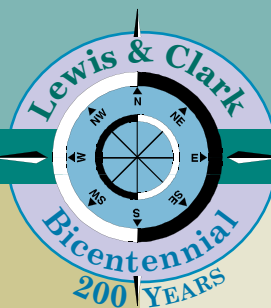


*The* **LEWIS & CLARK**  
**EXPEDITION**  
**A UNIQUELY AMERICAN STORY**



1803-1806

2003-2006



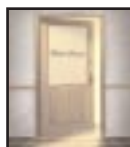
**SUPPORT GUIDE** *Part 2*

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Historical Profile.....	2
Learning Objectives.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Study Sheet for Section 1-Vocabulary:.....	4
Worksheet for Section 1-Vocabulary:.....	5
Study Sheet for Section 2-Timeline:.....	6-7
Worksheet for Section 2-Timeline:.....	8
Study Sheet for Section 3-Geography / Route of Expedition:.....	9
Worksheet for Section 3-Geography / Route of Expedition:.....	10
Study Sheet for Section 4-Q & A:.....	11
Worksheet for Section 4-Q & A:.....	12
Section 5-Discussion Points / Activities.....	13
Section 6-Resources for the Lewis and Clark Expedition.....	14
Section 7-Journal Entries.....	14

*\* Words appearing to be misspelled  
(including punctuation), is in the original  
writing style used in the journals.*



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*\* Words appearing to be misspelled (including punctuation), is in the original writing style used in the journals.*

### **HISTORICAL PROFILE:**

*Great joy in camp we are in viuew of the Ocian, this great Pacific Octean which we been so long anxious to See. and the roeing or noise made by the waves braking on the rocky Shores (as I suppose) may be heard disti[n]etly.*      **William Clark    November 7th, 1805**

The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Uniquely American Story Part 2 illustrates many of the difficulties and triumphs the Corps of Discovery experienced during the second part of their voyage. After surveying the Continental Divide, the Corps faced the most severe terrain along the expedition's route—the Bitterroot Mountains. On September 22, 1805 the Corps emerged from these treacherous mountains in a condition that was described by one as *“More Dead Than Alive”*. Fortunately, the Corps met up with Nez Perce Indian Chief “Twisted Hair” who like many Indian tribes, helped the expedition to discover a river route which eventually lead them to the great river of the west – the Columbia River.

Upon cruising along the swift current of the Columbia River, Lewis and Clark noted the lush vegetation, abundance of salmon and large numbers of Yakima and Wanapam Indians lined along its river banks.

While continuing to overcome great odds, the Corps also rejoiced in great triumphs. On November 7th, 1805 the expedition draws near one of their main objectives and final west bound destination—the Pacific Ocean. Clark joyfully expresses himself at this magnificent site *“Great joy in camp we are in viuew of the Ocian, this great Pacific Octean which we been so long anxious to See”*.

On their return trip home the Corps renewed in confidence, separated themselves into smaller groups. By doing this, the Corps could now explore more thoroughly the Louisiana Territory. Upon successfully achieving the main objectives of the expedition, originally assigned by U.S. President Thomas Jefferson, the Corps of Discovery through much adversity and sacrifice finally arrive home on September 23, 1806 near St. Louis Missouri – after traveling nearly 8,000 miles over a period of 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

*After viewing the program, viewers should understand:*

- *Vocabulary associated with the expedition.*
- *The adversities overcome by the Corp of Discovery members.*
- *How the Corps met the main objectives originally assigned by President Thomas Jefferson.*
- *The purpose, preparations needed and the geographical route of the expedition.*
- *The unique encounters between the Corps of Discovery members and different Indian tribes who occupied areas along the expedition route.*
- *A timeline/chronological sequence of events.*

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*The* \_\_\_\_\_ 1803-1806 \_\_\_\_\_  
**LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION**  
**A UNIQUELY AMERICAN STORY**  
*Bicentennial 2003-2006*

**INTRODUCTION:**

*“The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Uniquely American Story “ introduces viewers to the importance and magnitude of a journey so vital to the early growth and development of the United States. Rich in history and geography, this program will help interested viewers understand the purpose of the expedition and the sacrifices and adversities these courageous explorers encountered. Viewers will be surprised to imagine what its like to enter into a foreign land during a different era when pen and paper were today’s computers; when creatures known as grizzly bears were never known or seen before (except by native American Indians); or how berries were used for medicine.*

*The presenter’s (support) guide serves as a complementary device with the program(s) . The exercises provided in the guide will help to reinforce and further develop a new level of comprehension. Each section of the guide specifically enhances the ability to learn the objectives of the program. We suggests that the exercises be given in the order in which they are presented in this guide since exercises are developed from the previous section. We also suggest that the section study sheets be first so viewers may have the necessary time to review the material presented followed by the section worksheets which will help to measure levels of comprehension.*

*Permission granted to copy and distribute exercises for educational purposes ONLY.*

**STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 1 - VOCABULARY:**

**Bitterroot Mountains:** Considered the most severe part of the expedition, stretching across the northern part of Idaho. The Corps obtained horses from the Shoshoni Indians to help cross this rugged terrain.

**Blackfeet:** Three Algonkin speaking Indian groups who eventually settled in Montana and became famous hunters, trappers and farmers.

**Chief Cameahwait:** Chief of the Shoshoni Indian Tribe who was also Sacagawea's brother. (By trading Shoshoni horses to the Corps he helped the expedition to continue their journey west. With horses the Corps could travel through the treacherous Bitterroot Mountains to the Columbia River which would eventually lead them to the Pacific Ocean.)

**Clark, William:** An ex-Army officer chosen by Lewis to help lead the expedition. Clark's skills included recording maps and navigating boats.

**Columbia River:** The Great River of the west (Columbia River). The headwaters of this river originate in the Canadian Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. It flows 1,240 miles southwest and empties into the Pacific Ocean.

**Confluence:** The point where two rivers join together. i.e. The Missouri River and Yellowstone River.

**Corps of Discovery:** The name given to the 1803-1806 expedition across the Louisiana Territory lead by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark along with about 45 other men.

**Fort Clatsop:** (Named after the Clatsop Indians) The headquarters for the Corps during the winter of 1805. On the south side of the Columbia River in the state of Oregon near the Pacific Ocean.

**Lewis, Meriwether:** Secretary-aide for U.S. President Thomas Jefferson who was chosen by Jefferson to lead an expedition across newly acquired land purchased from France in 1803 known as the Louisiana Territory.

**Pompy's Tower:** A unique rock formation located along the Yellowstone River in Montana named in honor of Sacagawea's son, into which Clark inscribed his own name and the date.

**Nez Perce:** An Indian Tribe who with their Chief "Twisted Hair" helped guide the expedition to the Clearwater River which eventually lead the Corps to the Snake and Columbia Rivers. The Nez Perce also helped the Corps on their return trip back .

**Watkuweis:** A young Nez Perce Indian woman who kept the Corps from harm by informing the Nez Perce Indian Chief, "Twisted Hair" that Europeans helped her in a time of

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### **WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 1 – VOCABULARY:**

Match the vocabulary word to its definition.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Columbia River:**

1) Became the headquarters for the Corps during the winter of 1805 before the expedition's long journey back east. The headquarters was built on the south side of the Columbia River in the state of Oregon near the Pacific Ocean.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Chief Cameahwait:**

2) A young Nez Perce Indian woman who helped the Corps by informing the Nez Perce Indian Chief, "Twisted Hair" that Europeans helped her in a time of need.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Pompy's Tower:**

3) The point where two rivers join together. i.e. The Missouri River and Yellowstone River.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Fort Clatsop:**

4) The Great River of the west. Its headwaters originate in the Canadian Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. It flows 1,240 miles southwest and helped lead the Corps to their final destination – The Pacific Ocean.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Watkuweis:**

5) Chosen by U.S. President Thomas Jefferson to lead an expedition across newly acquired land purchased from France in 1803 known as the Louisiana Territory.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Blackfeet:**

6) Shoshoni Indian Chief who was also Sacagawea's brother. By trading Shoshoni horses to the Corps he helped the expedition to continue their journey west.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Confluence:**

7) An Indian tribe who tried to steal guns and horses from Lewis and three other Corps members. During the occurrence two warriors were killed.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Nez Perce:**

8) A unique rock formation named in honor of Sacagawea's son, Clark inscribed his own name and the date into the rock.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Lewis, Meriwether:**

9) A friendly Indian Tribe to the Corps, who with Chief Twisted Hair helped guide the expedition to the Clearwater River which eventually lead them to the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

**STUDY SHEETS FOR SECTION 2- TIMELINE:**

*\* Words appearing to be misspelled (including punctuation), is in the original writing style used in the journals.*

August 31, 1805 -The expedition sets out with a Shoshoni guide called Old Toby, along with 29 horses and a mule.

September 9, 1805 - The expedition camps at present day Missoula, Montana, a spot Lewis and Clark called Travelers Rest to prepare for the mountain crossing.

September 22, 1805 - After nearly starving in the mountains the expedition emerges near present-day Weippe, Idaho.

October 16, 1805 - The expedition reaches the Columbia River.

October 18, 1805 - Clark sees Mount Hood in the distance, named by a British sea captain in 1792, proof that they are near the ocean.

November 7, 1805 - Clark, who believes he can see the ocean writes his most famous journal entry: "Ocian in view! O! the joy." The expedition is actually still 20 miles from the sea. Terrible storms halt the expedition for nearly 3 weeks.

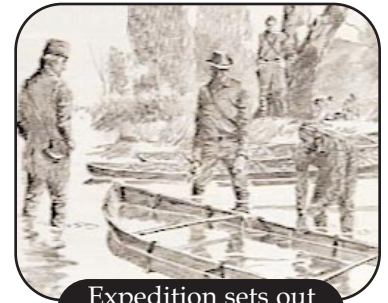
November 24, 1805 - By majority vote the expedition decides to cross to the south side of the Columbia River to build Fort Clatsop their winter quarters along the Pacific Ocean.

January 4, 1806 - President Jefferson welcomes a delegation of Missouri, Oto, Arikara, and Yankton Sioux chiefs who had met with Lewis and Clark more than a year earlier.

March 23, 1806 - Fort Clatsop is presented to the Clatsop Indians, for which it was named, and the expedition begins the journey home.

May - Late June, 1806 - The expedition reaches the Bitterroot mountains, but must wait for the snow to melt before crossing them. During this time the expedition again stays with the Nez Perce, Lewis describes them as "the most hospitable, honest and sincere people that we have met with in our voyage."

July 3, 1806 - Having crossed the Bitterroots again, the expedition breaks into smaller groups in order to explore more of the Louisiana Territory. Clark and his group head down the Yellowstone River, while Lewis takes the shortcut to the Great Falls, and then heads north along the Maris River.



Expedition sets out with Old Toby

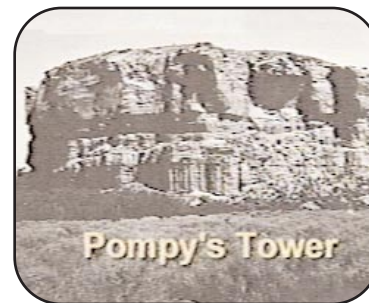


Clark's view of what he believes is the ocean



The crossing of the Bitterroots

July 25, 1806 - Near present-day Billings, Montana, Clark names a sandstone outcropping Pompey's Tower, after Sacagawea's son, nicknamed Little Pomp. On the rock face Clark inscribes his name and the date.



July 26-27, 1806 - While making their way back to the Missouri, Lewis' party encounters eight Blackfeet warriors. They camp together, but the morning of the 27th the party catches the blackfeet attempting to steal their horses and guns. During a fight two of the Blackfeet were killed.

August 12, 1806 - After separating at Traveler's Rest all of the parties are again reunited downstream at the confluence of the Missouri & Yellowstone River.

August 14, 1806 - The expedition returns to the Mandan Village. Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and Jean Baptiste stay, while John Colter is granted permission to return to the Yellowstone to trap beaver.



The Corps says farewell to Charbonneau, Sacagawea and Jean Baptiste

September, 1806 - With the current of the Missouri behind them, they are able to cover over 70 miles per day. The expedition also begins meeting boats of American traders heading upriver.

September 23, 1806 - Lewis and Clark reach St. Louis.  
Fall, 1806 - Lewis and Clark are treated as national heroes. They return to Washington, D.C. The men receive double pay and 320 acres of land as reward, the captains get 1,600 acres. Lewis is named governor of the Louisiana Territory, Clark is made Indian agent for the West.



Arrival in St. Louis

October 11, 1809 - On his way to Washington D.C. Lewis is believed to have committed suicide at Grinders Stand, an inn south of Nashville.

December 20, 1812 - Sacagawea dies at Fort Manuel. Clark, who is in St. Louis, assumes custody of Jean Baptiste, as well as her daughter, Lisette.

September 1, 1838 - William Clark dies at the home of his eldest son, Meriwether Lewis Clark. William Clark had married Julia "Judith" Hancock for whom he had named a river while on the expedition.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

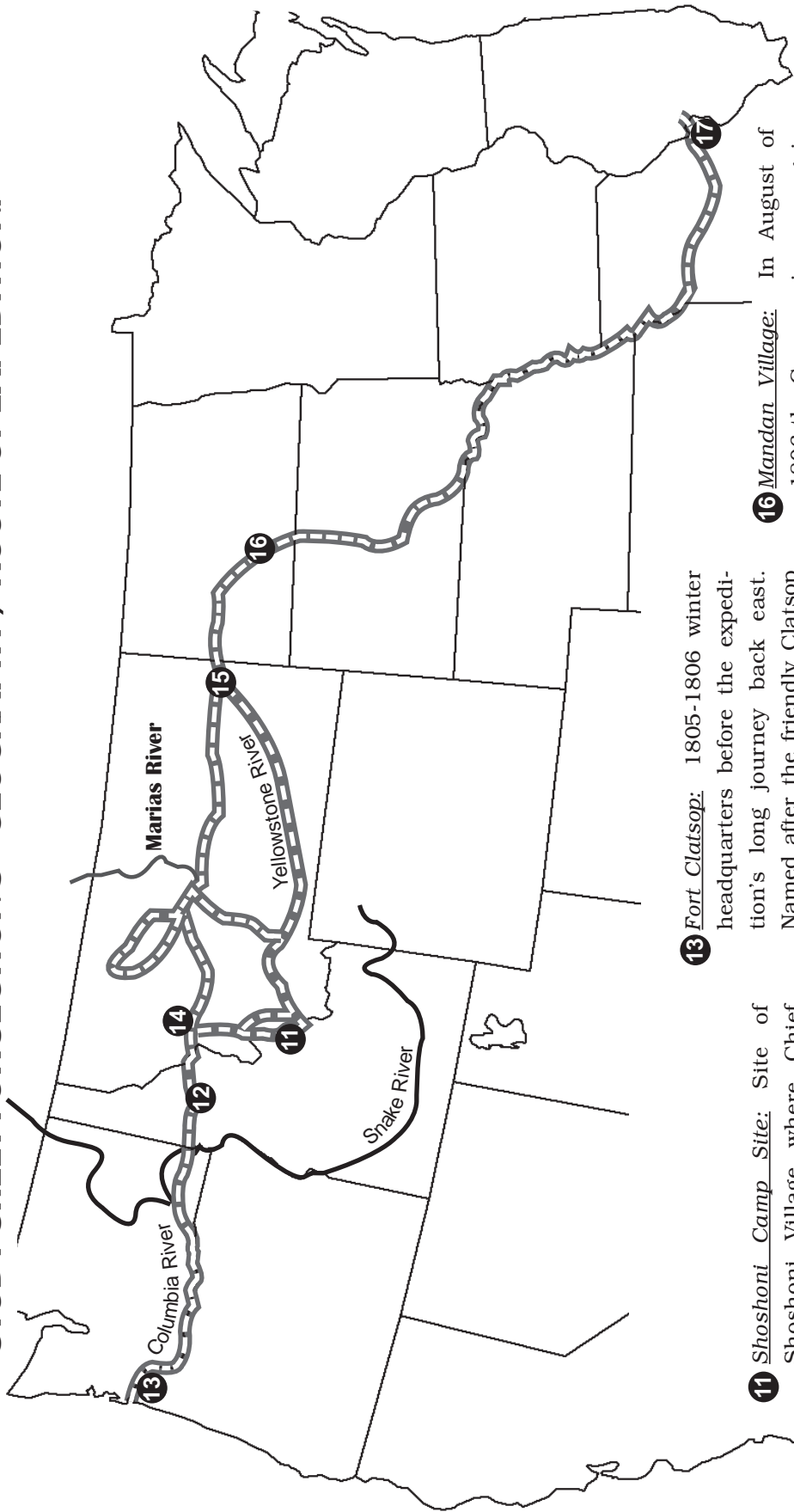
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 2 - TIMELINE:****Fill in the Blank**

- 1) *August 31, 1805* - The expedition sets out with a Shoshoni guide called \_\_\_\_\_, along with 29 horses and a mule.
- 2) *October 16, 1805* - The expedition reaches the great river of the west \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) *November 24, 1805* - By majority vote the expedition decides to cross onto the south side of the Columbia River to build \_\_\_\_\_ their winter quarters near the Pacific Ocean.
- 4) *March 23, 1806* - Fort Clatsop is presented to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) *July 3, 1806* - After crossing the \_\_\_\_\_ again, the expedition breaks into smaller groups in order to explore more of the Louisiana Territory.
- 6) *July 25, 1806* - Clark names a rock formation \_\_\_\_\_, after Sacagawea's son.
- 7) *July 26-27, 1806* - \_\_\_\_\_ warriors attempt to steal guns and horses from Lewis and three other Corps members.
- 8) *August 12, 1806* - After separating at Traveler's Rest all of the parties are again reunited downstream at the confluence of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- 9) *August 14, 1806* - The expedition returns to the \_\_\_\_\_ village.
- 10) *September 23, 1806* - After two and a half years of traveling through the wilderness, the Corps of Discovery finally returns home near \_\_\_\_\_ greeted by celebration & cheer.

ANSWERS:  
 (1) Old Toby; (2) Columbia River; (3) Fort Clatsop; (4) Clatsop Indians; (5) Bitterroots;  
 (6) Pompey's Tower; (7) Blackteet; (8) Missouri & Yellowstone River; (9) Mandan; (10) St. Louis

**STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 3 – GEOGRAPHY / ROUTE OF EXPEDITION:**



**11** Shoshoni Camp Site: Site of Shoshoni Village where Chief Cameahwait trades horses to Lewis & Clark so they may cross the Bitterroot Mountains.

**12** Nez Perce Village: After nearly starving while crossing the Bitterroot Mountains the Expedition encounters the friendly hospitality of the Nez Perce.

**13** Fort Clatsop: 1805-1806 winter headquarters before the expedition's long journey back east. Named after the friendly Clatsop Indian tribe.

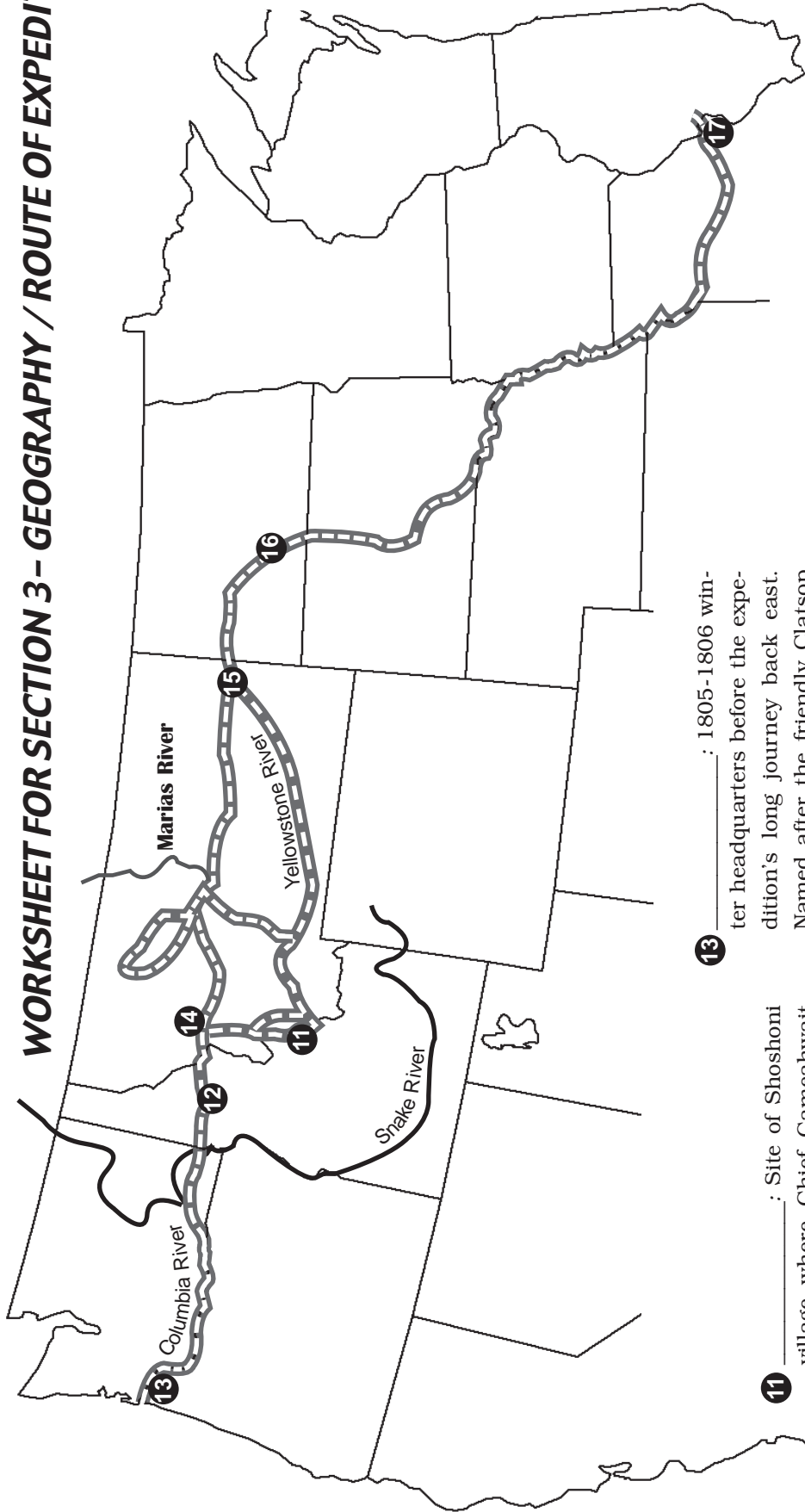
**14** Travelers Rest: On the return trip the expedition separated into two parties to explore the Louisiana Territory more thoroughly.

**15** Confluence: After separating into two groups heading east bound the Corps reunite at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

**16** Mandan Village: In August of 1806 the Corps arrive once again at the Mandan Village a famous trading outpost. Here they say goodbye to Sacagawea, her husband and son.

**17** St. Louis: On Sept. 23, 1806 after traveling 8,000 miles in 2 years, 4 months and 10 days the Corps of Discovery's arrival back in St. Louis is sparked by celebration and cheer.

**WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 3 – GEOGRAPHY / ROUTE OF EXPEDITION:**



**11** \_\_\_\_\_: Site of Shoshoni village where Chief Cameahwait trades horses to Lewis & Clark so they may cross the Bitterroot Mountains.

**12** \_\_\_\_\_: After nearly starving while crossing the Bitterroot Mountains the Expedition encounters the friendly hospitality of the Nez Perce.

**13** \_\_\_\_\_: 1805-1806 winter headquarters before the expedition's long journey back east. Named after the friendly Clatsop Indian tribe.

**14** \_\_\_\_\_: On the return trip the expedition separated into two parties to explore the Louisiana Territory more thoroughly.

**15** \_\_\_\_\_: After separating into two groups heading east bound the Corps reunite at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

**16** \_\_\_\_\_: In August of 1806 the Corps arrive once again at this famous Indian village and trading outpost. Here they say goodbye to Sacagawea, her husband and son.

**17** \_\_\_\_\_: On Sept. 23, 1806 after traveling 8,000 miles in 2 years, 4 months and 10 days the Corps of Discovery arrive home sparked by celebration and cheer.

Name the area along the expedition trail on the solid black line.

## **STUDY SHEET FOR SECTION 4- Q & A:**

**Q) 1.** After 11 difficult days while traveling through the Bitterroot Mountains the Corps of Discovery was met by an Indian group who had never before seen Europeans or Americans. Who was this Indian tribe and who were “Watkuweis” and “Twisted Hair”? Briefly describe how this encounter developed between the Indian group and the Corps of Discovery ?

**A)** The Indian group who met the Corps after their difficult journey through the Bitterroot Mountains became known as the “Nez Perce”. “Watkuweis” was an Indian woman who like “Sacagawea” was traded from tribe to tribe but was eventually helped by Europeans in Canada. After telling her story to Nez Perce Indian Chief, “Twisted Hair” he decided to help guide the Corps to the Clearwater River which would eventually lead them toward the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

**Q) 2.** After traveling along the Snake and Columbia Rivers the Expedition finally met its west bound destination. However Captains Lewis and Clark were disappointed upon their arrival. Where was their final west bound destination and why were Lewis and Clark disappointed?

**A)** The Pacific Ocean, “Pacific” meaning “peaceful”, was their final west bound destination. Lewis and Clark were disappointed upon their arrival because they found no ships or trading posts along the ocean which would allow the Corps to buy supplies for their return trip home. Ships would also allow Lewis and Clark to assign some men to travel back east by ship so the information gathered throughout the expedition would survive if something were to happen to the rest of the Corps during their return voyage home.

**Q) 3.** On their return journey home, at a place called “Travelers Rest”, the Corps made an extraordinary decision. What decision was made? Why did the Corps members do it? What made this decision so extraordinary? EXTRA CREDIT: What was the result of this decision?

**A)** The Corps members decided to split into separate groups in order to explore more of the Louisiana Territory. The reason this decision was so extraordinary was because hundreds of miles of known and unknown wilderness would exist between the separated groups.

EXTRA CREDIT: The result of the decision meant Captain Lewis would take a short cut to Great Falls and then with three men explore the far north border of the Louisiana Purchase along the Marias River. Captain Clark and the rest of the party would return to Beaverhead River where they would pick up their boats. Most of that group would then proceed down the Beaverhead River while Clark and a smaller group would explore the Yellowstone River. All the groups would later meet at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

**Q) 4.** After the Corps decided to separate into smaller groups, the group lead by Lewis while exploring the Marias River encountered a dangerous incident. Briefly describe what incident Lewis and three of the other men experienced?

**A)** While sleeping during the middle of the night, Blackfeet warriors whom Lewis and three other Corps members had presumably befriended, attempted to steal guns and horses from the Corps. After being awakened, a fight broke out and two Blackfeet warriors were killed.

**Q) 5.** When the Corps of Discovery reunited at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers it took them only two days to reach their next east bound destination where they said goodbye to three of their fellow comrades. What was their next east bound destination and to who did they say goodbye?

**A)** Their next east bound destination was the Mandan Village where they said goodbye to Sacagawea, her husband Toussaint Charbonneau, and their son Jean Baptiste.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**WORKSHEET FOR SECTION 4- Q & A:**

**Q) 1.** After 11 difficult days while traveling through the Bitterroot Mountains the Corps of Discovery was met by an Indian group who had never before seen Europeans or Americans. Who was this Indian tribe and who were “Watkuweis” and “Twisted Hair”? Briefly describe how this encounter developed between the Indian group and the Corps of Discovery ?

**A)**

**Q) 2.** After boating along the Snake and Columbia Rivers the Expedition finally met its final west bound destination. However Captains Lewis and Clark were disappointed upon their arrival. Where was their west bound destination and why were Lewis and Clark disappointed?

**A)**

**Q) 3.** On their return journey home, at a place called “Travelers Rest”, the Corps made an extraordinary decision. What decision was made? Why did the Corps members do it? What made this decision so extraordinary? EXTRA CREDIT: What was the result of this decision?

**A)**

EXTRA CREDIT:

**Q) 4.** After the Corps decided to separate into smaller groups, the group lead by Lewis while exploring the Marias River encountered a dangerous incident. Briefly describe what incident Lewis and three of the other men experienced?

**A)**

**Q) 5.** When the Corps of Discovery reunited at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers it took them only two days to reach their next east bound destination where they said goodbye to three of their fellow comrades. What was their next east bound destination and to who did they say goodbye?

**A)**

## ***SECTION 5- DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES***

1) If possible visit some locations along the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition as discussed in the video or as indicated on the map in Section 3 of the support guide.

2) The Missouri, Columbia, Snake, Yellowstone and Clearwater Rivers were five main rivers used during the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Discuss or research the nature of rivers including its ecological, geological and historical developments. For example; river currents, pollution, fish and animal species, dams, cities built along rivers, volcanoes etc. Then discuss or research how these developments have changed a river from its original state to its present-day condition.

3) On their return trip home, the Corps of Discovery retraced some of their west bound route while traveling back east. If possible begin a trip ( family vacation, school field trip, etc.) to a place you have never been before and, like Lewis and Clark, document your trip with maps, journals, articles native to the area, etc. On your return trip home retrace the same route to discover the accuracy of your documentation.

4) The Corps of Discovery encountered many different Indian cultures. Discuss or research these different cultures and present the information to your class. Create posters, use the computer, do a slide presentation, design a clay model of Fort Clatsop, illustrate the different tools, hunting and building techniques, explain their relations to the Corps of Discovery, other Europeans, and among different Indian tribes etc.

5) Throughout the Lewis and Clark Expedition many small steps were taken (or adversities overcome) to help them achieve a larger goal. For example: after crossing the Continental Divide they needed to find the Shoshoni Village so they could then trade for horses which would help them through the treacherous Bitterroot Mountains; After the Bitterroot Mountains they met Nez Perce Chief "Twisted Hair" who guided them to the Clearwater River; The Clearwater River eventually lead them to the Snake and Columbia Rivers; These rivers allowed them to achieve their final west bound destination and larger goal – the Pacific Ocean.

SUMMARY: Small Steps after crossing the Continental Divide to achieve a larger goal:

A) Find Shoshoni Village = B) Trade for horses to = C) Help travel through the tough terrain of the Bitterroot Mountains = D) Meet "Twisted Hair" who = E) Guided them to the Clearwater River which = F) Lead them to the Snake and Columbia Rivers= LARGER GOAL: Pacific Ocean

Discuss other junctures of the Expedition when small steps were taken to achieve a larger goal. Perhaps on paper or in discussion describe a time in your own life when as a part of a team or as an individual you had to take small steps to achieve a larger goal.

6) Upon their arrival home the Corps of Discovery received a hero's welcome. Discuss other times in U.S. history when people after completing their mission, returned home to the United States greeted by great celebration and cheer.

## SECTION 6– Resources for the Lewis and Clark Expedition

<http://www.nps.gov/lecl>

<http://www.lewisandclarktrail.cjb.net/>

<http://www.lewisandclark.org/>

[http://www.gorp.com/gorp/resource/US\\_TRAIL/LEWIS&CL.HTM](http://www.gorp.com/gorp/resource/US_TRAIL/LEWIS&CL.HTM)

<http://www.lcarchive.org/index.html>

## SECTION 7–Journal Entries

*\* Words appearing to be misspelled (including punctuation), is in the original writing style used in the journals.*

January 01, 1806

Patrick Gass

The year commenced with a wet day; but the weather still continues warm; and the ticks, flies and other insects are in abundance, which appears to us very extraordinary at this season of the year, in a latitude so far north. ... We gave our Fortification the name of Fort Clatsop.

January 03, 1806

William Clark (*Referring to the dog meat bought from the Columbia River Region Indians*) as for my own part I have not become reconciled to the taste of this animal as yet.

March 20, 1806

Joseph Whitehouse

A Rainey wet day. We are now waiting for fair weather in Order to make a Start to the United States. The party has killed 155 Elk & 20 Deer since we came to this place. The party has now among them 338 pair of good moccasins. The most of them are strong & made out of Elk skins.

May 07, 1806

Patrick Gass

All the Indians from the Rocky Mountains to the falls of Columbia are an honest, ingenuous, and well-disposed people . . .

August 17, 1806

William Clark (*goodbye too Sacagawea, her husband Toussaint Charbonneau, and their son Jean Baptiste*) Settled with Touissant Chabono for his services as an enterpreter the price of a horse and Lodge purchased of him for public Service in all amounting to 500\$ 33 1/3 cents. we also took our leave of T. Chabono, his Snake Indian wife and their child [son] who had accompanied us on our rout to the pacific ocean in the capacity of interpreter and interprete[s]s.

September 23, 1806

Patrick Gass (*Upon arriving near St. Louis*)

we arrived on the 23rd and were received with great kindness and marks of friendship by the inhabitants, after an absence of two years, four months and ten days.

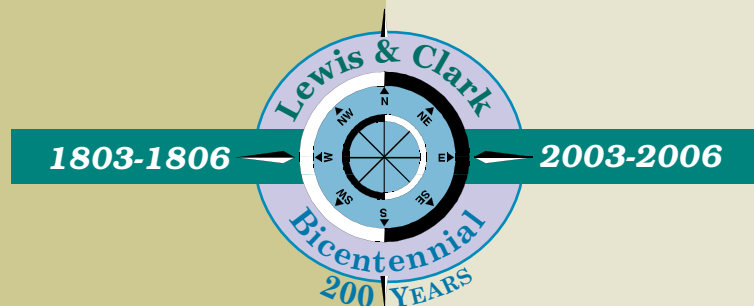
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