A GUIDE TO VISITING THE LANDS OF MANY NATIONS
& to the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.org
1-888-999-1803

The National Council of the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial is supported by a leadership grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.
WELCOME TO INDIAN COUNTRY!

INFORMATION: THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

ENJOY THE WEALTH OF EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WE HAVE TO OFFER. DO YOU KNOW HOW IMPORTANT SALMON IS TO NORTHWEST TRIBES? HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT TRIBAL EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE BUFFALO TO THE PLAINS? HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN A TOUR OF A RESERVATION OR A TRIBAL COLLEGE? VISIT OUR MUSEUMS, HISTORIC SITES, RANCHES, COLLEGES AND CASINOS. ATTEND A Powwow, BUY BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART, HIKE, CAMP, FISH, DINE, SHOP AND MUCH, MUCH MORE.

WE HAVE A LOT TO SHOW YOU. WELCOME TO OUR HOMELANDS.

WHAT’S IMPORTANT TO KNOW ABOUT AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLE TODAY?

We Are Still Here
We are the physical manifestation of the dreams and prayers of our ancestors. This connection is alive and strong, and it is the foundation of our existence today and for the future.

But not every tribe is the same, and there is no such thing as a “typical” tribe. We have different languages, songs and traditions. We even have different governments and histories. In fact, the Circle of Tribal Advisors consists of 40 contemporary tribes that represent most of the 100+ Indian nations whose homelands Lewis & Clark journeyed through.

Today, after all that has happened in American history, we are still here.

Unsettling the West
By the time the Corps of Discovery came into contact with indigenous peoples, many tribes had experienced the consequences of contact. Smallpox, typhoid, influenza and measles wiped out hundreds of thousands of Native people. Later, conflicts with Euro-Americans grew more intense and more frequent as encroachment upon tribal lands and our resources increased or promises made were not kept.

In the face of enormous challenge and hardship we have survived. We are remarkable nations and we have remarkable stories to tell.

Cradle of Our Existence
There are thousands of tribal cultural resource areas, burial grounds and sacred sites along the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail. They are connections to our history, messages from our ancestors, treasures for our future and the cradle of our existence.

The destruction, desecration, excavation, looting, vandalism and theft of these cultural resource areas, archaeological sites, burial grounds and sacred sites are a national disgrace. To us, these are irreparable losses of irreplaceable resources. Our sacred places are monuments. And like the monuments of all great nations, they deserve respect.

Language of the Earth
Our Native languages directly reflect the intimate knowledge of the ecosystems that have sustained us for millennia. But throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States Government implemented aggressive policies to eradicate our languages and cultural practices in efforts to “civilize” and assimilate tribal people. In the few generations since, tribes nationwide have struggled to keep ancient languages alive.

Language preservation and revitalization efforts are urgent races against time. Many tribes have language instruction and preservation programs. Today, tribal languages – and the indigenous ecosystems from which they came – are severely endangered, and we are working to save them.
TAKEING CARE OF THE GIFTS

Land and Water

Native lives and cultures are inextricably connected to the land, water and sky, and our ancestral union with them. The Creator bestowed these gifts upon us and we have the responsibility to ensure that they are protected. We come from these lands. Our children and seven generations to come will inherit healthy ecosystems and abundant natural resources if we make intelligent decisions today.

Bison and Salmon

The bison of the Plains and the salmon of the Northwest are sacred. They are the Creator’s great gifts – the wellspring of many tribes’ spiritual, economic and social lives. At the time of Lewis & Clark, and before the Columbia River was dammed, the salmon runs were a wonder of nature. Now, just 200 years later, some species of salmon recorded by Lewis & Clark are extinct; others are severely endangered. Salmon remains a dietary staple and the center of ceremonial life for Northwest tribes, who are working hard to bring back and protect the salmon.

The bison was nearly exterminated through indiscriminate slaughter during America’s westward expansion. Tribes are taking responsibility to bring back the bison and to reaffirm our relationship with this magnificent creature.

We Will Always Be Here

We are proud peoples. We are proud of our traditions, languages, arts and histories. We are proud of our achievements and contributions to American society, including those to the Lewis & Clark Expedition. We are part of this great American landscape. We come from these lands, and we will always be here.

CELEBRATION OR COMMEMORATION?

While the 28-month long, 7,000 mile journey of the Lewis & Clark Expedition increased America’s knowledge of the West and set the stage for expansion and migration that would soon follow, it was the beginning of irrevocable and devastating changes for Native people. Thus, the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial is not a celebration for American Indians.

To us, the bicentennial is a time to commemorate the expedition’s achievements, but more importantly, it is a time to honor and remember our ancestors and their contributions to the expedition’s success. It is an opportunity to examine events of the past 200 years and to plan for the well being of future generations.
ARE YOU WELCOME TO VISIT TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AND RESERVATIONS?

Absolutely! We have been welcoming visitors – Indian and non-Indian – to our communities since the beginning of time. When visiting, please treat our home as you would anyone else’s – with respect for property, privacy and traditions. Here are a few suggestions to help you navigate.

• Not all ceremonies and performances are open to the general public. Public events will be announced.
• Observe ceremonies and performances respectfully.
• Ask permission before taking photographs or making recordings or sketches.
• Supervise your children at all times.
• Observe signs and stay in designated areas.
• Homes are private. Enter only when invited.
• Leave undisturbed any objects or artifacts, including fossils, that you may find on the ground.
• Alcohol, weapons and drugs are prohibited at tribal events.
• Obey all posted rules and laws.
• When uncertain, simply ask!

It’s common sense, really. So enjoy your visit, and come back again and again.

IS IT INDIAN-MADE?

As you visit tribal communities you’ll see an amazing array of traditional and contemporary art – from painting and sculpture to beautiful textiles, beadwork, jewelry, quillwork, quilts and more. Our arts are distinct, and our artists are respected and valued.

If you would like to purchase a work of art, please observe the following suggestions to ensure that what you’re about to purchase is authentically produced by American Indian artists.

• Buy only from reputable sources and places.
• Know what you are buying.
• Ask for documentation such as a receipt that describes what you’ve purchased and identifies the artist.
• Whenever possible, buy directly from the artist.

• Know the artist’s name and tribal affiliation, and be sure each piece is signed or hallmarked (a logo or symbol that represents that specific artist). This is recommended for insurance purposes and will help document your trip and/or collection.
• Not all artists will bargain over price. This is a case-by-case situation.

If artworks are marketed as “American Indian,” they must be made by an enrolled member of a federally or state recognized tribe. If not, it is a violation of the federal Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, which was enacted to curtail exploitation of tribal artists and art forms.

For more information, please contact the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB), Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, at (202) 208-3773 or visit www.doigoviacb

DO ALL TRIBES OPERATE CASINOS?

There are 562 federally recognized tribes in the United States today. Of these, two in five tribes have gaming operations. To learn more about tribal casinos, visit the National Indian Gaming Association’s website at www.indiagaming.org. You’ll discover that tribal casinos are just as diverse and different from one another as the tribes themselves.

In most cases, casinos help tribes rise above the economic poverty many of our communities have known for generations. They provide jobs and services that oftentimes are rare in tribal communities. Revenues generated by casinos are dedicated to improving tribal education, health care, housing, natural and cultural resources, language, culture, infrastructure and government.

Local, non-tribal communities benefit, too, in the form of jobs, financial support for essential governmental services and charitable contributions to schools, libraries and other non-profit organizations.
THE LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

Today, the 1804-1806 route of the Lewis & Clark Expedition is known as the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail and is part of America’s National Trails System. Managed by the National Park Service, the trail follows the Corps of Discovery’s route as closely as possible. It is approximately 3,700 miles long. It begins near Wood River, Illinois, and passes through 10 other states—Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

You can follow this historic trail today. Many of the landscapes Lewis & Clark saw are the same, and some of the campsites still exist. You also have the unique opportunity to learn about and visit many of the 100+ tribal groups whose homelands Lewis & Clark passed through. Follow the trail and relive this epic journey, and visit the tribes who welcomed, aided and occasionally opposed the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

For more information about the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, visit www.nps.gov/led.

OUR PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE

At the time of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, American Indian reservations did not exist. The United States consisted of fifteen states in 1804 and seventeen when the expedition ended in 1806. Tribal groups outside the boundaries of those states still inhabited huge swaths of land that covered millions and millions of acres. Sometimes these groups and lands overlapped. Boundaries were not fixed. In fact, some boundaries were fluid and inspired both cooperation and conflict amongst tribes at varying times.

During their journey, Lewis & Clark were informed of or encountered 100+ tribes. The map above reflects the traditional homelands of many of these tribes. Today, some tribes still live in their traditional areas but on reservations or in tribal communities (i.e. tribes without reserved lands). Other tribes may be found in different parts of the country entirely from their aboriginal homelands. To this day tribes still consider their traditional territories to be their homelands.

The national map on pages 6 & 7 show locations of today’s reservations and tribal communities. Compare the two maps as you travel along the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail and throughout Indian Country. Be aware that every landscape you experience continues to be an ancestral homeland.

CORPS OF DISCOVERY II
Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future
A traveling exhibition organized by the National Park Service

Corps of Discovery II 200 Years to the Future is a mobile educational experience. Between now and September 2006, Corps II travels to urban areas, reservations, small towns and communities all across the country—from Virginia to Oregon and ending in St. Louis in 2006.

Organized by the National Park Service, Corps II links millions of Americans to the Lewis & Clark Expedition. The stories of the nation come together with many voices that share the history and the contemporary effects of the expedition and the American Indian nations that they encountered. Corps II includes two interpretive tents: one with exhibits and the other a performance tent known as the Tent of Many Voices. The Tent of Many Voices features live demonstrations and performances, lectures, story telling, cultural and video presentations as well as interactive educational opportunities.

For a complete listing of venues and related events, visit Corps II at www.nps.gov/led.
VISIT MANY NATIONS

As you travel the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, you’ll encounter the Lands of Many Nations. This list of tribal tourism attractions, events and amenities provides information to make your visit a memorable one. We hope you will visit again and again.

All tribes are listed east to west – based on their proximity to the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail. Native-owned convenience stores, gas stations, hotels, motels, restaurants, information centers, gift shops, smoke shops, etc. can be found in nearly all tribal communities. We welcome your patronage. Your dollars can help make our communities economically strong.

Under Other Attractions, we’ve included places you can learn more about our cultures and history or see exceptional collections that highlight traditional and contemporary artistic achievements of Native people.

Of the 34 tribal colleges nationwide, several are along the Lewis & Clark Trail. Tribal colleges often have events open to the public. Some even have new cultural centers or bookstores where arts & crafts and music can be purchased. Be sure to explore the websites of these.

There are many powwows, community celebrations and events throughout the year. The following listing provides a sampling from tribes on or near the Trail. For a complete list, contact the individual tribes. Except where indicated, all events are annual. American Indian vendors can be found at nearly all public events.

MAP KEY

Leaving the East Virginia & Ohio

- Outgoing, 1804-1805
- Returning, 1806
- Reservations/Communities

Leaving the East

Virginia & Ohio

- Along the Lower Missouri
  - Oklahoma, Nebraska & Kansas
- On the Upper Missouri
  - North Dakota & South Dakota
- Across the Mountains
  - Idaho, Montana & Wyoming
- Down the Columbia
  - to the “Okan”
  - Washington & Oregon

Sites of the three National Signature Events hosted by tribes. See page 23.
## Attractions

**OKLAHOMA**
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
- Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
- Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
- Osage Nation of Oklahoma
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
- Potawatomi Tribe

**KANSAS**
- Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
- Otoe-Missouria Tribe
- Wyandotte Tribe
- Ottawa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
- Omaha Tribe

**NEBRASKA**
- Goshen Tribe of Nebraska & Iowa
- Ponca Tribe

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**Hotel**

**Museum**

**Gift Shop**

**Camping/RV**

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**Along the Lower Missouri**

**OKLAHOMA, KANSAS & NEBRASKA**

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**St. Louis**

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**Kansas City**

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**Sioux City**

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**Omaha**

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**Tulsa**

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**Oklahoma City**

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**Wichita**

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**Des Moines**

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**Davenport, Iowa**

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**Chickasaw National Recreation Area**

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**Oklahoma State Capitol**

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OKLAHOMA

Nearly all of the following present-day Oklahoma tribes lived around the Missouri River region at the time the Corps of Discovery passed through. However, the tribes were removed to Indian Territory not long after their encounter with Lewis & Clark. These tribes are part of the Lower & Clark story.

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
PO. Box 43
Seneca, Missouri 64858
Tel: (913) 795-1927
Web: www.shawnee3hawnee.org
Location: Next to the Missouri/Kansas border, southeast of Joplin

Traditional name: "Shawun", an Algonquin name meaning: "Southerners"

Attractions
Shawnee Indian Mission, a site of the Kansas State Historical Society, a National Historic Landmark, (Tel: (913) 262-0887)

Tribal Events
Eastern Shawnee Powwow, 2nd weekend in September

Amenities
Best Western Inn/Fort Scott, Fort Scott, KS, (Tel: (604) 223-0010)

Ottawa-Missouria Tribe
PO. Box 62
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74561
Tel: (918) 722-4466
Web: www.missouria.com

Location: Northcentral Oklahoma, 16 miles south of Ponca City and 27 miles north of Stillwater

Traditional name: Jweros-Notacho

Tribal Events
Ottawa-Missouria Encampment Powwow, 3rd weekend in July

Gamings
Severn Clarence Casino, (Tel: (580) 297-6206)

Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
PO. Box 50
Kaw City, Oklahoma 74641
Tel: (580) 297-0552
Web: www.pawnee.org

Location: North of Ponca City on Highway 117 at Kaw Lake

Traditional name: Kanza or “The South Wind People”

The Kaw Nation’s traditional homeland includes areas in Kansas where they are re-establishing their presence.

Attractions
Alsehawaha Memorial Heritage Park, 3¾ miles south of Council Grove, KS, (580) 767-5430 or (580) 767-5297
Guardian of the Grove Bronze Statue, Council Grove, KS
Kanza Museum, Kaw City, OK; (Tel: (580) 297-0552)
Includes a gift shop.

Kaw Nation State Historic Site, Council Grove, KS; (Tel: (620) 673-5410

Tribal Events
Wah-Shun-Gah Days & Powwow, Council Grove, KS, 3rd weekend in June
Kaw Nation Annual Powwow, Washunga Bay, OK, 1st weekend in August

Amenities
Kanza Travel Plaza – gas, motel, snack bar, in Council Grove, KS; (Tel: (380) 388-2151

Gamings
Kaw Nation Casino, Newkirk, OK, (Tel: (580) 393-2978

Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
20 White Eagle Drive
Ponca City, Oklahoma 74054
Tel: (918) 792-8104
Web: www.poncaok.com

Location: Northcentral Oklahoma, 5 miles south of Ponca City and 82 miles northwest of Tulsa

Traditional name: Standing Bear Park, Ponca City

Tribal Events
Ponca Powwow, White Eagle Park, last weekend in August
Standing Bear Powwow, 3rd weekend in September

Holiday Celebration, between Christmas and New Year

Gamings
Bluestar Gaming, Tel: (580) 765-0404

Ote-Missouria Tribe
1151 Highway 177
Route 1 Box 82
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74561
Tel: (918) 722-4466
Web: www.missouria.com

Location: Northcentral Oklahoma, 16 miles south of Ponca City and 27 miles north of Stillwater

Traditional name: Jweros-Notacho

Tribal Events
Ote-Missouria Encampment Powwow, 3rd weekend in July

Gamings
Severn Clarence Casino, (Tel: (580) 297-6206)

Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
PO. Box 470
Pawnee, Oklahoma 74580
Tel: (918) 762-3624
Web: www.pawnee3hawnee.org

Location: Northcentral Oklahoma, 50 miles northeast of Tulsa

Gamings
Pawnee Indian Boarding School. Several buildings constructed of native stone block prior to 1930 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic, KS, near the border of central Kansas and Nebraska, (Tel: (785) 381-2355

Pawnee Bill Museum, Pawnee, (Tel: (580) 762-2513

Tribal Events
Pawnee Indian Veterans Homecoming & Powwow, 1st weekend in July
Annual Pawnee Powwow, 1st weekend in August
Annual Pawnee Powwow, 1st weekend in August

Gamings
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-3119
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-4471
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-4479

Tribal Events
Annual Citizen Pawnee Powwow/Reunion, 3rd weekend in October

Gamings
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-3119
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-4471
Windfire Golf Course, (Tel: (580) 275-4479

Delaware Native American Heritage
PO Box 825
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005
Tel: (405) 247-2448
Web: www.delawaretribal.org

Location: 26 miles southwest of Oklahoma City

Traditional name: Lenape

Attractions
Delaware Tribal Museum, Anadarko, (Tel: (405) 247-2448

Gamings
Indium City USA, Anadarko, (Tel: (405) 433-5611 or www.indiancityusa.com.

KANSAS
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
3340 S. Fraser Road
White Cloud, KS 66784
Tel: (785) 935-3258

Location: 3 miles northeast of Great Bend, KS

Gamings
Casino White Cloud, 3.5 miles west of White Cloud, (Tel: (785) 355-3430 or (877) 895-2430

Along the Lower Missouri
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
PO Box 288
Nicollet, Nebraska 68760
Tel (402) 857-3391
Website information: (402) 857-3519
Location: Northeastern Nebraska, near the South Dakota border

Traditional name: “Those who go against the wind”

**Attractions**
- **Northern Ponca Arts & Crafts Shop**, Tel (402) 857-3519
- **Ponca Buffalo herd**, Two locations: 1) the Ponca Community Building complex, and 2) seven miles southeast of Niobrara, Tel (402) 857-3519
- **Ponca Community Building**, listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- **Ponca Earthlodge**, 5 miles southwest of Niobrara at the Ponca Community Grounds, Tel (402) 857-3519
- **Ponca Tribal Museum**, Tel (402) 857-3519

**Annual Events**
- **Annual Powwow**, 3rd weekend in August
- **Veterans Day Powwow**, November annually
- **Ponca Summer Powwow**, mid-June

**Amenities**
- **Veterans Day Powwow**
- **Ponca Prairie Band Powwow Grounds**, located on Highway 75
- **Prairie People’s Park**, located on Highway 75
- **Ponca Earthlodge**, 5 miles southwest of Niobrara at the Ponca Community Grounds, Tel (402) 857-3519

**Map**
- Ponca Reservation

**Contact**
- Tel (402) 857-3391

**Website**
- [www.ponca-tribe.com](http://www.ponca-tribe.com)

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**SACAGAWEA WOMAN OF LEGEND & MYTH**

Sacagawea, a teenaged Indian woman and only female member of the Corps of Discovery, has for generations captured the imagination of a nation. Her role in the expedition has been debated, fictionalized and romanticized. Although popular culture has portrayed her as a guide to the Lewis & Clark Expedition, she pointed out only a few landmarks she recognized as the expedition journeyed through her childhood home in western Montana and eastern Idaho.

Sacagawea contributed to the success of the expedition on numerous occasions. Her most crucial role was played out when she assisted the journey in acquiring much needed horses from her people, the Lemhi Shoshone and their leader Cameahwait, brother to Sacagawea. As the Corps traveled westward, she continued to serve as an “interpreter” where Shoshone captives were living among other tribes.

Sacagawea’s role as symbol of peace or ambassador emerged as the expedition moved west. The captains noted on several occasions that the presence of Sacagawea and her infant son Jean Baptiste was an indication to all tribes that the expedition, though heavily armed, was not at war.

The Chiricahua family travelled with William Clark and a bond of friendship and admiration was established between them. Both Lewis and Clark made note of the teenage woman’s courage, fortitude and resourcefulness. After a sudden squall nearly capsized the white pirogue in 1805, Sacagawea saved its valuable cargo. In recognition of her bravery, the captains named a Montana stream Bird Woman’s River.

Sacagawea was never officially hired by the captains as a paid member of the Lewis & Clark Expedition and therefore did not receive monetary or land payments for her services. However, in August 1806, after bidding farewell to the Chiricahua at the Hidatsa villages in North Dakota, William Clark sent a letter to Toussaint Charbonneau expressing his gratitude for Sacagawea’s contributions, “your woman who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing route to the Pacific Ocean and back deserved a greater reward than we had in our power to give her...”

Today, there are more rivers, parks, statues, women’s and girl’s organizations and other memorials named for Sacagawea than for any other woman in American history. She was a teenager, a wife, a mother, born to the Shoshone, raised by the Hidatsa, immortalized by Lewis and Clark and celebrated by all.
OCETI SAKOWIN

When people hear the words Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota, they think these are the names of the Sioux Nation. But they’re not. Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota are actually the dialectic distinctions between the three major divisions of the Great Sioux Nation. From these three divisions emerge the Seven Council Fires, or the Oceti Sakowin.

I. Eastem-Santee-Dakota:
1. Mdewakanton – Spirit Lake People
2. Wahpekute – Shooters Among the Leaves People
3. Wahpeton – People Dwelling Among the Leaves
4. Sissetowan – Campers Among the Marshes

II. Middle-Yankton-Nakota:
5. Yankton (Hanktonwana) – Campers at the End of the Circle
6. Yanktonai (Hanktonwayne) – Little/Yanktons

III. Western-Teton-Lakota:
7. Tetonwan – People of the Prairie

There are seven subdivisions of the Teton Sioux:
A. Oglala (Scatter Their Own) – Pine Ridge Reservation
B. Sicangu (Burnt Thighs) – Rosebud & Lower Brule Reservation
C. Hunkpapa (Campers at the Entrance of the Circle) – Standing Rock Reservation
D. Miniconjou (Plants by the Water) – Cheyenne River Reservation
E. Sicasapa (Blackfoot) – Cheyenne River Reservation
F. Dohacop (Two Kettles) – Cheyenne River Reservation
G. Itazipco (Sans Arc or No Bows) – Cheyenne River Reservation
ON THE UPPER MISSOURI
South Dakota & North Dakota

Yankton Sioux Tribe
PO Box 248
Mandan, North Dakota 58561
Tel: (605) 876-7001
www.yanktonsiouxtourism.com
Location: Southeast Dakota, on the North Dakota border

Traditional name: Yanktonatonwakota or “The Friendly People”

Attractions
Guided tours of significant tribal landmarks, including the buffalo range, Tel: (605) 887-7671.

The Native American Scenic Byway, a 360-mile driving route that follows the Missouri River from Mandan to Yankton, SD. Tel: (605) 876-7001.

Yankton Sioux Tribe (YST), located in the heart of the Upper Missouri Valley, has a unique perspective on the history and culture of the region. Throughout the summer months, the tribe offers a variety of cultural events and activities, including guided tours, traditional performances, and educational programs.

Visit www.yanktonsiouxtourism.com for current information and upcoming events.

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Yankton Sioux Tribe (YST), located in the heart of the Upper Missouri Valley, has a unique perspective on the history and culture of the region. Throughout the summer months, the tribe offers a variety of cultural events and activities, including guided tours, traditional performances, and educational programs.

Visit www.yanktonsiouxtourism.com for current information and upcoming events.

Yankton Sioux Tribe
PO Box 248
Mandan, North Dakota 58561
Tel: (605) 876-7001
www.yanktonsiouxtourism.com
Location: Southeast Dakota, on the North Dakota border

Traditional name: Yanktonatonwakota or “The Friendly People”

Attractions
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Visit www.yanktonsiouxtourism.com for current information and upcoming events.
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe cont’d

Amenities
The Lodge at Prairie Knights Casino, Fort Yates, ND. Tel: (800) 435-8377 or www.prairienights.com
Prairie Knights Casino Lodging, west of Fort Yates, ND. Tel: (800) 435-8377 or www.prairienights.com
Grand River Casino Lodging, west of Fort Yates, ND. Tel: (800) 435-8377 or www.prairienights.com
Gaming
Prairie Knights Casino & Lodge, Fort Yates, ND. Tel: (800) 426-8277 or www.prairienights.com
Grand River Casino, located west of Mobridge, SD. Tel: (800) 475-3371 or www.grandrivercasino.com

Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation
Fort Berthold Reservation
404 Frontage Road
New Town, ND 58763
Tel: (701) 627-4961
Web: www.mhanation.com
Location: West central North Dakota Radio station: KMHA 91.3 FM

Amenities
Four Bears Lodge, Tel: (800) 294-5454 or (701) 637-4018 or www.foursbearscasino.com
Four Bears RV Park and Campground
Four Bears 24-Hour Convenience Store, Hwy 23, West, New Town
Four Bears Marina, Lake Sakakawe
Pouch Bay Recreation Area, Lake Sakakawe, New Town
Bunk Bay Recreation Area, Lake Sakakawe, New Town
Insku Bay Recreation Area, Lake Sakakawe, Mandaree

Gaming
Four Bears Casino & Lodge, New Town, Tel: (800) 294-5454 or (701) 627-4018 or www.foursbearscasino.com

IN LESS THAN ONE LIFETIME...

By the start of the Lewis & Clark Expedition in 1803, American Indian tribes on the East Coast had nearly 200 years of interaction with the new immigrants to our lands. The Jamestown Colony was established in 1607. The French and Indian Wars were fought from 1754 to 1763. The American Revolution began in 1775 and concluded in 1781, resulting in a new independence from Britain for the 13 American colonies. By 1789, the original 13 states were created - Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. Shortly thereafter, Kentucky, Tennessee and Vermont became states. And by 1803, at the start of the Lewis & Clark journey, Ohio became the 17th state in the new union.

The push westward was well underway. By 1839 – just 24 years after the Lewis & Clark Expedition – the newly passed Indian Removal Act forced many eastern tribes across the Mississippi River into Indian Territory, what is now present-day Oklahoma. And in 1843, the Oregon Trail opened up the West from St. Louis, all the way to the Pacific Ocean and California for settlement.

Less than 50 years after Lewis & Clark mapped our homelands – in less than one lifetime – the landscape of Indian Country had changed forever.
A TREATY IS A FORMAL CONTRACT BETWEEN SOVEREIGN NATIONS...

Between 1778 and 1868, the United States Government executed nearly 800 treaties with American Indian nations. Treaties were the vehicle by which the United States took our lands and resources and established formal government-to-government relations and trust responsibilities with tribal nations. In some treaties, tribes retained rights to hunt, fish, pick berries, dig roots, gather cultural materials and medicines, access sacred sites and traditional campgrounds in the ceded lands to carry on our way of life.

The first treaty was signed with the Delaware Tribe in 1778. A total of 43 treaties were signed with Eastern tribes between 1778 and 1806. But the vast majority of treaties were negotiated after 1806, particularly during the 1820’s leading up to the Removal Era, during which many tribal groups were forcibly relocated.

The last treaty was signed in 1868 with the Nez Perce. In 1871, Congress passed Title 25, U.S. Code, Section 71 ceasing any further treaty making with tribes.

Of these nearly 800 treaties, fewer than 370 were ratified by the Congress, leaving many tribes landless and without formal recognition or acknowledgement, although their existence had long been known.

Since 1778, over 2.2 billion acres of Indian lands have been ceded to the United States. Today, 2.5% of our original lands, or 56 million acres, remain in tribal jurisdiction.
THE NATIONAL LEWIS & CLARK SIGNATURE EVENTS

The National Signature Events are a series of major public events that will be held along the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail from 2003 through 2006 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Fifteen communities from Charlestown, Virginia, to Astoria, Oregon, have been chosen to host an amazing array of activities for all ages. These communities were selected based on their place in the expedition's chronology, historical relevance, cultural diversity, tribal involvement and geographic location.

Tribes are represented in all fifteen National Signature Events. In fact, three tribal groups – the Great Sioux Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe and the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation – will be the hosts of the following National Signature Events.

For a complete description of all fifteen Lewis & Clark National Signature Events, please visit www.lewiscandclark200.org

Oceti Sakowin Experience: Remembering & Educating
August 27 - September 25, 2004
Dakota/Chamberlain, South Dakota

For tour information, contact (605) 473-0561 or visit www.attarib.com

On August 27 & 28, 2004, of this month-long Signature Event, visitors will learn about the experiences prior to, during and after Lewis & Clark visited the Great Sioux Nation which is known as the Oceti Sakowin (the Seven Council Fires). From August 27 through September 26, 2004, guided tours will be available that showcase the various tribes in South Dakota. These tours are educational excursions along the Lewis & Clark Trail and will enable visitors to "get off the beaten path" to visit other sites that are located off the trail. Don’t miss this opportunity to visit up to 15 tribal communities.

Among the Niimipu
(The Nez Perce)
June 14 – 17, 2006
Lewiston, Idaho
www.nazeperce.org

The Lewis & Clark Expedition first entered the homelands of the Niimipu (the Nez Perce) in September 1805, heading west. In their first encounter, this expedition met with caution and suspicion. Lewis & Clark described the Niimipu as friendly, hospitable and gracious hosts then, and the Niimipu remain so today.

The Lewis & Clark Expedition renewed their relationship with the Niimipu on their return journey nine months later, in June 1806. Now, from June 6th to 17th, 2006, the Niimipu will commemorate that relationship by hosting this National Signature Event.

Reunion at the Home of Sakakawea
August 17 – 20, 2006
New Town, North Dakota
www.mahanation.com

On August 12, 1806, Lewis & Clark reunited on the Missouri River near the present-day headquarters of the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation. The expedition traveled on to the Knife River Hidatsa and Mandan villages and days later bid farewell to Sakakawea and Tousiaue Charbonneau. On August 20, 1806, the expedition left what is now North Dakota.

In August 2006, the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation will observe the return of the Corps of Discovery to their homelands. The major themes of this Signature Event is based on centering on Sakakawea and her life before, during and after the expedition; the Missouri River and its impact on the lives of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara and other tribes that hold this river sacred and tribes 200 years ago and today.

This four-day event will feature a wide range of events, from scholarly symposium, an art exhibition and trade fair to indigenous games and singing and traditional dance competitions.

TRIBES ALONG THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL

VIRGINIA
Monacan Indian Nation

OHIO
Shawnee-Crawford Remnant Band of Ohio

OKLAHOMA
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Shawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Kia-Ora Nation of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Oswi-Misousa Tribe
Reunion Nation of Oklahoma
Ahseens Shawnee Tribe
Cheyenne-Renoiosu Nation
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes
Comanche Nation

KANSAS
Neosho Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas & Nebraska
Kidapowa Tribe in Kansas
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation

NEBRASKA
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska & Iowa

SOUTH DAKOTA
Yankton Sioux Tribe
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Nation
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe

NORTH DAKOTA
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation

MONTANA
Bitterroot Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Crow Nation
Gros Ventre & Assiniboine Tribes
Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana
Bitterroot Lake Band
Confederated Salish, Kootenai & Pend-Oreille Tribe

WYOMING
Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation

IDAHO
Nez Perce Band of Shoshone Indians
Spokane Band of Nez Perce

WASHINGTON
Yakama Nation
Cowlitz Indian Tribe & Bands of the Lower Classical
Wenatchee Natives
Chewuch Reservation
Cowlitz Indian Reservation
Chinook Indian Nation

OREGON
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Confederated Tribes of6of Lake & Nez Perce
Confederated Tribes of6of Shilo, Indiana