

DEAR STUDENTS,

WE INVITE YOU TO TRAVEL TWO HUNDRED YEARS BACK

INTO A TIME WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS STILL BUT YET

A CHILD HERSELF. WHEN OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT

THOMAS JEFFERSON BELIEVED IN WHERE WE WERE

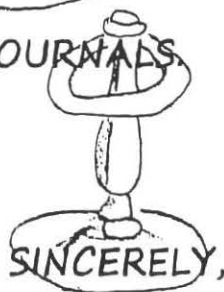
GOING AS A COUNTRY. ROAM AND READ ABOUT THE

DAYS IN WHAT YOU NOW KNOW AS YOUR GREAT

STATE.....NEBRASKA. ALONG THE WAY, MAKE SURE AND

DOCUMENT YOUR FINDINGS AS WE HAD TO DO ON A

DAILY BASIS IN OUR JOURNALS.



MERIWETHER LEWIS AND
WILLIAM CLARK



MISSOURI RIVER BASIN LEWIS AND CLARK CENTER
INTERPRETIVE TRAILS & VISITORS CENTER
100 VALMONT DRIVE, P O BOX 785
NEBRASKA CITY, NE 68410
(402) 874-9900

Dear Educator:

Thank you for choosing to visit the Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Center. We will be expecting you on (date) _____ at (time) _____.

As you approach the building you will see a replica keelboat used on the expedition. Inside the self-guided center there are three levels of educational interactive exhibits based on the plants, animals and scientific discoveries of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A 32 minute video entitled "We Proceeded on- The Expedition of Lewis and Clark" is also offered as part of the centers tour.

Outside the center are three trails from which you can see the Missouri River and an asphalt trail to a replica Plains Indian Earth Lodge. Along the trails, many trees, grasses and wildflowers are identified. On the birding trail is a small amphitheater where you can hold a class session. A map of the trails is included in the teacher packet.

Depending on the size of your group and the number of adult sponsors, we suggest you divide the students into small groups and assign one adult to be in charge of each group. We have observed that with direct supervision, students gain knowledge while interacting with the centers exhibits. We also suggest that you make copies of the enclosed sets of questions for your students to complete as they tour the center.

When visiting the center there are a few rules we ask your group to follow. Please keep voices low in respect for other visitors who may be in the building, do not abuse the exhibits and do not touch the mounted animals. When outside please stay on the trails and/or sidewalks.

We have picnic facilities for groups of 40-50 people, water fountains, pop machine and gift shop. We look forward to interacting with your students as they tour the facility. If you are interested in scheduling a tour please contact us with information provided. If you scheduled a tour and are unable to tour the center on the date and time scheduled, please contact us as soon as possible, even if it the day of the tour.

Sincerely,

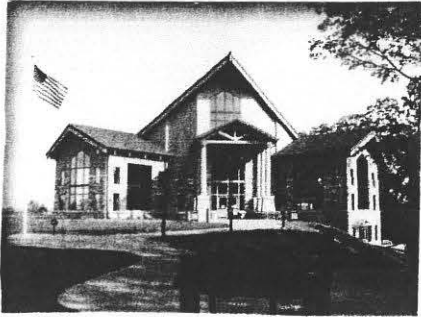
MRB LEWIS AND CLARK CENTER STAFF

<u>SCHOOL RATES:</u>	ADULTS	\$4.50
	SENIORS	\$3.50
	STUDENTS	\$3.00
	TEACHERS, HOME SCHOOL PARENTS, BUS DRIVERS-NO CHARGE	



HOME SCHOOL PARENTS/STUDENTS: Lewis & Clark worksheets area available on the following website-
<http://homeschooling.about.com>

THIS IS A SAMPLE SHEET TO ASSIST YOU IN PREPARING FOR YOUR FIELD TRIP TO THE CENTER.



To: Student's & Parents of 6th Grade
From: Mrs. Clark
Re: 6th Grade Field trip

The sixth grade class will be traveling to Nebraska City on Monday, May 8th.

The day is planned as follows:

- 8:15-Depart from Tri County
- 9:45-Arrive at the MRB Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center
- 10:00-Keelboat
- 10:30-Earthlodge and trail hike to river view
- 11:00-Video
- 11:30-Sack Lunch outside in picnic area
- 12:00 Tour/Scavenger hunt of interpretive exhibits & gift shop (optional)
- 1:30-Load bus and depart Nebraska City
- 3:30-Dismissal

Students will need to bring \$3.00 to cover the admission costs to the interpretive center. Please send money to school by Friday, May 5th.

Please send a sack lunch with your student on the day of the field trip. Extra spending money for the gift may be sent with students on that day also.

_____my student _____has permission to attend Neb. City field trip.

_____my student _____does not have permission for the field trip.

Please sig and return: _____

THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY THE EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, was very interested in the land west of the Mississippi River. He wanted a land route to the Pacific Ocean that would follow the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. These rivers would provide transportation that would assist in the establishment of a fur trade with the Native Americans. In 1803, Congress approved funds for an expedition to explore this land. In the meantime, Jefferson negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. The Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States. It included lands stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. This land insured that the people in the expedition would be traveling on American territory.

President Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis, his private secretary, to lead the expedition. Lewis, a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson's, had grown up in Virginia. He was knowledgeable about plants and animals and was an Army Captain. Lewis chose his close friend, William Clark, to make the trip with him. Clark was born in Virginia but moved to the frontier of Kentucky. Clark served in the army and fought in the Indian Wars in the Northwest Territory. Both these men were experienced soldiers, had dealt with the Native Americans, and were accustomed to frontier life.

Lewis studied astronomy, botany, and medicine before departing on the expedition. He was responsible for gathering supplies for his men and materials to be used in trade on the journey. Lewis also took charge of the building of the boat that they would need to begin their journey. In December of 1803 William Clark went to St. Louis to begin enlisting men and soldiers to join the expedition. He sought strong, healthy men with diverse talents. They would need hunters, interpreters, and river experts.

The expedition of 45 people departed on May 14, 1804. After traveling in boats on the Missouri River for five months, the group reached Mandan (now North Dakota) where they would spend the winter. There they met a French-Canadian named Toussaint Charbonneau and his pregnant wife, Sacagawea, who was a member of the Shoshone tribe.

When Sacagawea was 12 years old, she was kidnapped by another Native American tribe. Later, the tribe sold her to Charbonneau and she became his bride. She could speak several Native American languages and knew the land, as well as native foods and herbs. The men realized what an asset her knowledge of the land and language skills would be and invited Sacagawea and her family to travel with them on the expedition. Sacagawea helped serve as a guide and an interpreter to the Native Americans. With her help, the expedition was able to get horses from the Shoshone tribe for the trip across the mountains. When they reached the Columbia River, they again traveled in boats. A year and a half after the expedition began, they reached the Pacific Ocean, at what is now Oregon.

On the trip back, the men separated to explore new lands. They joined each other at the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. Clark was shocked to learn that Lewis, who wore elk skin clothing, had been mistaken for an elk and had been shot by a hunter. Luckily, he survived. The expedition arrived back home September 23, 1806. The men explored 8,000 miles of territory. They had valuable records of the trip including maps of their routes, drawings of the scenery and journals documenting the whole trip. Congress rewarded the men by giving them land. Lewis became Governor of the Louisiana Territory and Clark became the Governor of the Missouri Territory.

SACAGAWEA *

1788? – 1813

Shoshone Interpreter, member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Born around 1788. Much about Sacagawea, the only woman on the Lewis and Clark Expedition into the American West, is a mystery. The daughter of a Shoshone Chief, it is not known exactly when she was born. Some sources say 1788 while others say 1786 and 1787. Around the age of 12 Sacagawea was captured by Hidatsa Indians, an enemy of the Shoshones. She was then sold to a French-Canadian trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau who made her one of his wives.

Sacagawea and her husband lived among the Hidatsa and Mandan Indians in the upper Missouri River (present day North Dakota). In November of 1804, an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark entered the area. Often called the Corps of Discovery, the expedition planned to explore newly acquired western lands and find a route to the Pacific Ocean. The group built Fort Mandan, and elected to stay there for the winter. Lewis and Clark met Charbonneau and quickly hired him to serve as interpreter on their expedition. Even though she was pregnant with her first child, Sacagawea was to accompany them on their mission. Lewis and Clark believed that her knowledge of the Shoshone language would help them later in their journey.

In February of 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a son named Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. Despite traveling with a new born child during the trek, Sacagawea proved to be helpful in many ways. She was skilled at finding edible plants. When a boat she was riding in capsized, she was able to save some of its cargo, including important documents and supplies. She also served as symbol of peace. A group traveling with a woman and a child were treated with less suspicion than a group of men alone.

Sacagawea also made a miraculous discovery of her own during the trip west. When the Corps encountered a group of Shoshone Indians, she soon realized that its leader was actually her brother, Cameahwait. It was through her that the expedition was able to buy horses from the Shoshone to cross the Rockies Mountains. Despite this joyous family reunion, Sacagawea remained with the explorers for the trip west.

After reaching the Pacific coast in November of 1805, Sacagawea was allowed to cast a vote along with other members of the expedition (including Clark's slave-York) for where they would build a fort to stay for the winter. It was the first time in American History that a woman and a black slave had voted. They built Fort Clatsop near present day Astoria, Oregon, and they remained there until March of the following year. Sacagawea, her husband, and her son remained with the expedition on the return trip east until they reached the Mandan Villages. During the journey, Clark became fond of her son Jean Baptiste, nicknaming him "Pomp" or "Pompey". Clark also offered to help him get an education.

Once Sacagawea left the expedition, the details of her life become more elusive, in 1809, it is believed she and her husband traveled with their son to St. Louis to see Clark. Pomp was left in Clark's care. Sacagawea gave birth to her second child, a daughter named Lisette, three months later. Only a few months after her daughter's arrival, Sacagawea reportedly died at Fort Manual in what is now South Dakota in 1812. After her death, Clark looked after her two children, and ultimately took custody of them both.

- Lewis & Clark wrote Sacagawea's name 23 times, spelled 15 different ways, and each of them used the hard "g" sound in the third syllable. A alternative spelling with a "J" originated in 1814.

LEWIS AND CLARK GLOSSARY

AIR GUN: Lewis's noiseless, smokeless pneumatic rifle that was fired by air pressure, invariably "astonishing" the natives.

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PRICKLY PEAR: Pear shaped cactus with sharp spines. Prickly pear destroyed moccasins and ruined the explorers' feet.

QUADRANT: An instrument for measuring altitudes.

TA-BA-BONE: Shoshone term for "stranger", possibly even "enemy". When Lewis and Clark asked Sacagawea the Shone word for "white man", she told them "Ta-Ba-Bone". The Shoshone had never met white men, so they had no word.

TEPEE: Cone-shaped tent structure used by the Plains Indians as a mobile home. Tepees are constructed of long, straight poles and covered by buffalo hide.

WAPPATO: Potato-like root that provided a dietary staple for the Chinook tribes of the lower Columbia River.

WOOLY MAMMOUTH: Extinct genus of elephant that Thomas Jefferson thought still roamed the United States.



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Portland District

LEWIS AND CLARK ACTIVITY SHEET

Lewis and Clark Word Find

Find the following words in the letter box below.

Bitterroot	Cameahwait	Clatsop	Columbia	Crow
Dakotas	Jeanbaptiste	Mandan	Marias	Meadowlark
Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	NezPerce	Pacific
Portage	Sacagawea	StCharles	Teton	Yankton

L	N	Z	P	A	C	I	F	I	C	T	U	R	M	C	I	X	B
R	X	K	M	T	P	D	T	M	N	S	V	P	E	A	H	S	P
K	E	A	W	O	R	K	R	U	Y	S	S	O	A	M	V	A	J
Y	M	I	K	O	F	E	X	Q	T	Y	Y	S	D	E	O	C	A
T	Z	B	C	R	V	J	X	N	P	B	Y	T	O	A	D	A	Q
D	O	M	S	E	W	E	T	V	O	U	E	A	W	H	X	G	D
F	J	U	T	T	O	A	V	H	K	Q	N	L	L	W	F	A	Q
S	D	L	C	T	Y	N	A	P	A	N	Z	C	A	A	M	W	Q
M	A	O	H	I	N	B	G	N	N	E	O	X	R	I	I	E	S
L	K	C	A	B	E	A	X	O	A	B	B	T	K	T	S	A	A
F	O	H	R	F	Z	P	H	T	T	R	E	M	C	K	S	D	I
W	T	X	L	Y	P	T	H	K	N	A	G	A	R	U	O	A	R
E	A	G	E	F	E	I	T	N	O	S	A	N	O	Z	U	O	A
Q	S	D	S	L	R	S	L	A	M	K	T	D	W	A	R	Z	M
M	W	Z	H	Y	C	T	X	Y	L	A	R	A	V	C	I	B	U
X	A	N	D	G	E	E	G	K	H	X	O	N	B	S	E	P	H
E	S	O	K	J	X	P	S	S	N	B	P	W	Z	T	X	E	X
V	T	E	T	O	N	A	E	L	Z	L	Q	G	J	A	O	N	V

Scavenger Hunt Questions

Find the answers to the following questions by visiting displays, exhibits, or by asking a Ranger.

Lewis and Clark saw "stumps of pine trees" along the river. What did they think happened to those trees?

What was so special about the canoes that Lewis and Clark saw the tribes using along the Columbia River?

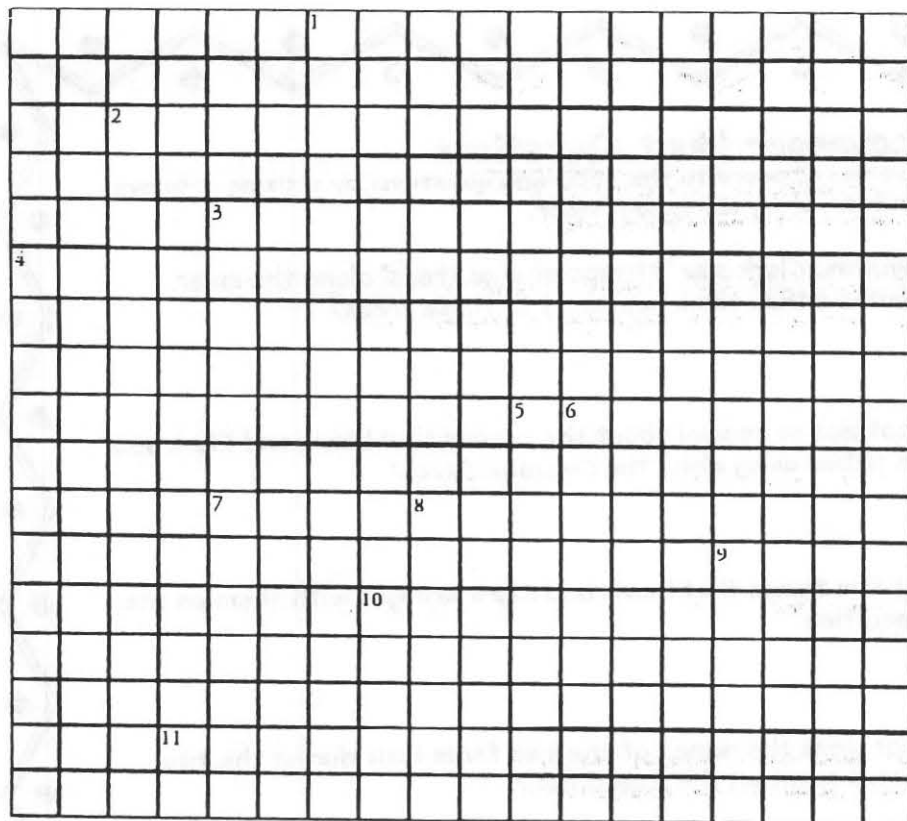
List five things that Lewis and Clark brought with them on the expedition.

What were the names of the two forts built during the two winters spent on the expedition?

Name one plant and one animal that Lewis and Clark documented on their journey.

What two instruments did Lewis and Clark use to determine their location and create maps?

Name three other members of the expedition, besides Lewis and Clark.



Corps of Discovery Crossword Puzzle

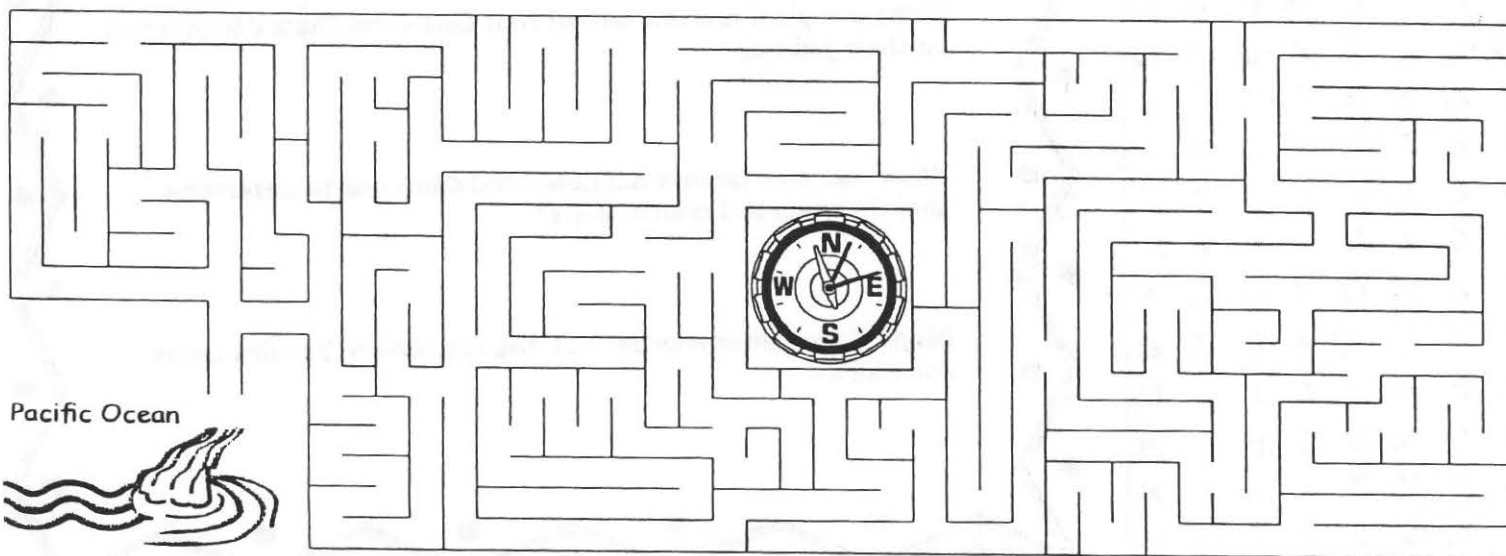
Down:

1. Sacagawea was from this tribe.
2. Lewis and Clark spent the winter in this Oregon Fort named for the local tribe.
3. This president sent the expedition after acquiring lands in the Louisiana.
6. This state marked the end of the journey.
8. Meriwether Lewis was almost killed by one of these animals.
9. The Yankton and Teton were both part of the _____ Indian tribe.

Across:

4. The expedition took 11 days to cross these mountains in Idaho.
5. This great river along the Oregon and Washington border led Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean.
7. This famous Native American helped navigate the trip and taught about plants for food and medicines.
10. Much of the journey took place along this river in the Great Plains.
11. Meriwether Lewis wrote about great herds of this animal.

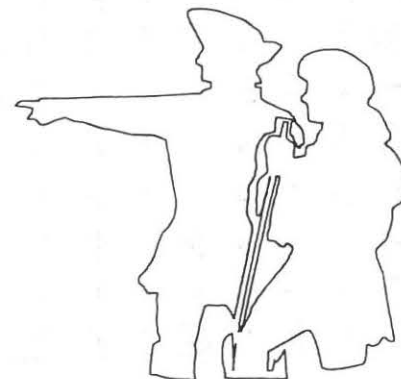
1. Shoshone 2. Clatsop 3. Jefferson 4. Bitterroot 5. Columbia 6. Oregon 7. Sacagawea 8. Grizzly 9. Sioux 10. Missouri 11. Buffalo



Pacific Ocean

Destination... The Pacific Ocean

Help Lewis and Clark make their way to the Pacific Ocean.



MAIN LEVEL (LEFT SIDE OF ENTRYWAY)

How many plants and animals did Lewis and Clark discover?

Plants _____ Animals _____

What animal was first observed near Leavenworth on May 30, 1804? _____

What painted the pictures of our nation? _____

What is the sextant used for? _____

What is a snag? _____

What is a Pirogue? _____

Predict what kind of animals left tracks at the front of the boat by the main door. _____

Try to estimate the distances of the poles outside the windows. _____

MAIN LEVEL (RIGHT SIDE OF ENTRYWAY)

Scan at least two of the plant information cards. Document the plants and one fact about each.

Plant: _____ Fact: _____

Plant: _____ Fact: _____

What was the main diet of the members of the expedition?

_____ meat salted _____

_____ cornmeal dirty _____

How did the men and Sacagawea get water that was cleaner? _____

What did the members of the expedition take for colds that they suffered from? _____

What were the main ingredients in the healing salve used? _____

LOFT LEVEL

What attached itself to Lewis? _____

What was the scapula hoe made of? _____

What are six uses of the Nebraska state tree?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

How many bird species were Lewis and Clark able to identify? _____

How did Lewis and Clark study birds closely? Is this legal today? _____

Grizzly cubs weigh only 1 pound at birth, yet grow up to be more than 800 lbs. If humans grew at this rate, how much would we weigh as adults? _____

The flag created in 2003 above the railing on the loft level is an artist's interpretation of the flag flown from the keelboat of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The white pennant represented the expedition came in _____. To Native Americans the _____ was a _____ and the eagle was a symbol of the government of the United States of America.

Find a place to sit and sketch your own journal of one of the many animals you see on this floor.

BASEMENT LEVEL

(Answer the questions below after viewing the video "We Proceeded On")

What did they call the fort built where they spent the winter of 1804-1805?

- a. Fort Mandan b. Fort Atkinson c. Fort Clatsop

When traveling toward the Pacific Ocean, what imaginary line did they have to cross before they were traveling with the river current instead of against the current?

- a. Equator b. Continental Divide c. International Date Line

Which tribe helped the Corps recover after they came out of the mountains?

- a. Nez Perce b. Shoshone c. Sioux

Who was the oldest living member of the expedition dying at age 99?

- a. William Clark b. Patrick Gass c. Sacagawea

What did you find interesting in the in the video? _____

What advantage did a tepee have in your opinion? _____

Describe how the floor map was drawn to scale.

The Shoshone were also called the _____ Indians.

How many words were recorded in the journals of Lewis and Clark?

BASEMENT LEVEL

How much weight did the three boats carry on the journey? _____

Who were the people of the expedition?

2 _____ 1 _____

3 _____ civilian interpreters

23 _____ 1 _____ & 1 _____ dog

The Lewis and Clark was gone from May 14, 1804-September 23, 1806. How long did it take to complete the journey? _____ years _____ months _____ days

TRAILS AND EARTH LODGE

Compare the means of transportation viewed from the river overlook. _____

Have everyone sit quietly for a few minutes. What do you hear now that you wouldn't have heard when Lewis and Clark were here?

What would happen to the land if the river were to flood?

Write a descriptive journal about the nature you've witnessed or the earth lodge once inhabited by the Native Americans.

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PRICKLY PEAR: Pear shaped cactus with sharp spines. Prickly pear destroyed moccasins and ruined the explorers' feet.

QUADRANT: An instrument for measuring altitudes.

TA-BA-BONE: Shoshone term for "stranger", possibly even "enemy". When Lewis and Clark asked Sacagawea the Shone word for "white man", she told them "Ta-Ba-Bone". The Shoshone had never met white men, so they had no word.

TEPEE: Cone-shaped tent structure used by the Plains Indians as a mobile home. Tepees are constructed of long, straight poles and covered by buffalo hide.

WAPPATO: Potato-like root that provided a dietary staple for the Chinook tribes of the lower Columbia River.

WOOLY MAMMOUTH: Extinct genus of elephant that Thomas Jefferson thought still roamed the United States.



US Army Corps
of Engineers •
Portland District

LEWIS AND CLARK ACTIVITY SHEET

Lewis and Clark Word Find

Find the following words in the letter box below.

Bitterroot	Cameahwait	Clatsop	Columbia	Crow
Dakotas	Jeanbaptiste	Mandan	Marias	Meadowlark
Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	NezPerce	Pacific
Portage	Sacagawea	StCharles	Teton	Yankton

L	N	Z	P	A	C	I	F	I	C	T	U	R	M	C	I	X	B
R	X	K	M	T	P	D	T	M	N	S	V	P	E	A	H	S	P
K	E	A	W	O	R	K	R	U	Y	S	S	O	A	M	V	A	J
Y	M	I	K	O	F	E	X	Q	T	Y	Y	S	D	E	O	C	A
T	Z	B	C	R	V	J	X	N	P	B	Y	T	O	A	D	A	Q
D	O	M	S	E	W	E	T	V	O	U	E	A	W	H	X	G	D
F	J	U	T	T	O	A	V	H	K	Q	N	L	L	W	F	A	Q
S	D	L	C	T	Y	N	A	P	A	N	Z	C	A	A	M	W	Q
M	A	O	H	I	N	B	G	N	N	E	O	X	R	I	I	E	S
L	K	C	A	B	E	A	X	O	A	B	B	T	K	T	S	A	A
F	O	H	R	F	Z	P	H	T	T	R	E	M	C	K	S	D	I
W	T	X	L	Y	P	T	H	K	N	A	G	A	R	U	O	A	R
E	A	G	E	F	E	I	T	N	O	S	A	N	O	Z	U	O	A
Q	S	D	S	L	R	S	L	A	M	K	T	D	W	A	R	Z	M
M	W	Z	H	Y	C	T	X	Y	L	A	R	A	V	C	I	B	U
X	A	N	D	G	E	E	G	K	H	X	O	N	B	S	E	P	H
E	S	O	K	J	X	P	S	S	N	B	P	W	Z	T	X	E	X
V	T	E	T	O	N	A	E	L	Z	L	Q	G	J	A	O	N	V

Scavenger Hunt Questions

Find the answers to the following questions by visiting displays, exhibits, or by asking a Ranger.

Lewis and Clark saw "stumps of pine trees" along the river. What did they think happened to those trees?

What was so special about the canoes that Lewis and Clark saw the tribes using along the Columbia River?

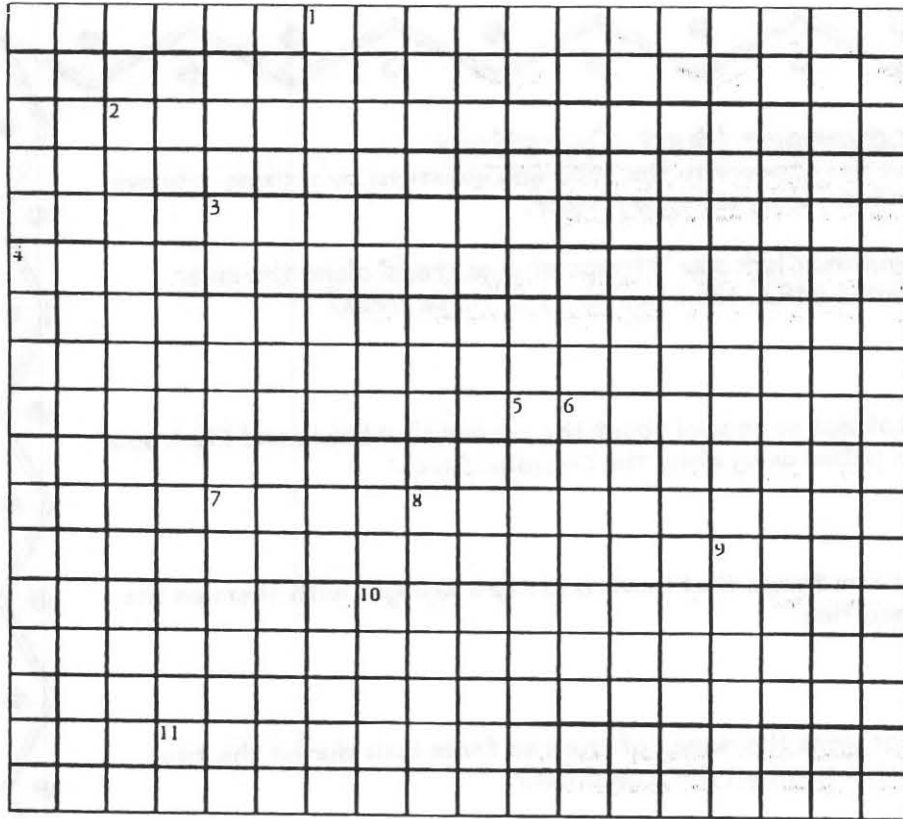
List five things that Lewis and Clark brought with them on the expedition.

What were the names of the two forts built during the two winters spent on the expedition?

Name one plant and one animal that Lewis and Clark documented on their journey.

What two instruments did Lewis and Clark use to determine their location and create maps?

Name three other members of the expedition, besides Lewis and Clark.



Corps of Discovery Crossword Puzzle

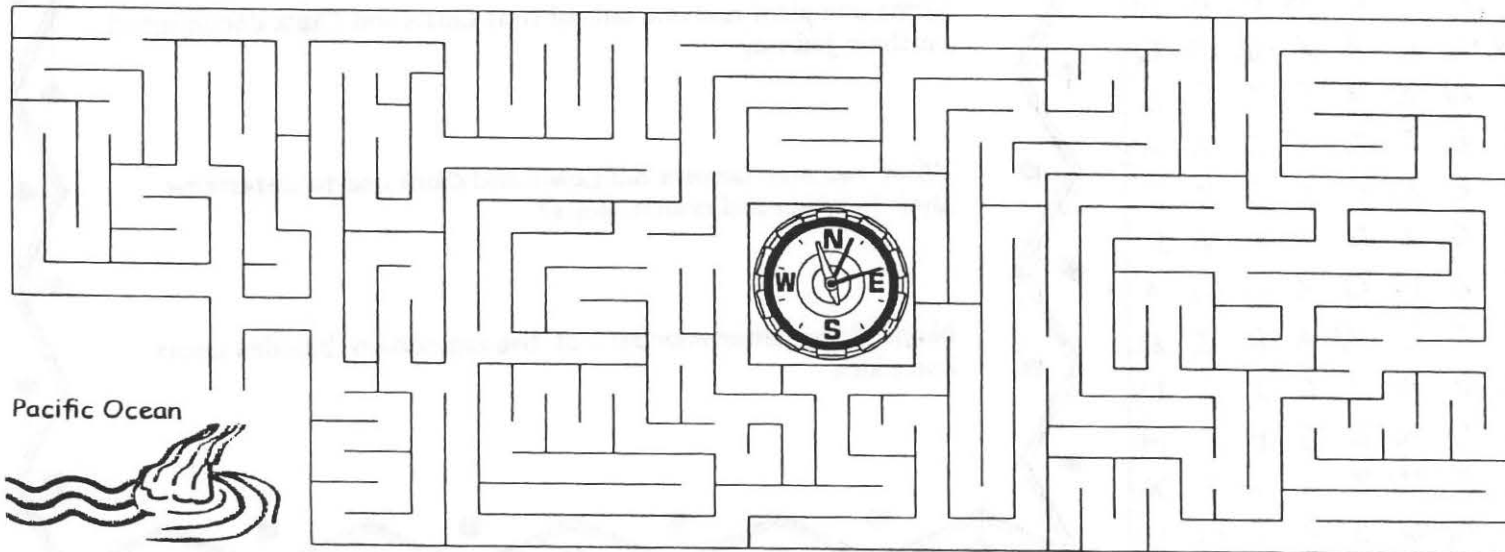
Down:

1. Sacagawea was from this tribe.
2. Lewis and Clark spent the winter in this Oregon Fort named for the local tribe.
3. This president sent the expedition after acquiring lands in the Louisiana.
6. This state marked the end of the journey.
8. Meriwether Lewis was almost killed by one of these animals.
9. The Yankton and Teton were both part of the _____ Indian tribe.

Across:

4. The expedition took 11 days to cross these mountains in Idaho.
5. This great river along the Oregon and Washington border led Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean.
7. This famous Native American helped navigate the trip and taught about plants for food and medicines.
10. Much of the journey took place along this river in the Great Plains.
11. Meriwether Lewis wrote about great herds of this animal.

1. Shoshone 2. Clatsop 3. Jefferson 4. Bitterroot 5. Columbia 6. Oregon 7. Sacagawea 8. Grizzly 9. Sioux 10. Missouri 11. Buffalo

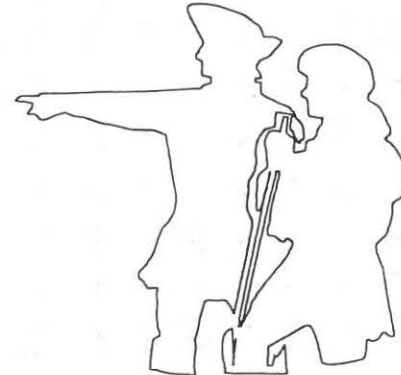


Pacific Ocean



Destination... The Pacific Ocean

Help Lewis and Clark make their way to the Pacific Ocean.



MAIN LEVEL (LEFT SIDE OF ENTRYWAY)

How many plants and animals did Lewis and Clark discover?

Plants _____ Animals _____

What animal was first observed near Leavenworth on May 30, 1804? _____

What painted the pictures of our nation? _____

What is the sextant used for? _____

What is a snag? _____

What is a Pirogue? _____

Predict what kind of animals left tracks at the front of the boat by the main door. _____

Try to estimate the distances of the poles outside the windows. _____

MAIN LEVEL (RIGHT SIDE OF ENTRYWAY)

Scan at least two of the plant information cards. Document the plants and one fact about each.

Plant: _____ Fact: _____

Plant: _____ Fact: _____

What was the main diet of the members of the expedition?

_____ meat salted _____

_____ cornmeal dirty _____

How did the men and Sacagawea get water that was cleaner? _____

What did the members of the expedition take for colds that they suffered from? _____

What were the main ingredients in the healing salve used? _____

LOFT LEVEL

What attached itself to Lewis? _____

What was the scapula hoe made of? _____

What are six uses of the Nebraska state tree?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

How many bird species were Lewis and Clark able to identify? _____

How did Lewis and Clark study birds closely? Is this legal today? _____

Grizzly cubs weigh only 1 pound at birth, yet grow up to be more than 800 lbs. If humans grew at this rate, how much would we weigh as adults? _____

The flag created in 2003 above the railing on the loft level is an artist's interpretation of the flag flown from the keelboat of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The white pennant represented the expedition came in _____. To Native Americans the _____ was a _____ and the eagle was a symbol of the government of the United States of America.

Find a place to sit and sketch your own journal of one of the many animals you see on this floor.

BASEMENT LEVEL

(Answer the questions below after viewing the video "We Proceeded On")

What did they call the fort built where they spent the winter of 1804-1805?

- a. Fort Mandan b. Fort Atkinson c. Fort Clatsop

When traveling toward the Pacific Ocean, what imaginary line did they have to cross before they were traveling with the river current instead of against the current?

- a. Equator b. Continental Divide c. International Date Line

Which tribe helped the Corps recover after they came out of the mountains?

- a. Nez Perce b. Shoshone c. Sioux

Who was the oldest living member of the expedition dying at age 99?

- a. William Clark b. Patrick Gass c. Sacagawea

What did you find interesting in the in the video? _____

What advantage did a tepee have in your opinion? _____

Describe how the floor map was drawn to scale.

The Shoshone were also called the _____ Indians.

How many words were recorded in the journals of Lewis and Clark?

BASEMENT LEVEL

How much weight did the three boats carry on the journey? _____

Who were the people of the expedition?

2 _____ 1 _____

3 _____ civilian interpreters

23 _____ 1 _____ & 1 _____ dog

The Lewis and Clark was gone from May 14, 1804-September 23, 1806. How long did it take to complete the journey? _____ years _____ months _____ days

TRAILS AND EARTH LODGE

Compare the means of transportation viewed from the river overlook. _____

Have everyone sit quietly for a few minutes. What do you hear now that you wouldn't have heard when Lewis and Clark were here?

What would happen to the land if the river were to flood?

Write a descriptive journal about the nature you've witnessed or the earth lodge once inhabited by the Native Americans.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN LEWIS & CLARK
DISCOVERY CHALLENGE

STUDENT NAME: _____

KEELBOAT:

1. What is the length of the keelboat? a. 80 ft. b. 55ft. c. 62 ft. d. 48 ft.
2. How was the keelboat maneuvered on the river? a. rowing b. sailing c. pushing d. outboard motor
3. In what city was original keelboat built? a. St. Louis b. Louisville c. Pittsburgh d. Nebr. City
4. How many tons of cargo could the keelboat carry? a. 13 b. 19 c. 6 d. 30
5. What is the name of the dog that went along on the expedition? a. Seaman b. Fido c. Rover

MAIN LEVEL:

1. Which member of the Corp was the best fisherman? a. Pvt. Shannon b. Sgt. Gass c. Pvt Goodrich
2. The white pirogue was in what National Geographic movie? _____
3. William Clark was excellent at "dead reckoning". What is dead reckoning?
 - a. deciding if a person/animal is dead or alive b. asking directions c. ability to estimate distance
4. What breed of dog did Captain Lewis choose for the expedition? _____
5. The Meriwether Lewis branding iron was used [primarily to brand? a. trees b. cattle c. deer
6. A source of danger to the expedition's boats were trees, roots and/or branches sticking out of the water or just below the surface. These sources of danger were called?
 - a. snags b. crags c. bags d. all of these
7. What kind of animal is Pee Dee? a. black tail-prairie dog b. squirrel c. beaver d. marmot
8. Which bird was named after Captain Lewis? a. robin b. hawk c. wren d. none of these
9. How much money did Captain Lewis spend on medicine for the expedition?
 - a. \$90.69 b. \$148.76 c. \$ 1,010.00 d. \$1.00

4. Four of the Lewis and Clark re-enactors that were here in 2006, were descendents of someone on the expedition. Which of the following did NOT have a descendent?

- a. Meriwether Lewis b. George Shannon c. William Clark d. D. J. Thomas

5. The Marias River is in which present day state? _____

6. Where did Lewis and Clark see a Pacific Loon? a. North Dakota b. Yellowstone River c. Ft. Clatsop

7. The dugout canoe is made from wood from what kind of tree? a. oak b. maple c. cottonwood

8. On the map of historic wood, which kind depicts the highest elevations in the Rocky Mountains?

- a. walnut b. birch c. tamarack d. elm

9. How much money did congress give to Captain Lewis to finance the expedition?

- a. \$250,000 b. \$25,000 c. \$2,500 d. no money at al

10. About how many Indian Tribes did Lewis & Clark encounter during the expedition?

- a. 5 b. 10 c. 35 d. 50

11. How long did the expedition last? a. less than a year b. 28 months c. 3 years d. 6 months

12. The forge (a reproduction) was used by the expedition to make and repair weapons and tools.

Primarily used when the expedition was at: a. Fort Clatsop b. Fort Robinson c. For Mandan

UNDAUNTED ANGLERS:

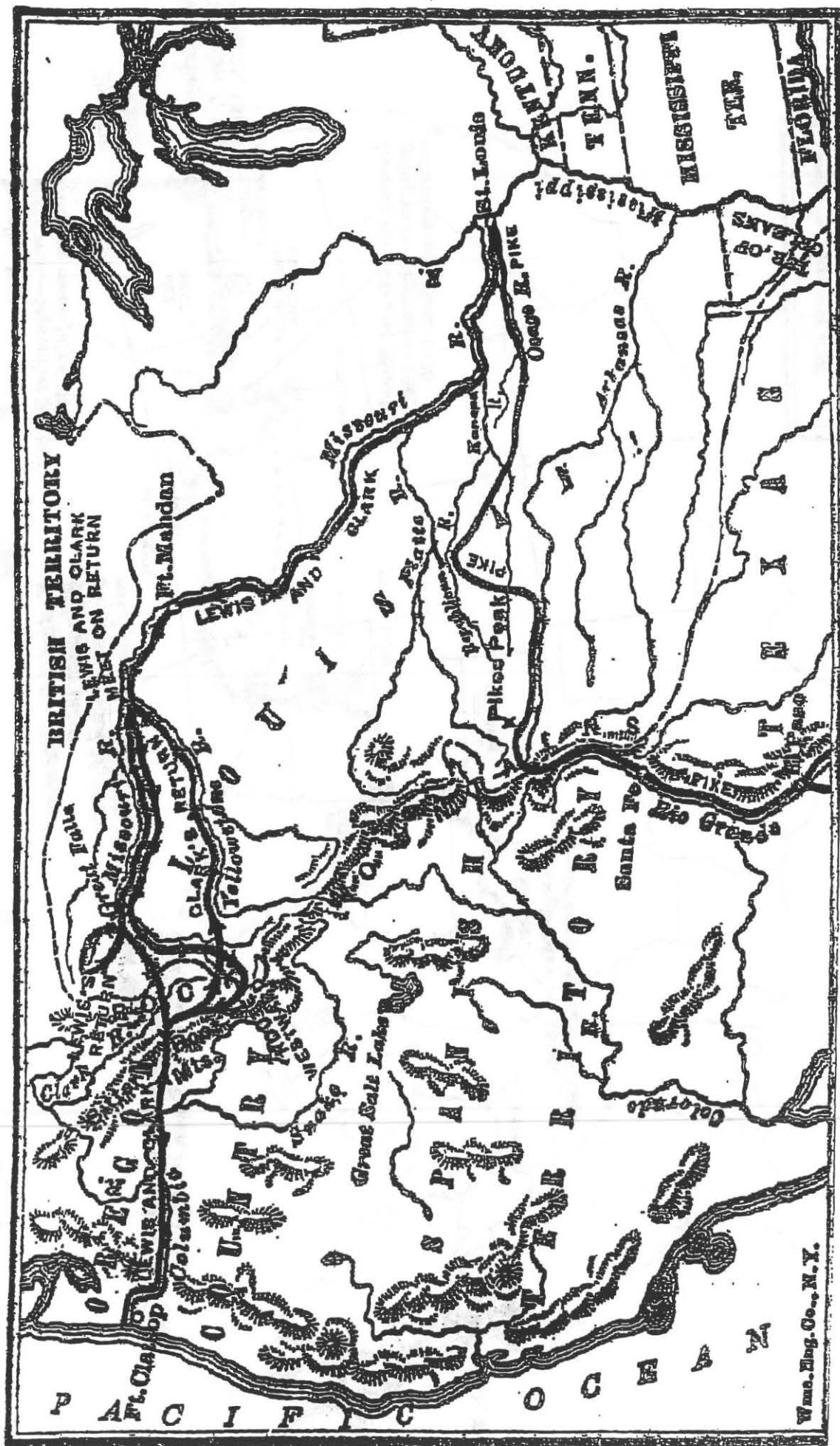
1. Which is **NOT** a type of salmon? a. Chinook b. Steelhead c. Sockeye d. Coho

2. On the north of the Columbia River, the Corp found a new species of fish called "white sturgeon".

What was the length of this fish? a. 18" b. 6' c. 10' d 20'

3. The "channel catfish" was found in what river? a. Missouri b. Snake c. Columbia d. So. Table Creek

4. The "Undaunted Angler" exhibit is a gift from? _____



Map of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR LEWIS AND CLARK STUDIES

ACTIVITY A

Thomas Jefferson gave Captain Meriwether Lewis a detailed list of the things he wanted Lewis and Clark to find during their journey. As the explorers traveled across the continent, they encountered a number of new regions unknown to Thomas Jefferson and others living on the East Coast. Thomas Jefferson asked for the following information to be found and recorded.

- Plants and Animals unique to region
- Native Americans
 - Names of the Tribes
 - Traditions
 - Occupations
 - Food and Clothing
 - Shelter
- Natural resources
- Climate

ACTIVITY B

Ask students the question: "If you had been chosen to join the expedition, what would you have thought essential to pack?" Have students compare Lewis's list with their own. Refer to Captain Lewis's packing list.

ACTIVITY C

Thomas Jefferson required members of the Expedition to keep accurate and detailed journals. Have students keep a journal recording their daily activities.

ACTIVITY D

Lewis had planned to bring a theodolite on the journey in order to survey land and help with mapping. Upon further consideration, he concluded that it was too heavy an instrument and decided to use a sextant instead. Contact a local surveyor in your community and have him/her talk to your class about surveying and map-making.

ACTIVITY E

Have students write a letter to Thomas Jefferson describing in detail three things found in their immediate surroundings that would be unknown to him.

ACTIVITY F

What would students choose to send to Jefferson as examples of their current culture that he would not have seen before?

WE PROCEEDED ON: THE EXPEDITION OF LEWIS & CLARK
VIDEO QUESTIONS

1. The Expedition left Camp Wood near St. Louis in May of what year? _____
2. Who was the only man to die on the Expedition and is buried near present day Sioux City, Iowa?

3. What did they call the fort they built where they spent the winter of 1804-1805?

A. Fort MandanB. Fort AtkinsonC. Fort Clatsop
4. When traveling toward the Pacific Ocean, what imaginary line did they have to cross before traveling with the river current instead of against the current?

A. EquatorB. Continental DivideC. International Date Line
5. In the Bitterroot Mountains, because they were starving, they called a place Hungry Creek.
Name two things they ate to stay alive. _____
6. Which tribe helped the Corps recover after they came out of the mountains?

A. Nez PerceB. ShoshoneC. Sioux
7. What was the name of the fort they built on the south side of the Columbia River to spend the winter of 1805-1806?

A. Fort MandanB. Fort KearneyC. Fort Clatsop
8. How many clear days without rain did they spend at this fort? _____
9. The return trip was the same route as their trip to the ocean except that at one point they divided up and Lewis explored the _____ River while Clark explored the _____ River.
10. The Expedition returned to St. Louis in September of what year? _____
11. Who was the oldest living member of the expedition dying at age 99? _____
12. How old was Meriwether Lewis when he died? _____

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN LEWIS & CLARK CENTER DISCOVERY CHALLENGE –ANSWER SHEET
--

KEELBOAT

1. b. 55 ft.
2. a. rowing/b. sailing
3. Pittsburgh
4. a. 13
5. a. Seaman

MAIN LEVEL

1. c. Pvt. Goodrich
2. c. Great Journey West with Lewis & Clark
3. c. the ability to estimate distance
4. c. Newfoundland
5. a. trees
6. a. snags
7. a. Black-tail prairie dog
8. d. none of these
9. a. \$90.96

LOFT LEVEL

1. a. elk
2. b. Great Falls
3. a. 800 lbs.
4. c. white
5. you shall eat
6. a. cottonwood
7. b. Montana
8. b. 10/18/1994
9. a. 7/3/2004 & c. Nebraska City, NE

BASEMENT LEVEL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. William Clark | 7. c. cottonwood |
| 2. a. 5-15ft. | 8. d. elm |
| 3. b. 5 | 9. c. \$2,500 |
| 4. a. M. Lewis | 10. d. 50 |
| 5. c. Montana | 11. b. 28 months |
| 6. c. Fort Clatsop | 12. c. Fort Mandan |

UNDAUNTED ANGLERS-LOFT LEVEL

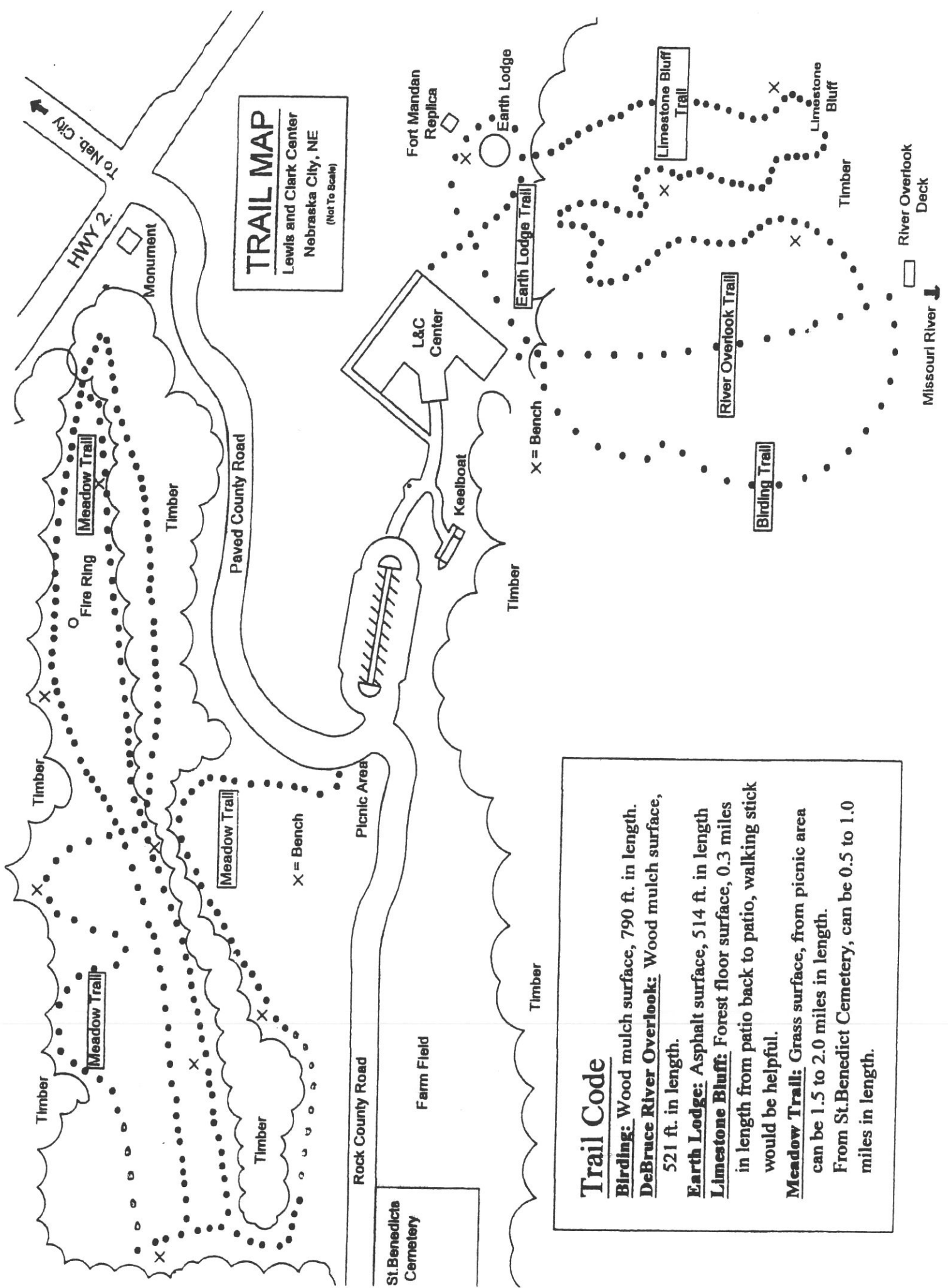
1. b. steelhead
2. c. 10'
3. a. Missouri
4. c. Fly Fishing Federation

PLAINS INDIAN EARTH LODGE

1. c. 48FT.
2. c. Sioux
3. c. Smoke to escape

VIDEO QUES.-"WE PROCEEDED ON: THE EXPEDITION OF LEWIS/CLARK"

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 1804 | 7. Fort Clatsop |
| 2. Sgt. Charles Floyd | 8. 6 days |
| 3. Fort Mandan | 9. Marias River & Yellowstone River |
| 4. Continental Divide | 10. 1806 |
| 5. candles, tree bark, horses | 11. Patrick Gass |
| 6. Nez Perce | 12. 35 |



The Adventures of Seaman



"Broker's" registered name is CH. Midnite Boy's Smart Asset, from the Midnite Bay Newfoundland Kennel, owners Mike & Reggie Schneider.

MERIWETHER LEWIS' DOG SEAMAN

Background of the Breed - The Newfoundland breed of dogs evolved from dogs found originally in the Pyrenees Mountains of northeastern Spain. These dogs were developed by the Basque shepherds who occupied this region, and the dogs evolved originally from a European breed known as the Great Pyrenees. The Great Pyrenees dog was second only to the St. Bernard in size and weight. Fully grown, the Great Pyrenees would stand about 30 inches at the shoulder and weigh nearly 150 pounds.

Some of the Basques were fishermen, rather than shepherds, and eventually migrated to the plentiful Grand Banks fishing area off the coast of present-day Newfoundland, Canada. These Basques took with them on their ships the Great Pyrenees dogs. Being strong swimmers, the dogs were indispensable when needed for sea rescues.

Their swimming proficiencies in large part were due to their having webbed feet.

After a period of time, the Canadian Great Pyrennes dogs evolved into the Newfoundland breed as it is known today.

Appearance and Characteristics - Newfoundlands are strong, active dogs that can be used for heavy work, yet have a gentle nature and make excellent pets. They are deep bodied, well muscled and coordinated. The head is large and the eyes are dark brown, relatively small and deep set. The tail of the Newfoundland is used as a rudder when swimming. The average

height is 28 inches and the average weight is 150 pounds. They have a double coat which is water resistant. The outer coat is moderately long, but not shaggy. The under coat is soft and dense, but less so in summer months. The predominant color is black, although some have a tinge of bronze or a splash of white on the chest and toes.

References to Lewis' Newfoundland Dog in the Lewis and Clark Journals - Seaman proved to be a fine companion for Lewis and the other members of the Expedition. On more than one occasion he also contributed to the safety of Expedition members. The first mention of Lewis' dog in the Lewis and Clark Journals was in September of 1803 about ten days after Captain Lewis had taken possession of the keelboat in Pittsburgh and was proceeding down the Ohio River.

September 11, 1803: Lewis writes "...Observed a number of squirrels swimming the Ohio and univserally passing from the W. to the East shore...I made my dog take as many each day as I had occation for, they wer fat and I thought them when fryed a pleasent food... My dog was of the newfoundland breed and very active strong and docile, he would take the squirrel in the water kill them and swiming bring them in his mouth to the boat." (Moulton, Vol. 2)

November 6, 1803: Lewis' journal for the day recounts "...one of the Shawnees a rsepectable looking Indian offered me three beverskins for my dog with which he appeared much pleased, the dog was of the newfoundland breed one that I prised much for his docility and qualifications generally for my journey and of course there was no bargain, I had given \$20 for this dogg myself..." (Moulton, Vol. 2)

August 25, 1804: Clark reports, while a small party of men pay a visit to an "Indian Spirit" mound, that "our dog was so Heeted & fatigued we was obliged Send him back to the Creek (near their boat)..." (Moulton, Vol. 2)

April 18, 1805: "...one man killed another goose... Scannon...(pulled the goose) out (it is presumed, of the river)..." (Ordway)

April 25, 1805: Lewis reports "...my dog had been absent druing the night, and I was fearful we had lost him altogether, however much to my satisfaction he joined us at 8Oclock this morning." (Moulton, Vol. 4)

April 26, 1805: "...Saw a flock of Goats (possibly antelopes) swimming the river this morning...Cap Lewises dog Scamon took after them (and) caught one in the River...Drowned & killed it and Swam to Shore with it." (Ordway)

May 19, 1805: "Semon Cap Lewiss dog got bit by a beaver." (Ordway)

May 29, 1805: "...in the course of last night we were alarmed By a Buffalow swimming across the opposite Shore...& went with great forse up the bank to the fire where the men were sleeping & was within 18 inches of their heads...the dog flew at him which turned him from running against the lodge (in) which the officers layd..." (Ordway)

June 27, 1805: Lewis reports on Seaman's assistance in keeping bears out of their camp in the evenings. "...a bear came within thirty yards of our camp last night... my dog seems to be in a constant state of alarm with these bear and keeps barking all night."

July 26, 1805: Lewis records the pain and suffering that the Expedition members and his dog have from contact with thistle plants - "...these barbed seed thistles ... penetrate our mockersons and leather leggings and give us great pain until removed... my dog suffers with them excessively, he is constantly biting and scratching himself as if in a rack of pain." (Moulton, Vol. 4)

April 11, 1806: Indians try to steal Lewis' dog and he records the episode as "...the Wah-cel-lars, stole my dog this evening, and took him towards their village (near the Columbia River)... (I) sent three men in pursuit of the theives with orders if they made the least resistance...to fire on them..." The three men were able to oavertake the Indians and reclaim the dog for Lewis. (Moulton, Vol. 7)

May 23, 1806: Clark reports that "Sergt. Pryor wounded a Deer at a lick near our Camp and our dog prosued it into the river." (Moulton, Vol. 7)

July 15, 1806: Lewis comments on the vexing problem of "...musquetoos continue to infest us in such manner that we can scarcely exist...my dog even howls with the torture he rperiences from them..." (Moulton, Vol. 8) This is the last mention of the dog in any Lewis and Clark Journals.

After the Expedition - Lewis and Clark historians generally assume, although there is no historical record of the matter, that Lewis' dog returned to St. Louis with the rest of the Expedition in September of 1806. What might have happened to him after that is also unknown.

What is the Correct Name of the Dog? - All editions of the Lewis and Clark Journals until the Moulton edition of 1986, as well as other Lewis and Clark publications during the same time period, refer to the name of the dog as being Scannon. The late Lewis and Clark historian Donald Jackson is credited with clarifying and "correcting" the name in an article published 1985.

As a result of research Jackson was doing at the time, related to Lewis and Clark geographic names, he became convinced that the correct name for Lewis' dog should be Seaman. He felt that the spelling of the name as Scannon was based upon an incorrect interpretation of the original, hand-written journals. Jackson's conclusion has been widely supported by Lewis and Clark historians since 1985.

Sources -

Jackson, Donald, "Call Him Good Old Dog, But Don't Call Him Scannon," *We Proceeded On*, July, 1985. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Great Falls, Montana.

Osgood, Ernest S., "Our Dog Scannon - Partner in Discovery," *The Magazine of Western History*, Summer 1976. Montana Historical Society, Helena, Montana.

Moulton, Gary. (Ed.) *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Volumes 1-13, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln:1986.

Quaife, Milo M. (Ed.), *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and John Ordway*, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison:1916.

Daryll Hersemann - 2004

Daryll Hersemann is a Lewis and Clark historian. He writes a column on the Lewis and Clark Expedition for the *Nebraska City News Press*. He is President of the Missouri River Basin Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and teaches a course on Lewis & Clark through the Southeast Community College.

FUN FACTS:

- The Native Americans believed that a woman's ability to have strong children was connected with the lodge
- The four posts were painted in the sacred colors: red, white, black and yellow
- Honoring the memory of deceased loved ones, hair and finger nail clippings were placed on the altar
- Well built earth lodges could last up to two generations
- Earth lodges were passed down to the eldest daughter from the mother
- If two families occupied the same earth lodge the earth lodge was divide in half and the responsibilities were shared equally between the families
- The most common type of tree used in the construction of earth lodges in Eastern Nebraska was the cottonwood
- Sacred songs were sung during the construction of the earth lodge to ensure its stability and safety

Spiritual Meaning of the Earth Lodge:

The earth lodge not only supplied its occupants with shelter and safety but it was also central in promoting and maintaining ceremonies and traditions.

The four central posts had specific meanings. The posts represented the Morning and Evening stars. Additional beliefs include that the four world pillars supported the sky. The Mandan tradition believed the earth lodge was alive and its spirit dwelt in the four posts.

Common representations of the earth lodge:

The Roof = The Sky

The Walls = The Horizon

Central Posts = North Star or Milky Way

Central Opening = The Great Mystery

Lodge Fire = Spark from the Sun

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN
LEWIS & CLARK
INTERPRETIVE TRAIL & VISITORS CENTER
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Nebraska City, NE 68410
(402) 874-9900
www.MRB-LewisandClarkCenter.org

BROCHURE CREATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH
OMAHA PUBLIC SCHOOLS NATIVE AMERICAN
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

NATIVE AMERICAN EARTH LODGE



**LOCATED ON THE
NORTHEAST SIDE
— OF THE —
VISITORS CENTER**

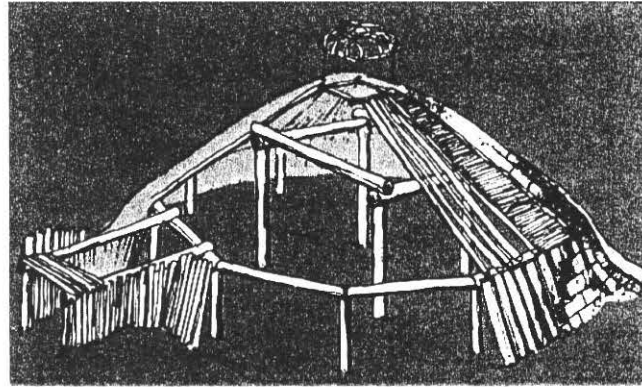
INTRODUCTION: This earth lodge is a re-creation of a traditional communal dwelling primarily inhabited by numerous tribes of the Great Plains.

HISTORY: Earth lodges were used as permanent housing and first appeared in farming and trading tribes in 700 AD. They were built on bluffs so invaders could be seen.

TRIBES: Earth lodges were mostly used by the tribes of the Great Plains with similar structures used all over The United States and Alaska. The following tribes built earth lodges along the Missouri River: Omaha, Pawnee, Ponca, Sioux, Mandan, Osage, Otoe, Arikara, and Hidatsa

CONSTRUCTION: An earth lodge was a large, permanent structure shaped as a circle. It was made of local resources including trees, prairie grass, sod, buffalo hides and willow rods. The construction of the earth lodge was a collaborative effort under taken by both the men and women of the tribe. The men were responsible for cutting, hauling and setting the posts and beams. The women were responsible for the binding, thatching and sodding of the exterior as well as maintaining the integrity of their earth lodge.

EARTH LODGE DIAGRAM



- The entrance always faces east due to the sunrise
- Wood and weapons were kept near the door where the young men slept
- Dogs slept near the door for security while the horses were corralled a short distance away
- The fire pit is located in the center so the smoke can escape through the opening in the dome shaped roof. The elder man slept nearest to the fire
- An altar is built to the west representing the evening star. Placed on the altar are sacred plants that include sage, sweet grass, tobacco and cedar
- Women and children slept on the west side of the lodge for protection
- A cache pit was dug into the floor where dried fruits and vegetables were stored
- The ground was tamped down and hardened by the use of water and fire

EXTERIOR:

- Smaller sticks, brush and grass combined with loose earth created a plaster shell that assisted in keeping the interior dry
- Organic shingles were created by overlapping sod
- Flowers were planted on the top of the earth lodge
- Children used the roof of the earth lodge as a playground
- Pits were dug to keep food cool
- Seasonal crops such as corn and squash were planted nearby



EXAMPLE ITINERARIES

9:00 am	Start at Lewis & Clark Center	(2 Hours)
11:00 am	Kregel Windmill Museum	(1.5 Hours)
12:30 pm	Kimmel Orchard/Lunch	(1.5 Hours)
9:00 am	Start at Kimmel Orchard	(1 Hour)
10:00 am	Kregel Windmill Museum	(1.5 hours)
11:30 am	Kimmel Harding Nelson Center for the Arts	(.5 hours)
12:00 pm	Lewis & Clark Center/Lunch	(2 Hours)

All field trips are customizable to fit your schedule

Lunch may be brought in or provided by Kimmel Orchard for additional cost



PRICES

School Tour
\$9.00/student

+ \$5.00 Lunch provided

Adult Tour

\$12.00/person

+ \$5.00 Lunch provided

A 6/1 Student/Adult ratio is encouraged

Each participant will receive their own pocket journal to use as a reflection tool and write about their experience on the Observation and Discovery Tour, much like Lewis and Clark did!

BUS FUNDING:

Richard P. Kimmel and Laurine Kimmel Charitable Foundation*

Target.com

Nebraska Arts Council*

*for qualifying entities

**For information on funding and setting up your tour
Contact Ben Heusinkvelt
ben@kimmelorchard.org | Ph: 402.873.5293**



Observation —AND— DISCOVERY TOURS

Nebraska City, Nebraska

**Kimmel•Harding•Nelson
Center for the Arts**

KIMMEL ORCHARD & VINEYARD

Kimmel Orchard and Vineyard is an educational foundation focused on interactive learning. For over 90 years, Kimmel Orchard has educated guests on alternative agriculture. Take a guided hayrack ride through all 98 acres and see over 20 apple varieties and seven different fruits grown. Walk through our Tree Dome Nature Trail and discover native plants and wildlife. Stop and play on the Kimmel Pollinator Playground Educational Park. Visit the historic Apple Barn and see our apple sorting line as well as our apple cider press!



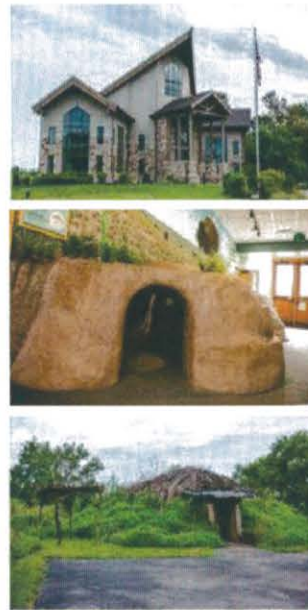
KREGEL WINDMILL MUSEUM

Established over 112 years ago, Kregel Windmill Museum is the only windmill factory museum in the USA. Follow a guided tour that details station-to-station how windmills were made. Experience interactive displays including the effect of wind direction on windmills and how a hand operated pump functions. Watch an original "ELI" windmill operate and pump water. See one of the only 13 original operable factory line shaft power systems in the USA, and learn more about how factories operated during the industrial revolution era.



LEWIS & CLARK INTERPRETIVE CENTER

The Lewis and Clark Center is located on 79 acres where you can walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, over looking the Missouri River. Observe and discover plants and animals on trails through wooded bluffs and grassland prairie. Watch a 30-minute video of the epic journey of Lewis and Clark. Explore several exhibits featuring the 122 new animals and the 178 new plants that Lewis and Clark discovered. Walk aboard a full size replica of the keelboat, play a video game navigating the white pirogue upstream. Interact with displays of prairie dogs, buffalo, grizzly bears, elk fish, and birds. Explore a Native American earth lodge.



KIMMEL HARDING NELSON CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Kimmel Harding Nelson Center for the Arts (KHN) supports established and emerging writers, visual artists and composers from around the world. The Center's unique complex provides working artists an ideal environment for work, reflection and creative growth. Include a visit to KHN in your tour and experience the center's midcentury modern, prairie-style complex that exemplifies graceful living. Discover works by regional artists in the KHN gallery and in our permanent collection.

