts, and strengthening the arts in communities throughout the country. The upcoming Lewis and Clark Bicentennial represents an opportunity for partnerships among the Endowment and other Federal agencies; state agencies in the arts, humanities, tourism, and economic development; and community organizations working in the arts and humanities that celebrate the role of the arts in reflecting and interpreting nature, history and community.

Lewis and Clark ArtsPlan: The Endowment supported the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies' development of a Lewis and Clark ArtsPlan, a tool for the cultural community—arts, humanities and heritage—and the bicentennial partners to describe their efforts with one message. It lists a set of principles and invites public and private sector partners to participate in creating sustainable cultural activities. Available from NASAA at kimber@nasaa-arts.org.

Challenge America/Access: This Endowment category offers support for cultural tourism development projects. Challenge America supported the Council of Tribal Advisors' participation in the Tent of Many Voices at the Monticello Signature Event (January 2003). The Endowment also supported a public art project in Helena, Mont., with more than 20 sculptures and bas reliefs depicting the Expedition in Montana. The Endowment is also supporting planning for The Confluence Project, public art by Maya Lin at four interpretive sites near key confluences of the Columbia River in Washington State

George Catlin in Brussels, 1868, Age 72, Unidentified photographer, photogravure, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution

Signature Events: Through the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, the Endowment is funding an artist in residence for the Signature Events at the Falls of the Ohio (October 2003) and the Three Flags Ceremony in St. Louis (March 2004).

George Catlin and His Indian Gallery: The Endowment has partnered with the Smithsonian American Art Museum to support a website http://catlinclassroom.si.edu/ and PBS video, "Frontier Visionary: George Catlin and the Plains Indians," based on the Smithsonian's exhibition showcasing more than 400 of Catlin's paintings from his 1830s journey following the trail of the Expedition.

NEA-Forest Service Arts and Rural Community Assistance Initiative: This initiative provides grants for arts projects in rural communities near National Forests and Grasslands. In FY 2003 the agencies expect that eight of the states through which the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail will be eligible. Several of the projects previously funded have been related to Lewis and Clark.

Cultural Heritage Tourism Development Workshops: The Endowment supports the National Trust for Historic Preservation's **Share Your Heritage** cultural heritage tourism development workshops. In 2002, a workshop in Missoula, Mont., addressed Lewis and Clark Bicentennial planning. In 2003, the Trust will offer a Share Your Heritage workshop for communities hosting a Signature Event. The Share Your Heritage best practices publication and its companion publication, *Stories Across America: Opportunities for Rural Tourism*, should be useful for Lewis and Clark communities.

National Endowment for the Arts

Continued from previous page

Catlin wanted to capture the richness and diversity of American Indian tribal groups and their way of life, knowing that their cultures were being rapidly changed by westward expansion. He took a deep interest in their village life, hunting, and religious rituals, making portraits of women, children, and medicine men in addition to chiefs and warriors, and painting landscapes of the land in which they lived.

The exhibition showcases Catlin's life as well as his art, providing a glimpse of America in the 1800s from both the settler and Indian perspectives. Native voices are incorporated into all interpretive elements, including the television documentary and educational web site, as well as wall text, audio tour, public programs, and book.

The documentary film, *Frontier Visionary: George Catlin and the Plains Indians*, produced by SAAM and Northern Light Productions and supported by the Arts Endowment, captures Catlin's exciting journeys—from meeting General William Clark, hero of the celebrated Lewis and Clark expedition, in 1830 and accompanying him up the Mississippi River into Indian territory and Catlin's own epic journeys up the Missouri River, through showing his artwork in major U.S. and European cities, to his final days painting in a studio in the Smithsonian's "Castle" in Washington, DC.

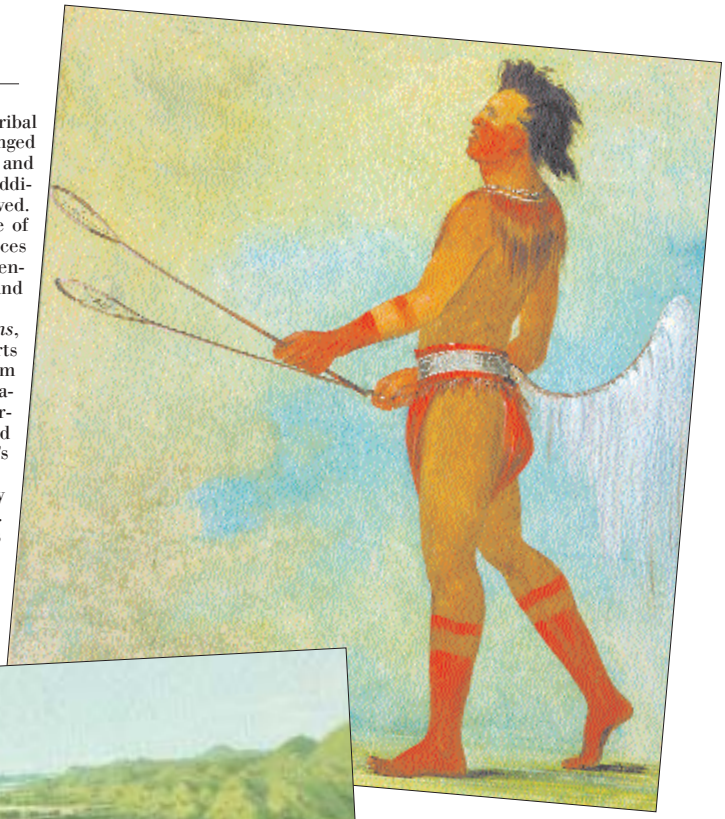
Catlin assembled more than 500 paintings and artifacts for his Indian Gallery tours, many of them now in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution. Chronicling Catlin's life and career, the program uses a dramatization of his words to narrate his story, interspersing contemporary viewpoints about Catlin and his quest from both scholars and Native Americans. The video will be available for sale through the museum's web site, www.americanart.si.edu.

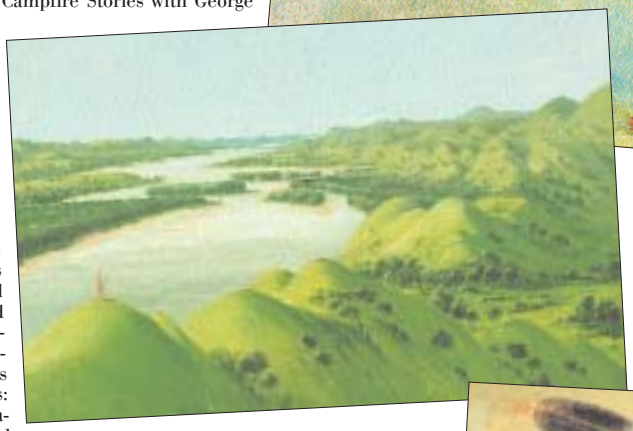
Another major resource of the exhibition, also supported by the Arts Endowment, is the Catlin educational Web site, Campfire Stories with George Catlin: An Encounter of Two Cultures, which is available to educators, teachers, and students around the world. Award-winning teachers from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area met with SAAM staff over several years to discuss how best to design a web site for the most effective use in the classroom. Following their suggestions, SAAM designed the site as a series of metaphorical campfire stories around specific themes such as Western landscapes and Catlin's quest.

Naturalist and writer Peter Matthiessen moderates the virtual campfire discussions, and there is commentary from Native American writers and leaders such as Wilma Mankiller and W. Richard West. Recorded interviews, presented as "campfire stories," serve to introduce students to multilayered content levels and activities. Four stories have been created based on teacher priorities: *Catlin's Quest*, detailing his journeys and his legacy; *Ancestral Lands*, focusing on issues of land claims and Indian removal; *Chiefs & Leaders*, dealing with roles of American Indian leaders and qualities of their leadership; and *Western Landscape*, focusing on the prairie ecosystem in Catlin's time and now.

Story subjects have been developed to meet many national curricula teaching standards in subjects such as history, geography, visual arts, English language arts, and science for grades 5-12. The site also includes a rich collection of resources and tools that educators and students can use for classroom activities, such as more than 450 Catlin paintings, a digitized version of one of Catlin's sketchbooks, and various photographs and maps.

The partnership between the SAAM and the Endowment will further the understanding of George Catlin and his unique role in capturing a depiction of 1830s Plains Indians tribes and providing a link back to the time of Lewis and Clark. The exhibition, documentary, and web site will captivate audiences with audio, visual, and hands-on learning for years to come.





Above, George Catlin, "Tul-lock-chish-ko, Drinks the Juice of the Stone, in Ball-player's Dress," 1834, Choctaw. At left, George Catlin, "River Bluffs, 1320 Miles above St. Louis," 1832. Below, George Catlin, "Stumick-o-súcks, Buffalo Bull's Back Fat, Head Chief, Blood Tribe," 1832, Blackfoot/Kainai. Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gifts of Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr.

NEA Works with State Arts Agencies on Lewis and Clark Artsplan

The National Endowment for the Arts has provided support to the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) to develop a strategic planning process that brought together state arts, humanities, and tourism agencies; federal agencies; and tribal nations to explore the potential role of the arts and humanities in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. The resulting **Lewis and Clark Bicentennial ArtsPlan** states that "the arts and culture are key ingredients in quality of life and an appropriate vehicle for people to explore not only the journey of Lewis and Clark, but also the hundreds of communities along the way." The ArtsPlan calls upon the public and private sectors and tribal nations to support long-term, sustainable cultural development along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. For copies of the ArtsPlan, contact Kimber Craine, Communications Manager, NASAA, at Kimber.Craine@nasaa-arts.org.

U.S. Mint Travels Westward with Lewis and Clark

In 1804, when explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark embarked on their historic journey, they could only imagine what they might find. The Corps of Discovery, as Lewis and Clark's trek was called, was a great adventure that crossed the vast territory of the newly acquired and uncharted Louisiana Purchase. Just as modern-day space explorers continuously face the unknown hostilities that may await them, Lewis and Clark knew that along the way they could also meet with hostility from some Native Americans.

The phrase "We came in peace for all mankind" was inscribed on a plaque attached to the lunar descent module just in case someone else ran across Tranquility Base in future travels throughout the solar system. In much the same way, Lewis and Clark carried with them perhaps the most important of their resources; not weapons of war but ones of peace—The Jefferson Peace Medals.

Jefferson Medals, Weapons of Peace

At President Thomas Jefferson's request, the United States Mint, barely ten years old at that time, produced for the Corps of Discovery the peace medals Lewis and Clark carried with them. It was a collaboration of the two federal agencies that made up the journey westward—The United States Army and the United States Mint. While exchanges symbolizing peace were common and included clothing, flags and other gifts, historians seem to agree that "peace" medals were by far the most important, since the agreement of peaceable relations between both parties was inherent in their giving and receiving. Without the peace medals the expedition brought along, it is entirely possible that relations between the explorers and the many tribes they encountered might not have proven as fruitful.

The Jefferson Peace Medals were stamped, or "struck," from a sheet of silver. The two parts, the front or "obverse" and the back or "reverse," were fastened together by a silver band. Robert Scot is attributed as the engraver of the medals while John Reich, many believe, cut the dies and struck the medals. Workers at the United States Mint, at that time located solely in Philadelphia, produced the medals during noon hours and at night, so as not to interfere with the minting of coins for commerce.

The profile image of Thomas Jefferson on the obverse of the medal served to introduce new cultures to "the Great Father," the head of the sovereign United States to which the American Indians now belonged. The reverse of the medal showed the image of two hands clasped together with the inscription "Peace and Friendship." The image of a crossed tomahawk and peace pipe further symbolized the inscription.

Throughout the nation's history, coins and medals have been used by Americans to tell the story of peace, liberty, freedom and democracy, as well as paying tribute and honor to those who have made contributions to the United States. Two hundred years ago, medals told that story to Native Americans as the Corps went west. Two hundred years later, our newest circulating coin continues to tell the story of the Corps of Discovery to children and adults in this country and around the world.

The Sacagawea Golden Dollar, The Mint's Newest Circulating Coin

The United States Mint was again to be an integral part of the Corps of Discovery's history when, in 1997, Congress authorized the United States Mint to produce a Golden Dollar coin. This coin pays tribute to the young Indian maid who was invaluable to the very survival of Lewis and Clark on their expedition and their reception by the tribes in a spirit of peace and friendship. Sacagawea's journey from the Corps of Discovery to the Golden Dollar—a journey that has been as unique as the journey of discovery it commemorates—began in June 1998 when an advisory committee met in Philadelphia to hear citizens' ideas for the new design. At the end of the two days, Sacagawea was recommended to grace the new dollar coin. By the end of the design process, more than 100,000 Americans had been part of the process. Artists were invited to submit designs for the coin and members of the Native American community, numismatists, educators, historians, members of Congress, and citizens expressed their opinions and support for the design. Never in United States history has the public played such a unique role in picking a design for a circulating coin.

Today there are monuments to Sacagawea along the trail of the expedition. Her statue stands on the capitol grounds of Bismarck, North Dakota, and a monument in Portland, Oregon, commemorates the end of her involvement with the Lewis and Clark expedition upon completion of their journey westward. The United States Mint Sacagawea Golden Dollar continues to rekindle the spirit and public awareness of that historic journey that opened up the West.

The 1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition Gold Dollar, A First and Only!

Lewis and Clark were the first trailblazers of the 19th century—men who pushed the limits of exploration and American expansion. And so it was, one hundred years later, that centennial commemorations of this great event abounded. For the Worlds Fair in St. Louis in 1904—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Congress authorized souvenir gold coins. There were two varieties of these gold dollars, one with the head of Thomas Jefferson, who was president when the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France, and the other, President William McKinley, who sanctioned the Exposition.

However, a national fair held the following year in Portland, Oregon, called the Lewis and Clark Exposition, produced a truly unique coin. In April 1904 Congress approved an appropriations bill for the Portland event that also included a provision for the minting of a maximum of 250,000 gold dollar commemorative coins that would bear the likenesses of the two explorers. The result was the first—and to-date only—U.S. coin with two "heads" on the same coin.

Designed and modeled by Charles Barber, the Philadelphia Mint's chief engraver, this coin was based on paintings of the two men by the great artist Charles Wilson Peale. In September 1904, 25,000 pieces were manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint and remained in the Mint's vaults until the next year when they were enthusiastically promoted at the fair in Oregon. They were not, however, a hot seller to collectors and when the dust settled, a total of only 60,000 1904 and 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollars were minted with most later entering the melting pot. Very little is known about the fate of these diminutive coins. Apparently most of the coins were sold at the fairs to the non-collecting public and were reworked into jewelry.

Ironically, the Lewis and Clark gold dollars, once viewed with disdain and slighted by the collectors of the era, are highly regarded by collectors today. The less than enthusiastic reception afforded the coins at the time of issue virtually guaranteed their rarity for future generations. Now, one hundred years later, a new Corps of Discovery coin will soon emerge.

The 2004 Lewis and Clark Expedition Commemorative Coin, Coming Soon

The focus is now quickly shifting to the 200th anniversary of this great event, as America is visiting Corps of Discovery II, a re-enactment of the expedition that will trace the very steps taken by the intrepid explorers. In honor of the event the United States Mint will again produce a commemorative coin—this time a silver dollar. Congress has mandated that the design of the coin shall be emblematic of the expedition of Lewis and Clark and that the obverse, or "head," will bear the likenesses of the two men.

The Mint engraving staff developed preliminary designs that were presented to the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee in August 2002, and to the Commission of Fine Arts in October. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill approved the final design in December 2002.

The design was unveiled in a ceremony on January 18, 2003, at Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, by United States Mint Director, Henrietta Holsman Fore. The obverse depicts Lewis and Clark on a stream bank planning another day of travel and exploration. Lewis holds his journal. The reverse features the reverse design from the Jefferson Peace Medal, two feathers and 17 stars representing the number of states in the union in 1804.

These coins will have a total run of no more than 500,000 and may be issued on or after January 1, 2004. As the designs are finalized and as the January date draws nearer, the United States Mint will release further information. In accordance with the legislation that authorizes this commemorative coin, a portion of the proceeds of these new Lewis and Clark commemorative coins will go to the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and the National Park Service for support of the commemoration.

New Bicentennial Nickel on the Way

In April 2003 President Bush signed an historic bill that authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the designs of 5-cent coins issued in 2003, 2004 and 2005 in recognition of the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The design of the nickel has remained unchanged since 1938. In 2006, the nickel will to return to a depiction of President Thomas Jefferson on the "heads" side and an image of Jefferson's home, Monticello, on the "tails" side.

"It is a new century, and the United States is in a renaissance of coin design," said United States Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore. "This is a very historic moment. It marks the first time in 65 years that Americans will reach into their pockets and pull out newly designed nickels."

What an adventure the expedition was! The United States Mint is extremely proud to have been an integral part of the original expedition and will continue to be a part of the myriad activities that will commemorate the event.

You can find out more about the United States Mint and its programs by logging on to its web site at www.usmint.gov.

Field Notes & Journal Entries

Carnivores, *Clarkias*, Cartographers, Condors . . .
Then, Now, and 200 Years from Now

"Once again we have the chance to tell the Lewis and Clark story to another generation," said historian Gary E. Moulton at the White House on July 3, 2002, "And now we have an incredible array of resources in place to enable us to get it out."

Moulton is editor of the 13-volume *Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, published by the University of Nebraska Press, which represents a major resource in making the saga of Lewis and Clark more accessible. Moulton pointed to resources such as historian Stephen Ambrose's bestselling *Undaunted Courage*, Ken Burn's films, and National Geographic's IMAX film— still photos from the film appear on this issue's covers.

The most important treasures in learning about Lewis and Clark are those that the Corps of Discovery brought back with them—the detailed maps by William Clark, the set of precious journals by the explorers, and the specimens. The journals are now housed at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, which gave permission for the use of these illustrations from them.

Of the natural history specimens that Lewis and Clark brought back to the nation's capital, very few specimens besides the dried plants survive today. However, 226 dried, pressed specimens on herbarium sheets, are preserved in the Lewis and Clark Herbarium of The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. But a trip to the herbarium is not required as the specimens can now be viewed on CD's from the Academy.

Even more important than preserving these specimens is the future of America's wildlife and plants. For that reason, many federal employees are involved in conservation projects related to the Bicentennial. The Bureau of Land Management, for example, is working in partnership with the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Royal Botanic Garden in England on Seeds of Success, a program to conserve native plants. Through this program, the BLM's goal is to collect more than 4,000 native species by 2010 to restore native plant communities. Lewis and Clark left us a rich natural legacy. Corps of Discovery II is looking 200 years to the future to see what legacy we will leave to future generations.

—Editor

Shannon and Labiesh brought in to us today a Buzzard or Vulture of the Columbia which they had wounded and taken alive. I believe this to be the largest bird of North America. It was not in good order yet it wayed 25 lbs. had it have been so it might very well have 10 lbs. more or 35 lbs. between the extremity of the wings it measured 9 feet 2 Inches.

—William Clark, February 16, 1806, Fort Clatsop

I met with singular plant today in blume of which I preserved a specimine; it grows on the steep sides of the fertile hills near this place, the radix is fibrous, not much branched, annual woody, white and nearly smooth. The stem is simple branching ascending, 2 feet high celindric, villose and of a pale red color . . . the style which elevates the stigma or lib is not a tube but solid tho' it's outer appearance is that of a monopetallous corolla swelling as it ascends and gliding in such manner into the limb that it cannot be said where the style ends, or the stigma begins.

—Lewis on Clarkia pulchella

After being packed away in Lewis's collection for more than a year, the root was taken out and planted. Incredibly, it sprang to life in spite of the damp climate and inhospitable soil of Philadelphia . . . the bitterroot, along with the remainder of Lewis's herbarium, was deposited in Philadelphia, where the bitterroot specimen rests today...The reviving powers of a small plant of the Bitterroots reflect the restoration of the Lewis and Clark story from one generation to the next."

—Gary Moulton on Lewisia rediviva, July 3, 2002 at the White House.

The white Salmon Trout [Oncorhynchus kisutch (Walbaum)] which we had previously seen only at the great falls of the Columbia has now made it's appearance in the creeks near this place, one of them was brought us today by an Indian who had just taken it with his gig. this is a likeness of it; it was 2 feet 8 inches long, and weighed 10 lbs. the eye is moderately large, the puple black and iris of a silvery white with a small addmixture of yellow, and is a little terbid near it's border with a yellowish brown.

—March 16, 1806 at Fort Clatsop

Illustrations by permission of American Philosophical Society.

Grizzlies

Continued from page 55

tical purposes of how we perceive the bear today they might as well have been. They haunt the literature and folklore of the grizzly bear as surely as the animal itself has haunted the collective imagination of every human society to encounter it.

– Paul Schullery, Lewis and Clark Among the Grizzlies, Falcon Press, 2002.

Lewis and Clark reported accurately their adventures with the grizzly. That these became exaggerated when retold, and the true character of the animal misrepresented, was no fault of theirs. Before long Old Ephraim (to use one of the various names applied by old-time hunters to the grizzly) had gained a reputation for strength and ferocity exceeding that of any other North American quadruped."

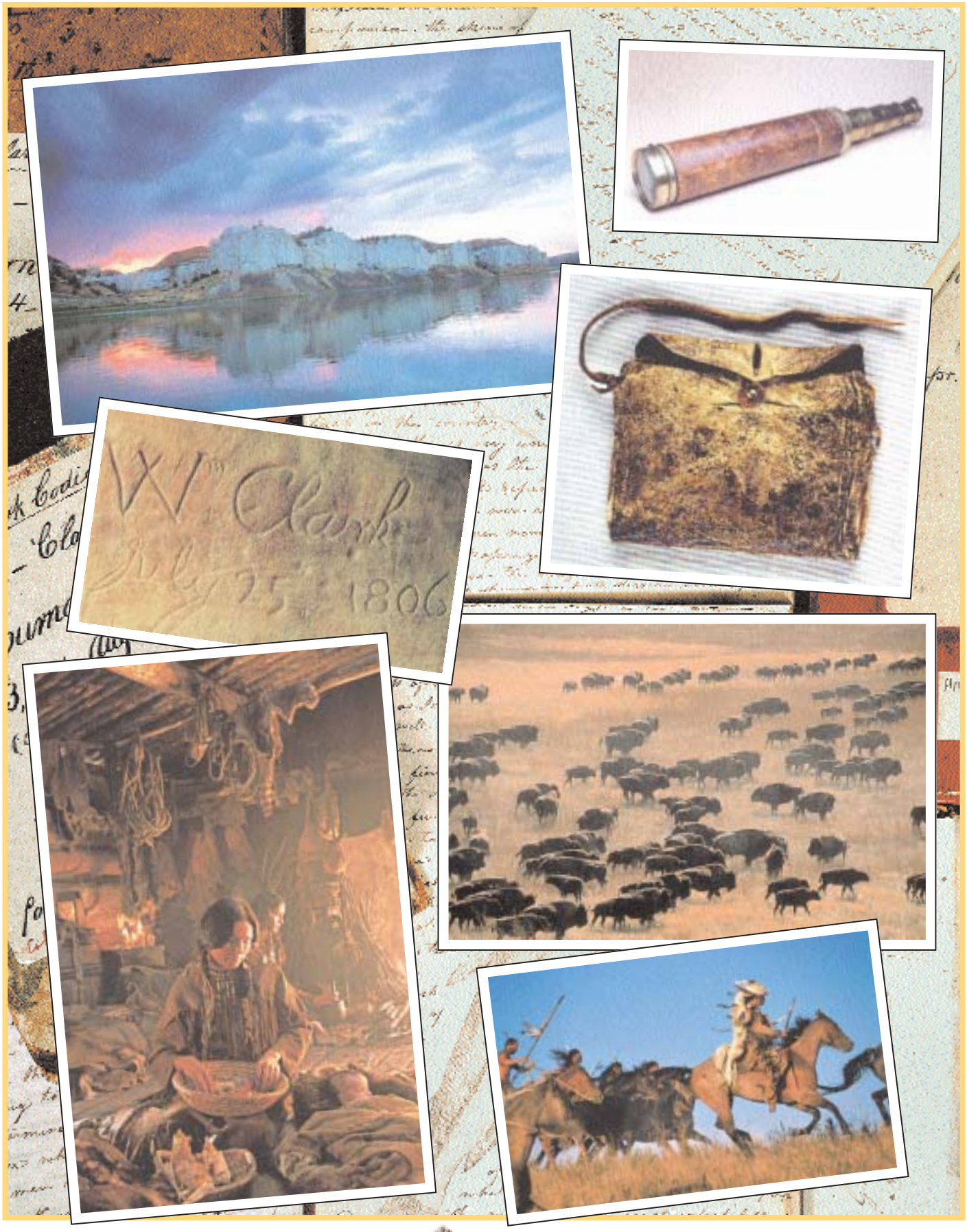
– Paul Russell Cutright, Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, University of Illinois Press, 1969

At the time of Lewis and Clark's epic journey of discovery as many as 50,000 grizzlies may have wandered what is now the western United States. Now a thousand or fewer are believed to exist in isolated pockets of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Much of our knowledge of the grizzly and its world at the time of first contact between Europeans and Native Americans comes from the meticulous notes of Meriwether Lewis and his fellow explorers. They passed through a land of "visionary enchantment" prowled by the great variegated bear that would one day become a symbol of so much that was lost.

—Kenneth C. Walcheck, "Tales of the Variegated Bear," We Proceeded On, Vol. 28, No. 4, November 2002, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Grizzly bears are gone from almost every mile of the routes traveled by Lewis and Clark...They are symbols not only of something lost, but of something we might decide to have again. Perhaps some day, we wonder, it might be possible to travel at least a few stretches of this immense, generous river and again have the chance Lewis and Clark had—to encounter this terrible, beautiful, unforgettable animal. What a discovery that would be.

—Paul Schullery, Lewis and Clark Among the Grizzlies, Falcon Press, 2002.


Wm Clark
July 25 1806