

Placard 3A illustrates a scene that took place on August 3, 1804. Key words and phrases from Clark's journal on this day include "chiefs," "change in government," "obtain trade," "presents," "[gun] powder," and "bottle of whiskey." Use these words, the picture, and the time and place of the scene to discuss ideas for a journal entry that describes the scene. After the group discussion, each group member will write her or his own journal entry from the perspective of William Clark.





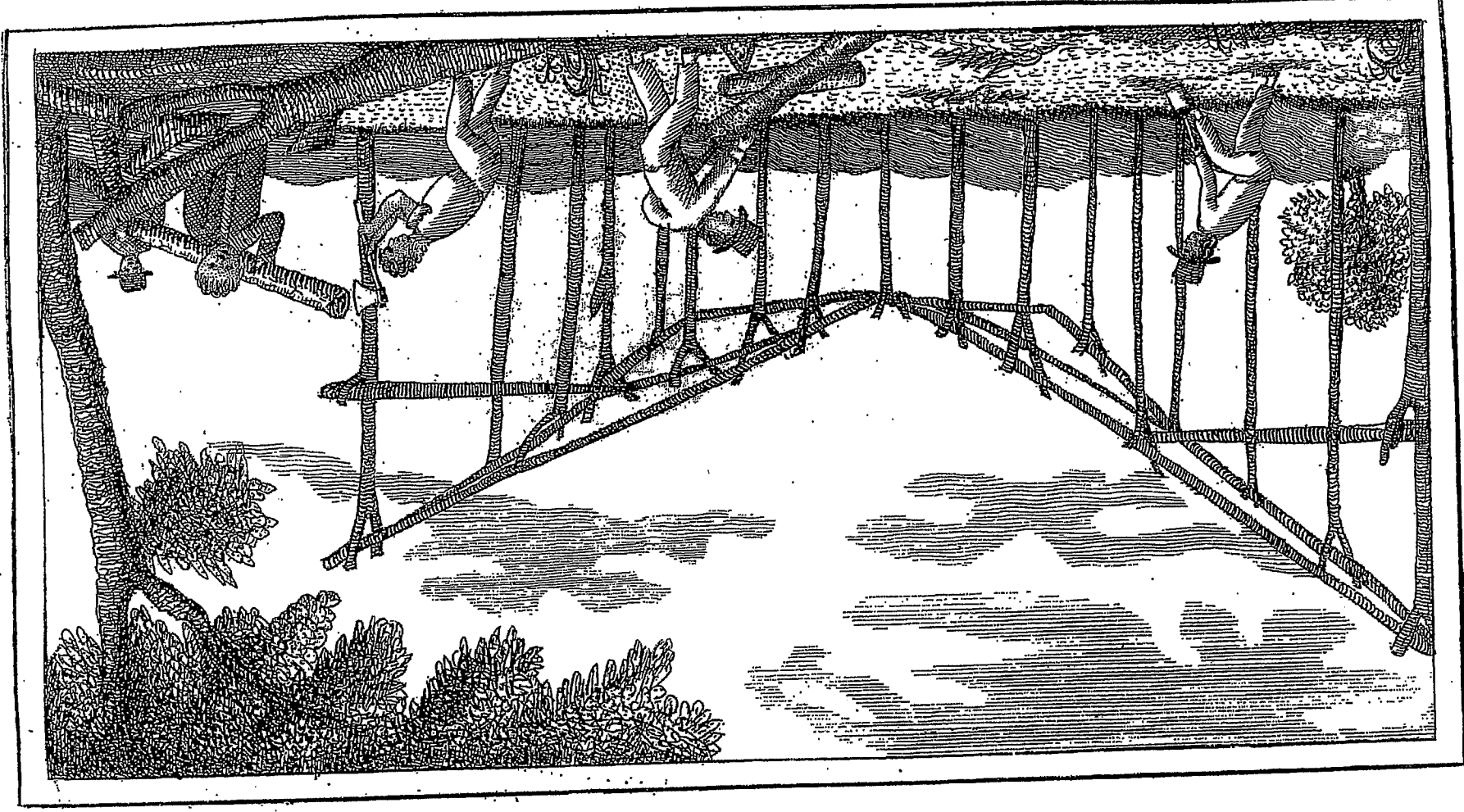
Placard 3A Excerpt

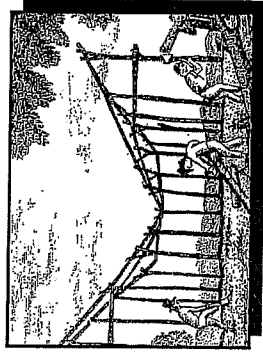
We see Captains Lewis and Clark holding council with chiefs from the Ottoe and Missouri tribes.

Friday, August 3rd, 1804

The next morning the Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning, in presence of all our party, paraded for the occasion. A speech was then made, announcing to [the chiefs] the change in government, our promises of protection, and advice as to their future conduct. All six chiefs replied to our speech, each in his turn, according to rank: they expressed their joy at the change in government; their hopes that we would recommend them to [our] great father [the president], that they might obtain trade and necessities; they wanted arms as well for hunting as for defence, and asked our mediation between them and the Mahas [another local tribe], with whom they were now at war.... We then proceeded to distribute our presents...we gave a medal of the second grade to one Ottoe chief, and one Missouri chief; a medal of the third grade to two inferior chiefs of each nation....Each of these medals was accompanied by a present of paint, garters...and to this we added a canister of [gun] powder and a bottle of whiskey...which appeared to make them perfectly satisfied.... The ceremonies being concluded, we...encamped at the distance of five miles...where we found the mosquitoes very troublesome.

Placard 3B illustrates a scene that took place on November 3, 1804. Key words and phrases from Clark's journal on this day include "plenty of timber," "building," "building," "building," "we received a visit from Kagohami," and "our camp." Use these words, the picture, and the time and place of the scene to discuss ideas for a journal entry that describes the scene. After the group discussion, each group member will write her or his own journal entry from the perspective of William Clark.





Placard 3B Excerpt

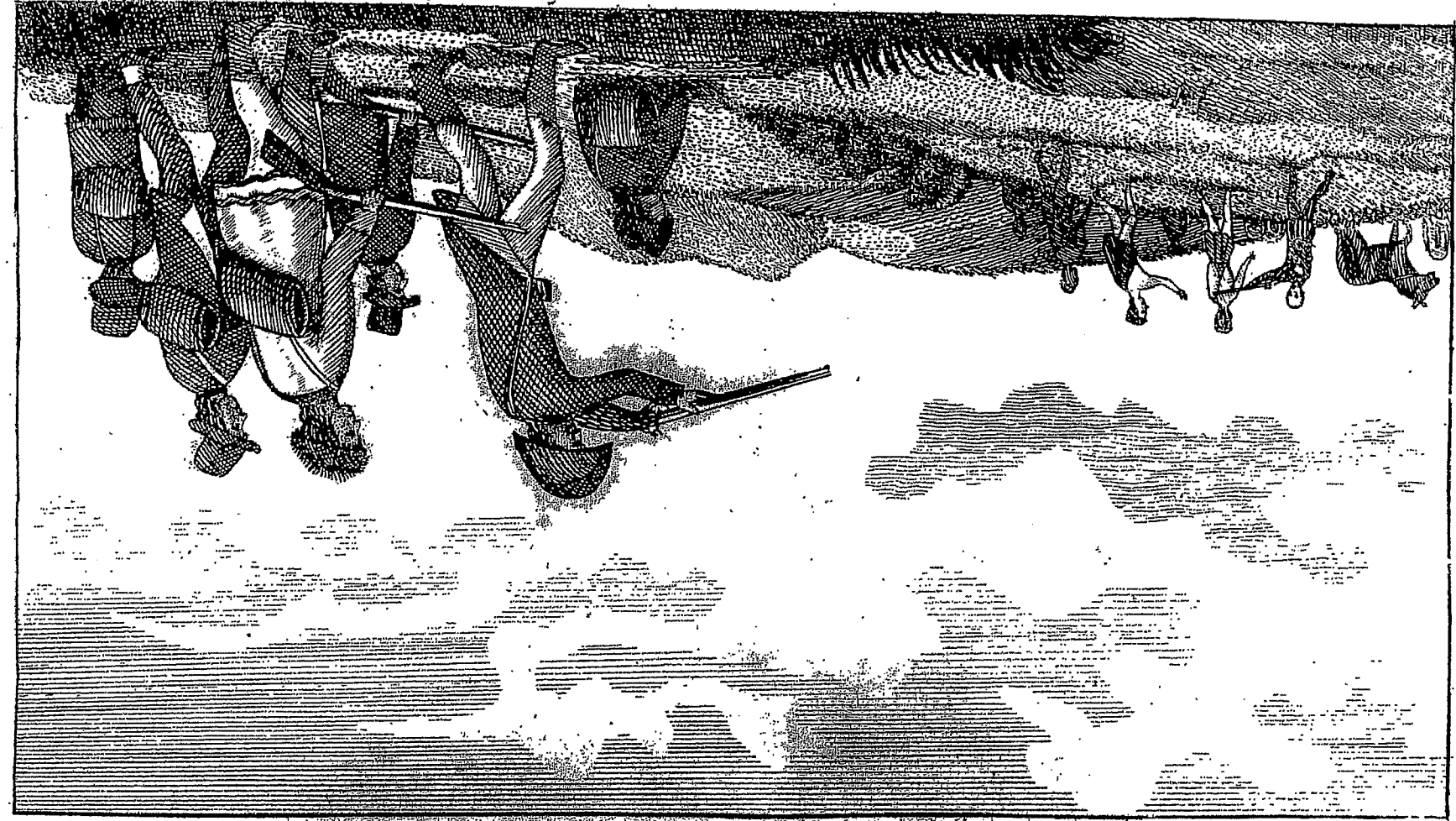
We see Captain Clark and his men building their winter cabins.

Friday, November 2nd, 1804

[Captain Lewis] therefore went up to the [Indian] village, where eleven bushels of corn were presented to him. In the meantime captain Clark went down with the boats three miles, and having found a good position where there was plenty of timber, encamped and began to fell trees to build our huts...the wind was from the southeast, and the weather being fine a crowd of Indians came down to visit us.

Saturday, November 3rd, 1804

We now began building of our cabins.... In the evening we received a visit from Kagoami or Little Raven, whose wife accompanied him, bringing about sixty [pounds'] weight of dried meat, a robe and a pot of meal. We gave him in return a piece of tobacco, to his wife an axe and a few small articles, and both of them spent the night at our camp. Two beavers were caught in traps this morning.



Placard 3H illustrates a scene that took place on July 26, 1806. Key words and phrases from Clark's journal on this day include "several Indians," "make the best of our situation," "encamp together near the river," and "one of the Indians slipped behind him, and unperceived, took his brother's and his own rifle." Use these words, the picture, and the time and place of the scene to discuss ideas for a journal entry that describes the scene. After the group discussion, each group member will write her or his own journal entry from the perspective of William Clark.

their horses and guns.

Saturday July 26th, 1806

At the distance of three miles, we ascended the hills close to the river side, while Drewyer pursued the valley of the river on the opposite side. But scarcely had captain Lewis reached the high plain, when he saw about a mile on his left, a collection of about thirty horses. He immediately halted, and by the aid of his spy-glass discovered...

several Indians were looking down towards the river, probably at Drewyer. This was a most unwelcome sight. Their probable numbers rendered any contest with them of doubtful issue; to attempt to escape would only invite pursuit, and our horses were so bad that we must certainly be overtaken, besides which Drewyer could not yet be aware that the Indians were near, and if we ran he would most probably be sacrificed. We therefore determined to make the best of our situation and advance towards them in a friendly manner.... The whole [Indian] party now descended the hill and rode towards us... captain Lewis now told his men that he believed these were the Minnetarees... who from their infamous character would in all probability attempt to rob them.... As it was growing late captain Lewis proposed [to the Indians] that they should encamp together near the river, for he was glad to see them and had a great deal to say to them. They assented: and... we proceeded towards the river.... Finding them very fond of the pipe, captain Lewis... smoked with them until a late hour, and as soon as they were all asleep, he woke R. Fields, and order[ed] him to rouse us all in case any Indian left the camp, as they would probably attempt to steal our horses....

Sunday, July 27th, 1806

At sunrise the Indians got up and crowded round the fire, near which J. Fields... had carelessly left his rifle.... One of the Indians slipped behind him, and unperceived, took his brother's and his own rifle, while at the same time two others seized those of Drewyer and captain Lewis.... The noise awoke captain Lewis, who instantly started from the ground and reached to seize his gun, but finding her gone, drew a pistol from his belt and turning about saw the Indian running off with her. [Lewis] followed him and ordered him to lay [the gun] down.... He dropped the gun and was going slowly off as Drewyer came out and asked permission to kill him, but this captain Lewis forbid as [the Indian] had not yet attempted to shoot us. But finding that the Indians were now endeavouring to drive off all the horses, he ordered three of them to follow the main party who were chasing the horses up the river, and fire instantly upon the thieves; while he... pursued the fellow who had stolen his gun and another Indian, who were driving away the horses on the left of the camp.... Captain Lewis... called out... that unless they gave up the horse[s] he would shoot them. As he raised his gun one of the Indians jumped behind a rock, and spoke to the other, who stopped at the distance of thirty paces, as captain Lewis shot him in the belly. He fell on his knees and right elbow, but raising himself a little, fired, and then crawled behind a rock. The shot had been nearly fatal, for captain Lewis, who was bareheaded, felt the wind of the [bullet] very distinctly.... Captain Lewis ordered... [his men] to desist from the pursuit, as we could take the horses of the Indians in place of our own.... We had no doubt but that we should be immediately pursued by a much larger party [of Indians]... we therefore pushed our horses as fast as we possibly could; and fortunately for us the Indian horses were very good... and [finally] almost exhausted with fatigue, halted at two in the morning to rest ourselves and the horses.