

DISCOVERY JOURNAL

*Follow the Trail With Lewis & Clark
and Write About Your Own Discoveries*



DEAR STUDENTS,

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were army officers who set out in 1804 to explore the new American territory of the Louisiana Purchase. In addition to searching for and mapping a possible water route west to the Pacific Ocean, President Thomas Jefferson also asked them to keep records of plants, animals and new people they discovered along the way.

This summer, [your newspaper] is publishing a historical fiction story about Lewis and Clark's trip of 1804-1806. Each chapter of the story, "Here They Come," is told through the eyes of a child who might have seen the famous explorers as they made their way west and back.

Imagine how exciting it must have been for the explorers to discover a new animal, like the prairie dog, or to meet new people - nearly all of whom were Indians. Luckily for us, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark kept wonderful journals describing all of these encounters in great detail, even drawing pictures to share what they were seeing.

This summer we're certain you'll be making discoveries of your own. Trips out of town, or just around the block, can lead to encounters with plants, animals and people you've likely never met before. This journal was created for you to write about these discoveries.

Lewis and Clark, and some of their men, filled many journals with notes of their discoveries. Of course, their trip took 28 months. In Lewis' and Clark's unedited journals, the explorers weren't worried about spelling, just getting their thoughts onto the page.

When the men of the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis in 1806, they were heroes. At [your newspaper], we think kids who read the newspaper are pretty awesome too!



[your logo]

MERIWETHER LEWIS & WILLIAM CLARK



Meriwether Lewis was born August 14, 1774, in what is now the state of Virginia. Early in life he worked as a farmer, but did not like that job. He then joined the army where he met William Clark.

In 1801, Meriwether Lewis was asked to be the personal secretary to President Thomas Jefferson. When Meriwether Lewis was the presidential secretary, only he and the president actually lived in the White House.

While Lewis was working at the White House, President Jefferson asked him to lead the expedition that would explore the Louisiana Territory.

Meriwether Lewis agreed to head the expedition but requested that his old army commander, William Clark, be appointed to go with him on the journey.

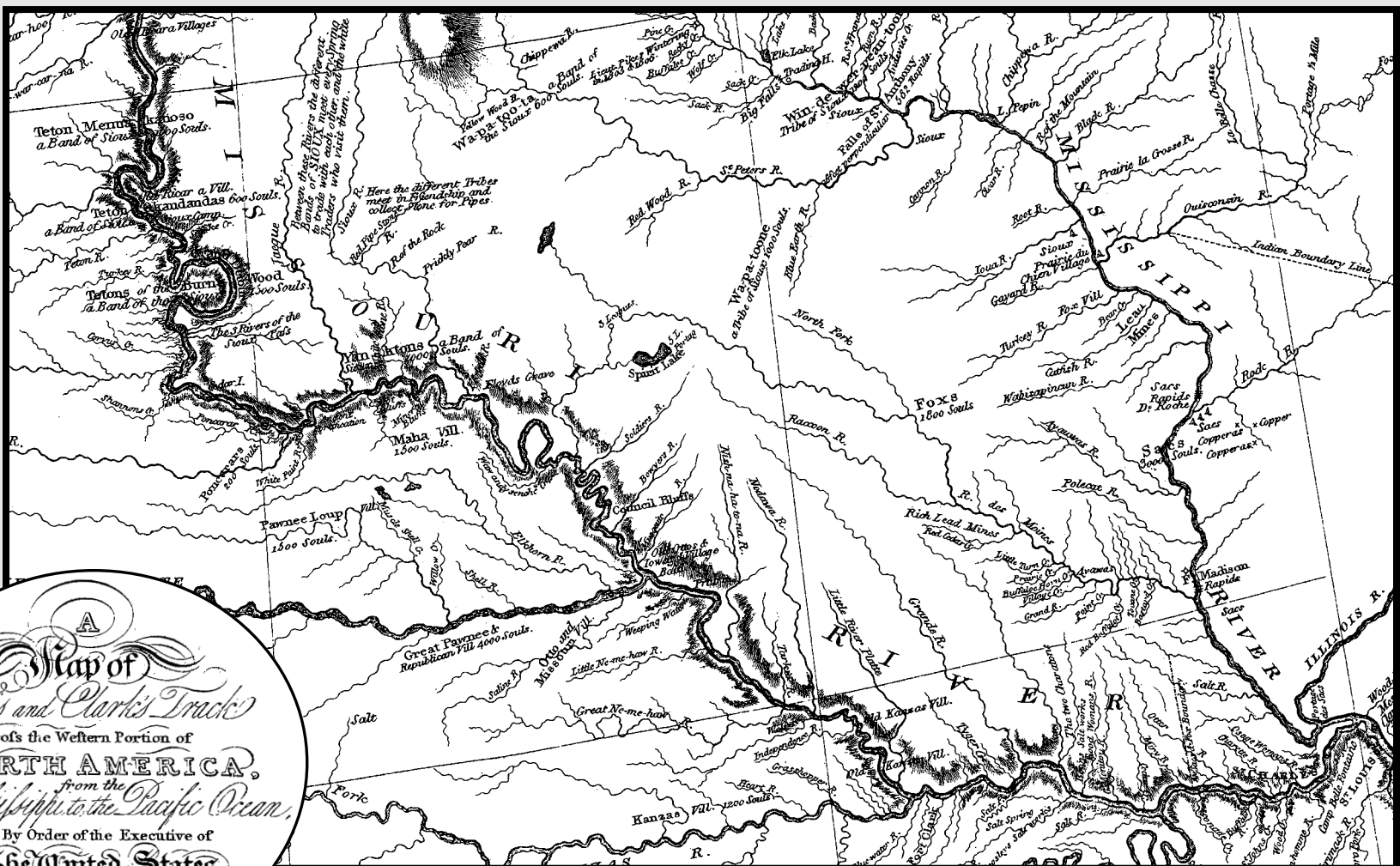
Meriwether Lewis was a brilliant leader on the expedition. Unfortunately, in 1809, just three years after the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis, Meriwether Lewis was dead.



William Clark was born in Virginia in 1770. His older brother, George Rogers Clark, was a hero in the Revolutionary War. Not long after that war ended, the Clark family moved to Kentucky where William grew to manhood.

While still a young man, William Clark joined the army where he became a rifle marksman. During this time, Clark commanded a young soldier named Meriwether Lewis and the two became good friends. Later, when Meriwether Lewis invited his old army friend to join him on the exploration of the Louisiana Territory, William Clark was eager to go.

After the Corps of Discovery returned from its journey, Captain Clark married Julia Hancock. When their first son was born, William Clark named the new baby Meriwether Lewis Clark. Captain Clark served in many government posts before he died on September 1, 1838.



CHAPTER ONE

MAY 14, 1804

“ All preparations being completed, we left our camp on May 14, 1804 ... not being able to sail before 4 p.m., we did not make more than four miles, and camped on the first island, opposite a small creek called Cold-water.”
- William Clark

TODAY'S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

(Use this space to write about discoveries you made today, new things, new people, new words or new feelings.)

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS

Captain Meriwether Lewis took his dog, Seaman, on the long expedition West and back.

Lewis purchased Seaman, a Newfoundland, in Pittsburgh while he was waiting for the keelboat to be built for the trip. It's reported he paid \$20, what today might be equivalent to \$1,500.

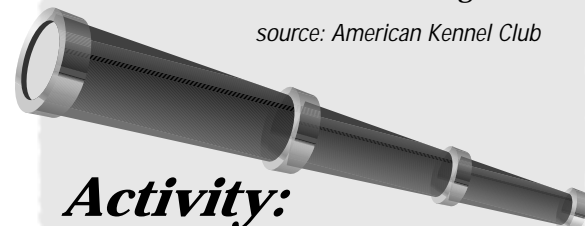
Newfoundlanders are large, *heavy coated* dogs with large heads and muscular builds. This type of dog is easily adapted to land and water, is capable of draft work and possesses natural lifesaving abilities. The Newfoundland's webbed feet, water-resistant coat and rudder-like tail make it an excellent swimmer. The dogs are famous for rescuing drowning people.

The average height for a male Newfoundlander is 28 inches and males typically weigh 130 to 150 pounds.

The origin of the Newfoundland breed isn't clear. Some say it descended from the white Great Pyrenees, dogs brought to the coast of Newfoundland by the Basque fishermen; others believe the breed descended from a French hound; but it's certain the dog originated in Newfoundland and that its ancestors were brought to America by fishermen from the European continent.

According to the American Kennel Club, sweetness of temperament is the hallmark of the Newfoundland breed of dog.

source: American Kennel Club



Activity:

Do you think Captain Lewis picked Seaman because of his breed traits?

What characteristics of this kind of dog would have been beneficial on the trip?

Look up different types of dogs on the internet at www.americankennelclub.com or in an encyclopedia.

What other types of dogs might have worked well on this trip?



PASTE CHAPTER ONE
A LONG JOURNEY BEGINS

CHAPTER TWO

AUGUST 3, 1804

"This morning the Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning formed with the mainsail, in presence of all our party, parade for the occasion. ... This incident just related induced us to give to this place the name of the Council-bluff." - Meriwether Lewis

TODAY'S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

SUPPLIES FOR THE TRIP

The Lewis and Clark Expedition has been called "America's greatest camping trip." And, like anyone who plans a camping trip, Lewis and Clark had to make plans and take along what they would need to eat and use around the camp.

They didn't have a car or camper to take them on their journey, but they did have boats and horses. When the journey up the Missouri River began, the Corps of Discovery had a 55-foot keelboat, two smaller boats called "pirogues," and two horses.

Their camping tools included cloth for boat sails, needles, saws, hatchets, fishing hooks and lines, soap, clothing, blankets, and medicines. Because this would be a hunting trip as well as a camping trip, Lewis and Clark took weapons. These included rifles, knives, powder horns, lead for bullets, and a long air gun mounted to their keelboat.

To help them navigate their way across the country, Lewis and Clark took along instruments that helped them find their way. They had a surveyor's compass, a hand compass, a quadrant, a telescope, three sextants and a chronometer.

Modern campers take money to buy supplies while they are away from home. Lewis and Clark knew they would need supplies along their route. But the people who lived along the Missouri River in 1804 didn't use money. So the men took trade goods - items they could trade to the Indians for supplies the expedition might need. Some of the trade goods they took were mirrors, sewing needles, scissors, sewing thread, colorful ribbons, combs, handkerchiefs, cloth, tobacco, tomahawks, kettles, paint, colored beads and brass thimbles.

While on this great adventure, Lewis and Clark made camp more than 600 times. It truly was America's greatest - and longest - camping trip.



PASTE CHAPTER TWO
COUNCIL BLUFF

CHAPTER THREE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1804

“As we descended from this dome we arrived at a spot, on the gradual descent of the hill, nearly four acres in extent and covered with small holes. These are the residences of a little animal called by the French petit chien (little dog) which sit erect near the mouth and make a whistling noise, but when alarmed take refuge in their holes. In order to bring them out we poured into one of the holes five barrels of water without filling it, but we dislodged and caught the owner.”

– Meriwether Lewis

TODAY’S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

LACROSSE

Early Native Americans, like all peoples in the world, enjoyed fun and games. In many cases, the kind of recreation depended on the location and other characteristics of the individual tribes. Those tribes on the great plains had horses so some of their recreation had to do with horse racing and other games on horseback.

Indians who lived in the eastern parts of what is now the United States enjoyed a game that today is known as lacrosse. This game had several versions, but the one most well known is the version played by tribes of the Iroquois nation. These tribes lived mostly on the eastern side of the Great Lakes and in southeastern Canada.

Eventually, the game was learned by neighboring tribes, and in this way, migrated to other areas of the country.

The game is played with a long stick that is curved at one end with a net attached. Players pass a ball back and forth using only the stick with the net. The ball is tossed from the net, caught by the net and picked up from the ground by the net. No hands are allowed to touch the ball.

Lacrosse is played by teams which try to toss the ball over a “goal line” to score points.

The game requires great skill, athletic ability and stamina. Several early explorers wrote in their journals about the sport. All the journalists expressed great admiration for the athletes who played lacrosse. The writers also mentioned that everyone played a hard and very physical game but everyone played fairly.

In some cases, Indian tribes would compete against each other. Women in each tribe would donate beautiful ornaments such as bracelets, pins and beads. The gifts donated by the women on the losing side would be given to the winning team.



Activity:

The Expedition traveled over 6,000 miles. How would you pack for a journey on which you did not know what lay ahead? Make a list of what you would pack if you were to go on such a journey today.



***PASTE CHAPTER THREE
TO CATCH A PRAIRIE DOG***

CHAPTER FOUR

AUGUST 30, 1804

“We acknowledged their chief, by giving to the grand chief, a flag, a medal, a certificate, and a string of wampum; to which we added a chief’s coat – that is, a richly laced uniform of the United States artillery corps, with a cocked hat and red feather.” – William Clark

TODAY’S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

STRUCK BY THE REE

Struck by the Ree, who would become a principal chief of the Yankton Sioux Indian Tribe, was born in August 1804. Legend has it that he was born the same week that Lewis and Clark passed through his village, and that Captain Lewis wrapped him in an American flag and made him an honorary U.S. citizen. However, Lewis and Clark’s journals don’t mention the event.

Nearly 200 years later, historians continue to dispute details of this important Indian’s life, including his name. On the land treaty of 1858, his was the first of 15 Indian names and was listed as Pa-lane-a-pe-pe or the Man That Was Struck by the Ree. Historical accounts say he earned the latter name, but they don’t agree on how. Many stories say he earned his adult name in combat. In early newspaper accounts, according to published history on South Dakota, he was always referred to as “Old Strike.”

The tribal chieftain promoted peace among his people and the whites and for these efforts he received medals from three U.S. presidents — Franklin Pierce, Ulysses S. Grant and James Garfield. He died July 28, 1888 at the Greenwood Agency. According to the *Yankton Daily Press*, a granite monument was erected at his final resting place and carved in stone are the words: “He was in his day the strongest and most faithful friend of the whites in the Sioux Nation.”



ACTIVITY:

Imagine you are a Native American who must earn your name. Can you think of something you’ve done that might be considered brave or of strong character that would make a good Indian name?

Come up with Indian names for people in your community, state or country who you admire.



***PASTE CHAPTER FOUR
RED, WHITE AND BLUE***



PASTE CHAPTER FIVE
SACAGAWEA

CHAPTER SIX

APRIL 7, 1805

“... but the men are loaded as heavily as their strength will permit, the crossing is really painful. Some are limping with the soreness of their feet; others are scarcely able to stand more than a few minutes from the heat and fatigue. They are all obliged to halt and rest frequently; at almost every stopping-place they fall, and many of them are asleep in an instant ...” – Meriwether Lewis

TODAY’S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY _____

CREATING PICTURES FROM THE PAST



“Lewis and Clark: The Departure from the Wood River Encampment, May 14, 1804”



GARY LUCY



“Lewis and Clark: The Departure from St. Charles, May 21, 1804”

In 1804 there were no cameras to photograph Lewis and Clark setting out on their historic journey west. But thanks to Washington, Mo. artist Gary Lucy, we can easily imagine the scene.

Lucy is a painter and for the last several years, he’s been painting pictures about Lewis and Clark and their Corps of Discovery.

Before he began painting, Lucy did in-depth research on Lewis and Clark. He read the journals and other historic periodicals. Lucy also retraced a portion of the journey down the Missouri River from Yankton, S.D., to St. Charles, Mo., in 1998. During this 500-mile trip, the river was high and it gave him a good

understanding of the trials the expedition experienced.

Lucy has completed nine paintings and will soon begin another illustrating the expedition’s winter at Fort Clatsop at Astoria, Ore., in 1806. When this painting is completed, Lucy will have told the Lewis and Clark success story beginning with their departure from Wood River, Ill., to the Pacific Ocean.

With the celebration of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial beginning at Monticello in January, 2003 and continuing to 2006, the requests for use of Lucy’s Lewis and Clark paintings throughout the country have been numerous. Some of the organizations using

his work include parks in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., Army Corps of Engineers publications and Interpretive Centers from coast to coast, river museums, publishing companies and even the State of Missouri.

Lucy has been painting since 1972. He began painting wildlife, but in 1985, he changed his direction to illustrating our country’s waterways and the role the rivers played in the westward expansion of the United States.

For more information on Gary Lucy’s work on Lewis and Clark, visit his Web site at www.garylucy.com.



PASTE CHAPTER SIX
THE PORTAGE



PASTE CHAPTER SEVEN
TWO FRIENDS



PASTE CHAPTER EIGHT
LET'S FISH!

CHAPTER NINE

OCTOBER 10, 1805

"This branch (of Nez Perce Indians) is called Pawnashte, and is the residence of a chief, who, according to their expression, has more horses than he can count." - William Clark

TODAY'S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

KAY HIVELY

Kay Hively is the author of the story, "Here They Come!" She is a writer and historian who lives in Neosho, a town in southwest Missouri.

Hively has studied Lewis and Clark for many years. She is a big fan of Sacagawea, the young woman who traveled on much of the journey with Lewis and Clark.

In September of 2002, Kay and her husband, Russell, retraced the trail of Lewis and Clark from Missouri to Oregon. They didn't get to go on a boat. They drove their car. Along the way, they visited many museums, monuments and landmarks that helped Hively tell the stories in her new series, "Here They Come!"

Hively has written 13 historical fiction children's serial stories for newspapers. She also writes magazine articles, songs and has three published books. In 2001, one of the songs she wrote for the record, "Two Old Friends," by Merle Haggard and Albert E. Brumley, Jr., was nominated for a Grammy Award.

When Hively began writing her stories for young readers, she asked her friend, Billie Gofourth-Stewart, to illustrate the stories.

Gofourth-Stewart is an artist who also lives in Neosho. She has illustrated four book covers and two juvenile fiction books. Her largest work is a 704-square-foot historical mural in the Newton County Courthouse in Neosho.



AUTHOR — KAY HIVELY



PASTE CHAPTER NINE
BEAUTIFUL HORSES

CHAPTER TEN

JANUARY 5, 1806

“ ... Chaboneau and his wife requested that they might be permitted to accompany us. The poor woman stated very earnestly that she had traveled a great way with us to see the great water, yet she had never been down to the coast, and now that this monstrous fish was also to be seen, it seemed hard that she should be permitted to see neither the ocean nor the whale. So reasonable a request could not be denied ... ”
– Meriwether Lewis

TODAY'S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his haul, rough hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling, –rejoicing, –sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.



PASTE CHAPTER TEN
THE GREAT FISH



PASTE CHAPTER ELEVEN
LEAVING A MARK

CHAPTER TWELVE

SEPTEMBER 23, 1806

“... descended to the Mississippi, and round to St. Louis, where we arrived at twelve o’clock; and having fired a salute, went on shore and received the heartiest and most hospitable welcome from the whole village.”
- William Clark

TODAY’S DATE: _____

YOUR JOURNAL ENTRY

THE END
- OR JUST THE BEGINNING?

Although Chapter 12 is the end of the story, “Here They Come,” there’s much more to learn about Lewis and Clark and their journey that changed America.

Meanwhile, we’ve included some resources below to help you continue your expedition through this exciting history.

Lewis & Clark:
The National Bicentennial Exhibition
 Missouri History Museum
www.mohistory.org

Missouri History Museum
 in Forest Park, St. Louis
 January 14 -September 6, 2004

Academy of Natural Sciences
 of Philadelphia
 November 2004-March 2005

Denver Museum of Nature and Science
 May-September 2005

Oregon Historical Society, Portland
 November 2005-March 2006

National Museum of Natural History,
 Smithsonian Institution
 Washington, D.C.
 May-September 2006

The Lewis & Clark Expedition
Join the Corps of Discovery to Explore
Uncharted Territory
 A Kaleidoscope Kids Book
 By Carol A. Johmann

Lewis and Clark National Historic
Trail Map
 National Park Service
www.nps.gov/lecl
 (402)514-9311

Lewis & Clark: Great Journey West
 National Geographic Movie
 DVD \$19.98 / VHS \$14.95

National Geographic
 Lewis & Clark Interactive Web site
www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark/

PBS Online
 Lewis & Clark: Inside the Corps
www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/inside/



***PASTE CHAPTER TWELVE
HOME AGAIN!***

**DISCOVER HISTORY
AS IT UNFOLDS INSIDE
YOUR NEWSPAPER**

