



# Lewis & Clark Bingo

As you travel the Lewis and Clark Trail in South Dakota, look for the items pictured below. When you see one, mark it with an "X." You will find the corresponding number on the following pages to learn more about each item. When you find five in a row, either across, down, or diagonally, you have become a member of the SD State Parks and Recreation Corps of Rediscovery.

 <p><b>1</b> Barn at Adams Homestead</p>	 <p><b>2</b> Pronghorn</p>	 <p><b>3</b> Chief White Crane Recreation Area</p>	 <p><b>4</b> Jackrabbit</p>	 <p><b>5</b> Bur Oak Tree</p>
 <p><b>6</b> Historical Sign near Snake Creek</p>	 <p><b>7</b> Grouse</p>	 <p><b>8</b> Missouri River</p>	 <p><b>9</b> Rattlesnake</p>	 <p><b>10</b> Lewis and Clark Tent Replica</p>
 <p><b>11</b> Coyote</p>	 <p><b>12</b> Cultural Heritage Center</p>	 <p><b>13</b> Free Space See the back</p>	 <p><b>14</b> Lewis and Clark Historical Logo</p>	 <p><b>15</b> Tipi</p>
 <p><b>16</b> Spirit Mound Historic Prairie</p>	 <p><b>17</b> Cottonwood Tree</p>	 <p><b>18</b> Bison</p>	 <p><b>19</b> Keelboat</p>	 <p><b>20</b> Mule Deer</p>
 <p><b>21</b> Arikara Lodge</p>	 <p><b>22</b> Lewis and Clark Medal</p>	 <p><b>23</b> LaFramboise Nature Area</p>	 <p><b>24</b> Wild Rose</p>	 <p><b>25</b> Catfish</p>

## 1. Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve:



Joseph Fields shot the expedition's first bison in this area. Clark also found buffaloberries here. Visitors can hike and bike over 13 miles of trails and stop to see the beautiful Missouri River at one of the overlooks along the way.

## 2. Pronghorn: Lewis and Clark saw



pronghorn in present-day South Dakota. Some people mistakenly call pronghorn antelopes. Pronghorn are found primarily in grasslands and semiarid shrublands. These animals usually stand 2 ½ to 3 feet tall and weigh about 75 to 130 pounds. Before European settlement, an estimated 45 million pronghorn ranged throughout the northern Great Plains.

## 3. Chief White Crane Recreation Area:



Named after one of the six chiefs who met with the Lewis and Clark expedition on their way up the river, this was the expedition's first meeting with the Yankton Sioux. It was also their first view of Plains Indian tipis.

## 4. Jackrabbit: This rabbit has a total body



length of 18-21 inches and has long ears. They weigh from 4 to 8 pounds and can run as fast as 35 miles per hour. Jackrabbits can also jump 20 feet forward or 6 feet high.

For even more fun with Lewis and Clark, ask the park staff for a copy of the *Explore SD State Parks with Lewis & Clark* brochure. The brochure highlights the adventures of the Lewis and Clark expedition that took place in or near what are now South Dakota state park areas. Keep a journal of your physical activities in at least eight parks and be eligible to receive a **free pedometer** from the S.D. Department of Health.

# LEWIS & CLARK BINGO



**5. Bur Oak Tree:** Some people call this oak tree the "majestic oak." In the fall it turns a beautiful yellow, yellow-green and yellow-brown. The leaves are 4 to 10 inches long



with lobes deep and rounded nearly cut in half by two center indentations. In the fall, this tree bears acorns which are half covered by a fringed cup, making them look something like a "burr."

**6. Snake Creek Recreation Area:** Private



George Shannon was found in this area after being lost for two weeks. Look for the interpretive sign near the park entrance. Shannon, 19, was the youngest member of the expedition. He became lost when he was sent to fetch strayed horses. It was also near this area where the expedition reported seeing burning bluffs.

**7. Grouse:** Sharp-tailed grouse are often referred to as prairie grouse.



These birds are typically 15 inches in length with a narrow pointed tail and white outer tail feathers. When they fly, they look like a football.

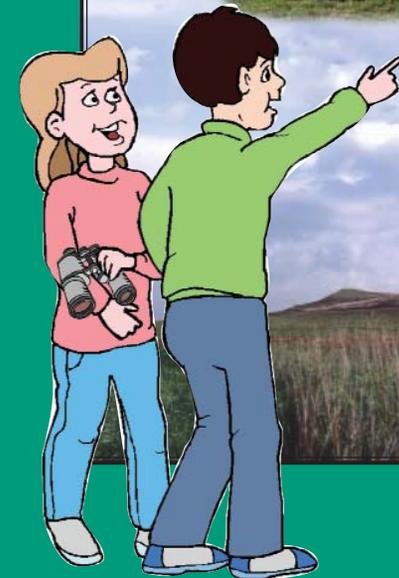
**8. Missouri River:** Want to see the Missouri River like Lewis and Clark saw it?



Then travel to Randall Creek Recreation Area, where the 39-mile section of the designated Wild and Scenic River begins. The river on this stretch looks today much like it did in the early 1800s.

Free

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Discover your own South Dakota.

SD Division of Parks and Recreation

# LEARN ABOUT LEWIS AND CLARK

**9. Prairie Rattlesnake:** The most distinctive aspect of this snake is its rattling sound. It is also the only venomous snake native to South Dakota. Rattlesnakes are



cold-blooded, or ectothermic, animals. Their upper body is light brown to greenish with dark, light-bordered blotches along the back. They also have a triangular-shaped head. These snakes are dangerous, so don't try to pick them up.

**10. Lewis and Clark Tent Replica:**



Ever wonder what the men of the Lewis and Clark expedition slept in while they were on their journey? This tent is called a wedge tent.

They were white or oiled canvas. Expedition members slept with blankets (not sleeping bags) to keep them warm. One tent could sleep six to eight soldiers.

**11. Coyote:** South Dakota's state animal,



the coyote is typically 18 to 20 inches high and approximately four feet from head to tail. They weigh about 20 to 35 pounds. Females usually have five or six pups each year and will pair with a mate for more than one year but not necessarily for life.

**12. Cultural Heritage Center:** Visit the interesting Lewis and Clark exhibit in this museum in Pierre. Look, too, at the displays on American Indian life on the Plains.



**13. Free Space:** Lewis and Clark started their trip through South Dakota in mid-August 1804. They continued their trip through our state on the Missouri River until mid-October 1804. They also came back through on their trip home in September 1806.



**14. Lewis and Clark National Historic**



**Trail Sign:** This familiar logo was developed during the congressionally-created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, in 1964 -1969. The logo is based on a design by Frank R. Davenport, staff artist for the Des Moines (Iowa) Register. It was modified and adopted by the Commission as the official highway marker along the route of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The copyright was transferred to the Department of Interior when the Commission ceased to exist in 1969. Ten trail states marked their highways approximating the expedition's route with signs in the 1960s.

**15. Tipi:** This is a beautifully-shaped home that provided warmth in the winter and protection from the sun and wind in the summer. Tipis consisted of 12 or more buffalo hides sewn together with sinew. The hides went through a gamut of curing processes that made them water resistant, flexible and soft, even after getting wet. This shell was supported by a skeleton of about 18 or 20 cedar or pine poles, and the whole thing weighed in at a whopping 585 pounds (average), requiring up to three horses for transport.



**16. Spirit Mound:** Several men and Lewis' dog left the river on August 25, 1804 to hike to the summit of Spirit Mound which they determined to be 70 feet above the surrounding plain. The men were deeply impressed by the view. Clark wrote, "from the top of this Mound we beheld a most butifull (his spelling) landscape; Numerous herds of buffalow were Seen feeding in various directions." We encourage you to hike to the summit just as Lewis did. The trail is approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile long.



**17. Cottonwood Trees:** You can recognize this tree from afar during the growing season by the shiny leaves that shimmer and shake in the wind. The pioneers were glad to spot one of these trees in the distance, since it offered the possibility of wood and shade. It also represented the chance of finding water, since this species likes to keep its feet wet, so to speak. Female trees produce a fluffy white seed, resembling cotton. Cottonwoods are one of the largest trees in North America, growing 100 feet tall with a trunk diameter of five feet.



**18. Bison:** Often called a buffalo, bison can grow to be five to six feet tall and weigh more than 2,000 pounds. Bison are considered the largest native terrestrial mammal of North America. Lewis and Clark shot their first buffalo in South Dakota around the present-day Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve.



**19. Keelboat:** Travel for Lewis and Clark and the expedition in what is now South Dakota was best by keelboat. According to the journals of the expedition, the keelboat was 55 feet long, with an 8-foot, 4-inch beam (width), and a 3-foot draft. The mast was 32 feet high. The boat had a capacity of 12 to 14 tons.



**20. Mule Deer:** Private John Colter shot his first mule deer in South Dakota. Lewis described the animal in his journal that was sent back to President Jefferson. Mule deer are most easily recognized by their large ears and white belly, throat and chin. They also have a large grayish-white rump patch and a short, black-tipped tail. These deer can live between 8 and 11 years.



**21. Arikara Lodge:** This is a reminder of the many lodges the Lewis and Clark expedition saw in this area. Each lodge, made of cottonwood logs, willow branches and grass, could house up to 20 people. The Arikara people were farmers and grew crops such as corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco. A replica of an Arikara lodge can be seen at West Whitlock Recreation Area near Gettysburg.



**22. Jefferson Peace Medal:** Members of the expedition gave “peace medals” as they met new people along the route. The giving and the receiving of this token signified an understanding that the parties would maintain peaceable relationships with one another and with their neighbors. American Indians were also led to believe that a medal was a guarantee of the giver’s military support against their rivals and enemies.



**23. LaFramboise Island:** An interpretive sign on this island in Pierre details the expedition’s first council with the Teton Sioux. The sign tells how one of the three chiefs, Chief Black Buffalo, calmed the potentially violent meeting. Soon after the encounter, the expedition tied up at an island they called “Bad Humor Island.” Some people believe this was present-day LaFramboise Island. Hike on the island and look out across the Missouri and at the mouth of the Bad River on the other side.



**24. Wild Rose:** The wild rose was an essential remedy for diarrhea and was also used as a wash for eyesores. The pretty pink-colored flowers can be seen throughout the summer. After the flower petals fall, the rose hip is left. These hips contain vitamin C and are brewed to make tea.



**25. Catfish:** Channel catfish can weigh anywhere from a couple pounds to 20 pounds, but have a virtually unlimited growth potential. Some channel catfish are known to grow as large as almost 60 pounds. Most channel catfish are gray or grayish-brown on top, but have dorsal fins that are dark brown and deep green in color. The sides of these fish can range from yellows to greens to white.

