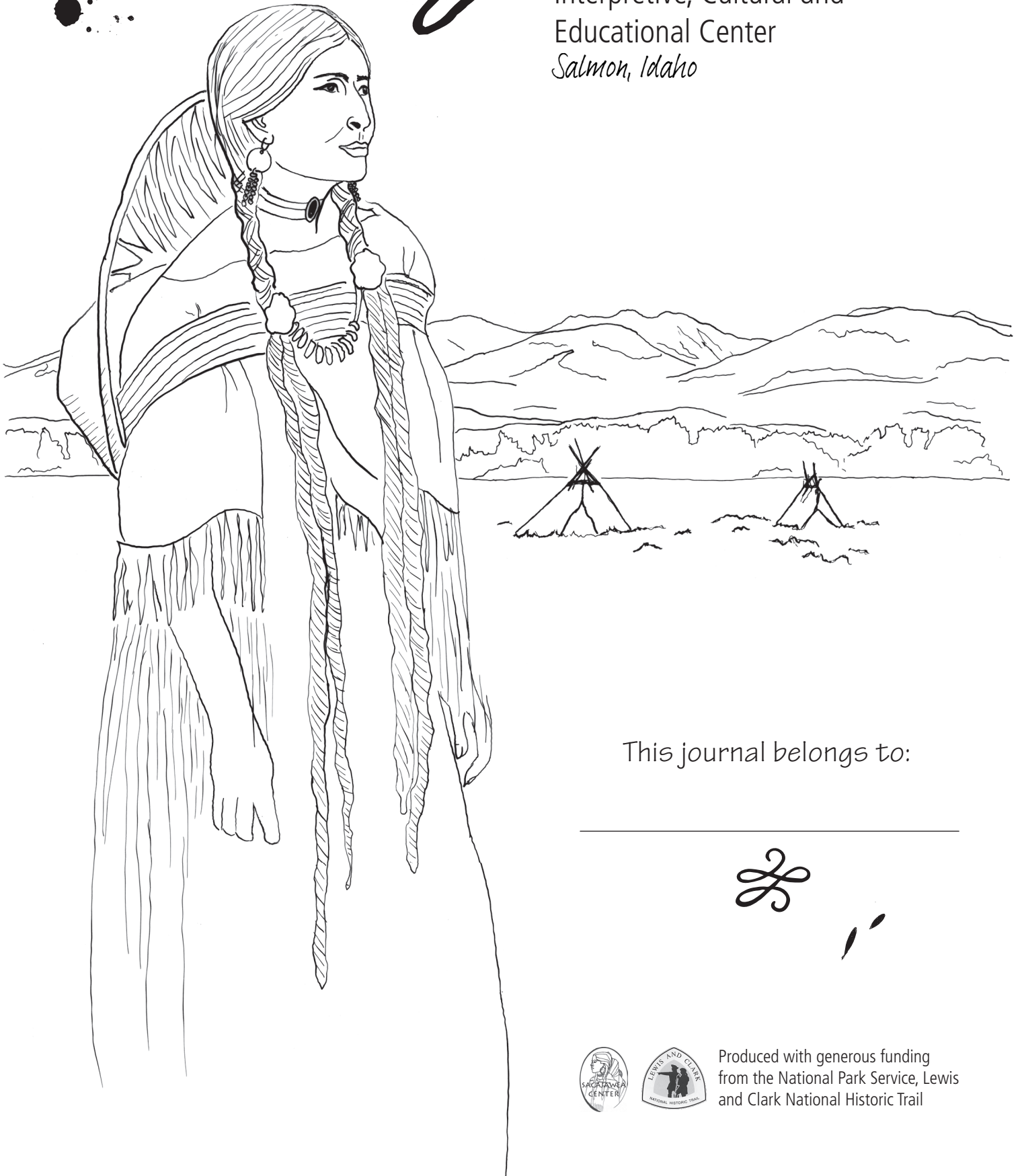


# Sacajawea

Interpretive, Cultural and  
Educational Center  
*Salmon, Idaho*



This journal belongs to:

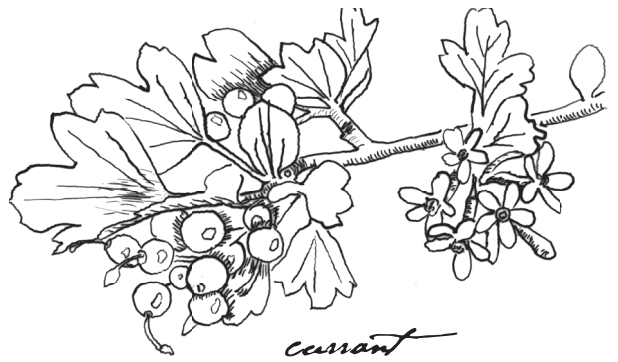
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Produced with generous funding  
from the National Park Service, Lewis  
and Clark National Historic Trail



chokecherry

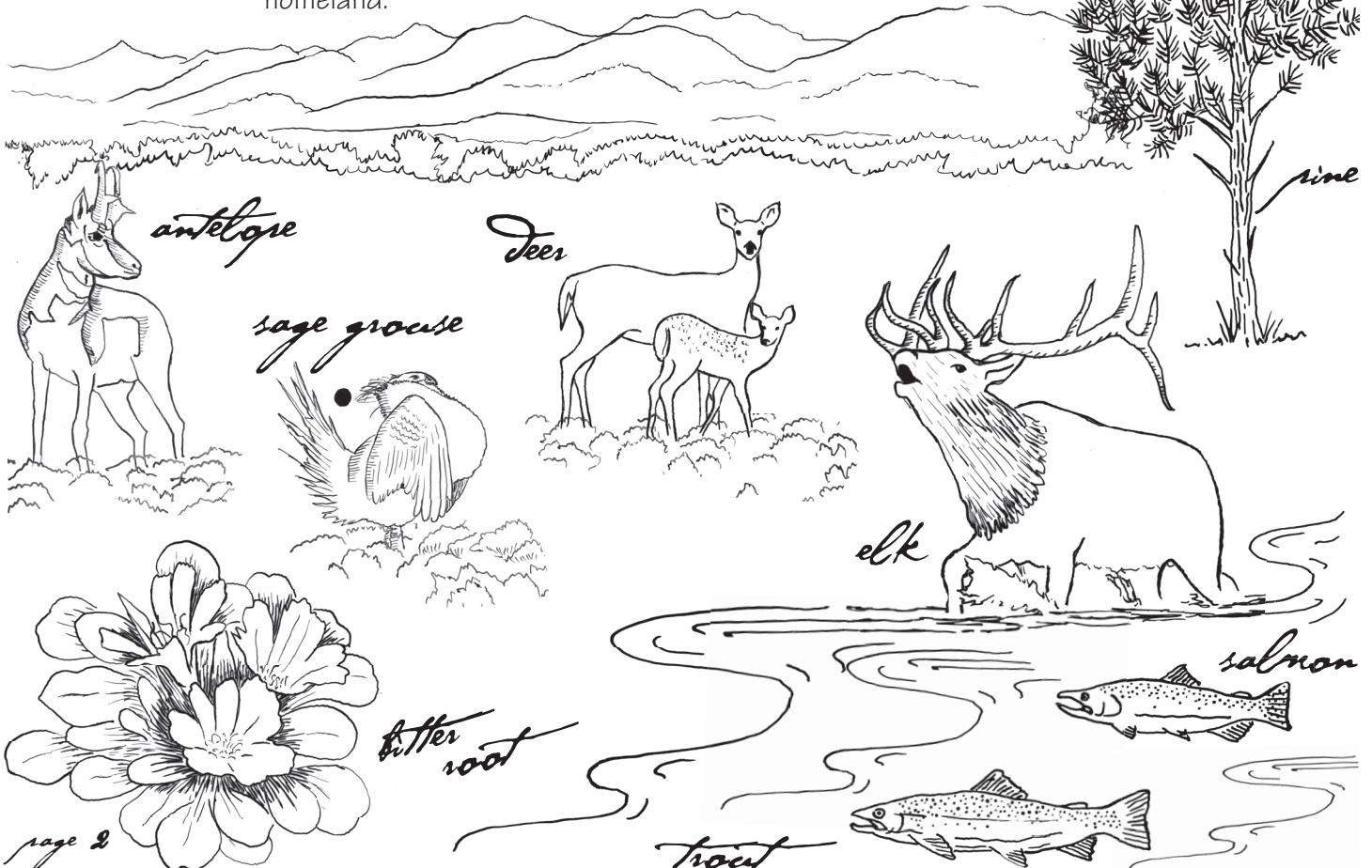


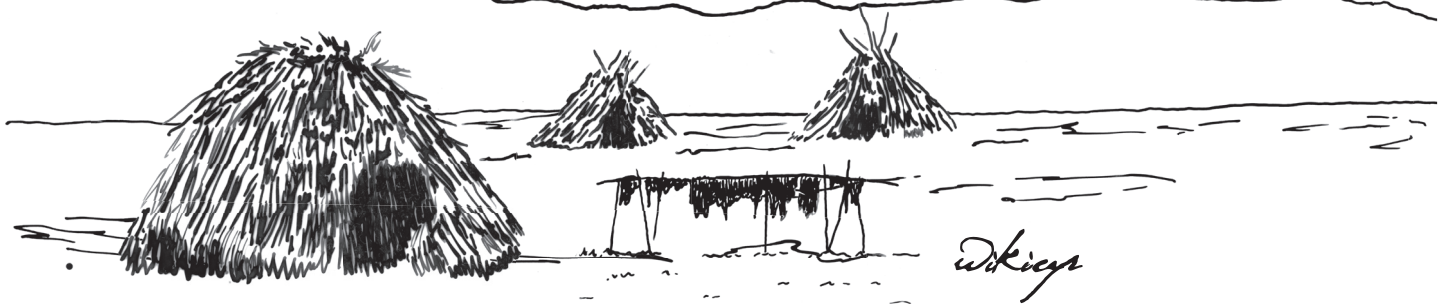
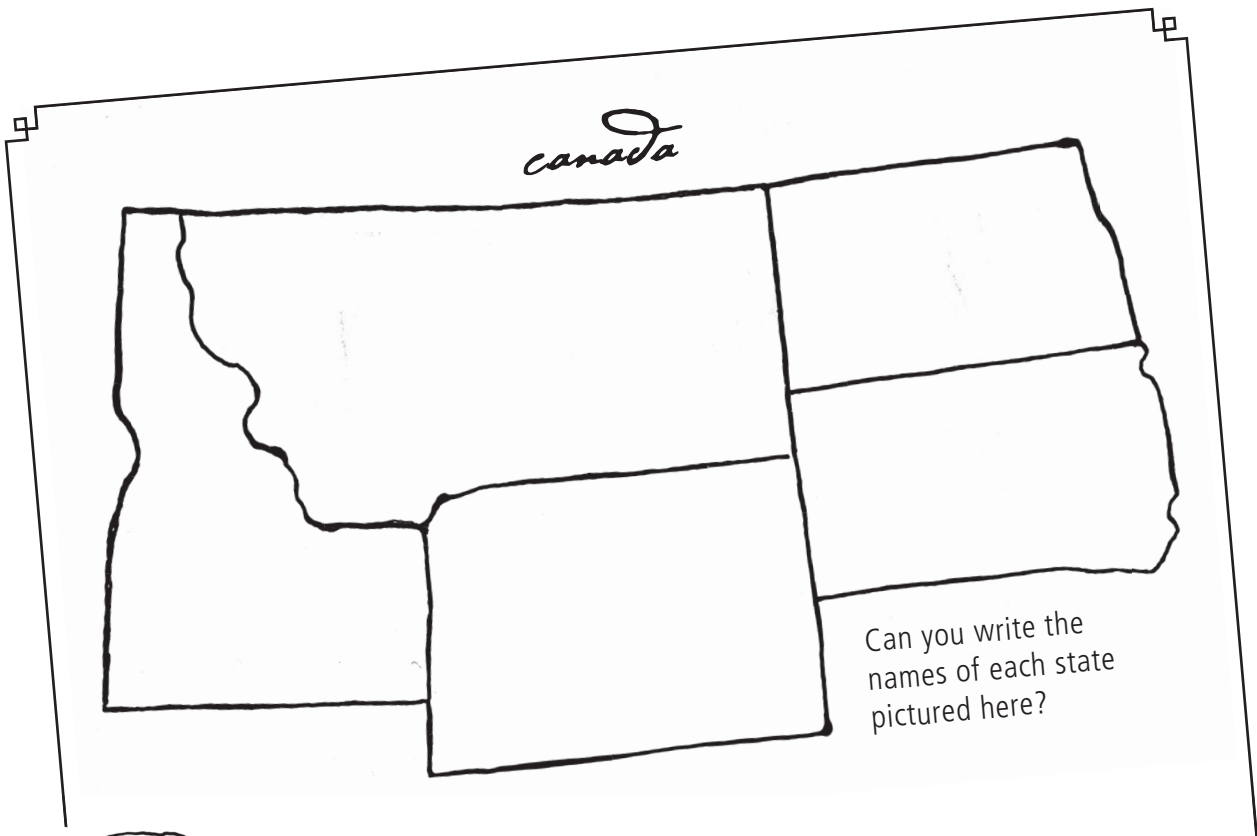
currant

# hunting and gathering

April 11, 1800

In 1800 a girl who was about 12 years old was living with her tribe, the Agai'dika Shoshone, in the Lemhi Valley. Her name was Sacajawea and they called this place the Salmon Valley, Agai Pah, because of the many fish that would make their way here from the ocean each year. The Agai'dika (salmon eaters) ate these fish. They also hunted deer and elk, pronghorn antelope and grouse. They gathered chokecherries and currants, bitter-root and pine nuts. They traveled with the seasons to collect the things they needed to survive, but they called Agai Pah their homeland.



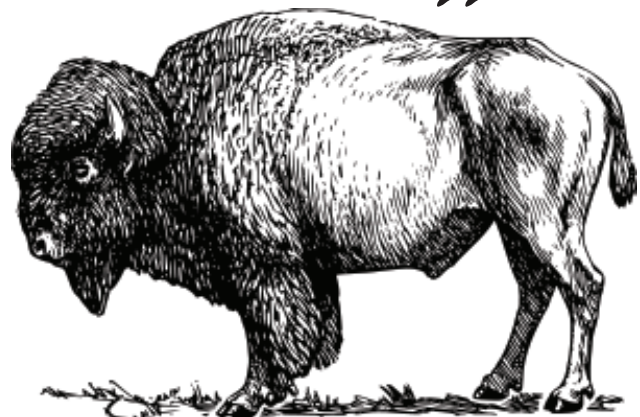


*Richards!*  
*Sept 8, 1800*

One year, while the Agai'dika were hunting bison at the Forks of the Missouri River in Montana, a Hidatsa raiding party captured Sacajawea and several other members of her tribe and took them back to their village on the Knife River in present day North Dakota.



*buffalo*



# jefferson's secret code

may 2, 1803

About that same time the president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, made a deal with France. He purchased a huge piece of land west of the Mississippi River called the Louisiana Territory. He asked his personal secretary, Meriwether Lewis, to take a group of men west to explore the land beyond the Louisiana Territory to see if there was a water route to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis recruited William Clark and 30 other men, and a dog, to make the trek with him. They were called the Corps of Discovery. The dog was a Newfoundland Water Dog and his name was Seaman. Lewis spent over two years [1801-1803] planning and learning how to document the things he would see. Before Lewis left Washington, D.C., he and Jefferson made a secret code in case they needed to send messages without others being able to read them.



You can use the same code to send and decode messages with your friends. Choose a secret password to share with those with whom you want to trade messages. Lewis and Clark used the word "Artichokes" which we'll use in the following example. OK, let's say you want to send a message that says:

Hi! How are you? I'm fine.

Put the letters of the password over the letters of the message like this (repeat as many times as needed):

AR! TIC HOK ESA? R'T ICHO.

Hi! How are you? I'm fine.

Notice that the punctuation stays the same. Next, match the real message letter with the password letter on the grid. Go across from the 'H' in the left column and down from the 'A' in the top row to find the letter at the intersection, 'I'. That is the first letter of the secret coded message. Here is the whole message coded.

I & ! AXZ IFP CGV? &'F OLV T.

Notice that it is all upper case letters. That's because lower case letters represent numbers. Coding and decoding are the same but instead of using the letters in the left-hand column, use the numbers in the right-hand column.

Here's a coded message. Put the password (Artichokes) over each letter then use the grid to write the decoded message underneath.



\_\_\_\_\_! \_\_\_\_\_  
P U B J Q Q B F N X X! F! M Q H R C I. S G W. y, u q m m  
\_\_\_\_\_! \_\_\_\_\_

Now, go send a message to a friend!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
X	Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
Y	Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Z	&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
&	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

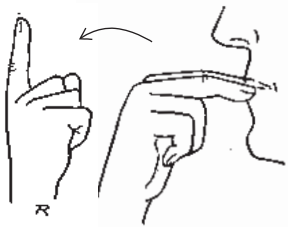
# meeting new people

may 14, 1804

In May of 1804 the Expedition left the St. Louis area in several boats and traveled up the Missouri River. The going was slow and by October they were forced to stop near a Hidatsa village on the Knife River, as the winter was fast approaching. This was the same village Sacajawea had been taken to several years before. Lewis and Clark knew they

would meet many new groups of people along the way and were asked by Jefferson to give messages about peace and friendship in hopes to secure each groups support as the United States expanded into their homelands. The Expedition met over 50 different Native American Tribes.

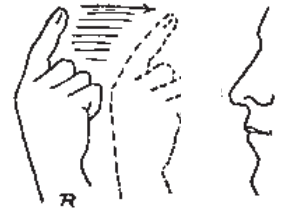




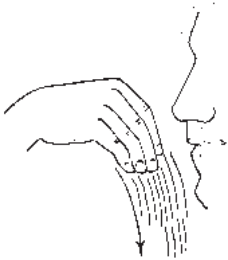
**BROTHER.** Bring tips of extended and touching first and second fingers of right hand against lips, fingers horizontal, back up, carry hand straight out from mouth, then make sign for MAN by elevating the right index, back out, in front of face.



**HEAR.** Hold right cupped hand behind right ear.



**COME.** Extend right "1 hand" then sweep same toward face.



**EAT.** With nearly compressed right hand, pass tips of fingers in curve downward past mouth two or three times by wrist action.



**FIRE** (meaning: blaze). Carry right arm well down in front of body, fingers partially closed; raise hand slightly and snap fingers upwards. Repeat.

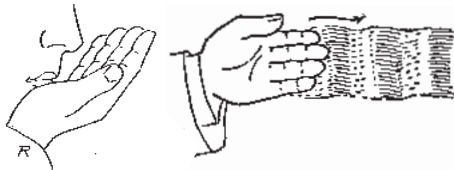


**MOUNTAIN.** Push up the closed hand as in bluff, but raised higher; then make the sign for HARD. Use both hands to represent a mountainous country.

**PEACE.** Clasp the hands in front of body, with back of left hand down.



**SNAKE.** Hold right "1 hand" at right side, waist high, move hand one foot forward with a wavy motion.



**FISH.** Make sign for WATER (drink from cupped hand), then hold flat right hand, back to right, at right of body near waist; then move the hand to front sinuously.



**SUN.** Form, with index and thumb of right hand, an incomplete circle, space of one inch between tips; hold hand towards the east; then move it in a curve across the heavens towards the west. Also used to denote the time of day. (Right hand held towards left indicates eastward).



**SEE.** Bring right "2 hand" to opposite eyes, and the two fingers should point in the direction one is looking.



**TALK.** Hold right flat hand, back down, in front of mouth, and move hand outward a few inches, repeating the motion.

*sign language*  
nov 4. 1804

At Fort Mandan, their winter camp, Lewis and Clark first met Sacajawea, who was taken as wife by a French Canadian fur trapper- Toussaint Charbonneau. He was hired to be an interpreter for Lewis and Clark as he knew the Hidatsa language and could speak with Sacajawea who also knew her native tongue, Shoshoni. Another man, George Drouillard, was hired for his knowledge of Indian hand talk.



# keeping records

August 22, 1805

When the Expedition reached western Montana Sacajawea recognized the landscape and told the Captains of her people on the other side of the mountains, who had many horses. On August 17, 1805 Sacajawea returned to her homeland and recognized the chief of the Agai'dika as her relation. Clark wrote in his journal: I had not proceeded on one mile before I saw, at a distance, several Indians on horseback coming towards me. The interpreter and squaw were before me at some distance danc[ing] for the joyful sight, and she made signs to me that they were her nation. As I approached nearer I

discovered one of Captain Lewis' party with them, dressed in their dress. They met me with great signs of joy. Those Indians sung all the way to their camp where the others had provided a kind of shade with willows stuck up in a circle. The great chief of this nation is a man of influence, sense, and easy and reserved manners, he appears to possess a great deal of sincerity.



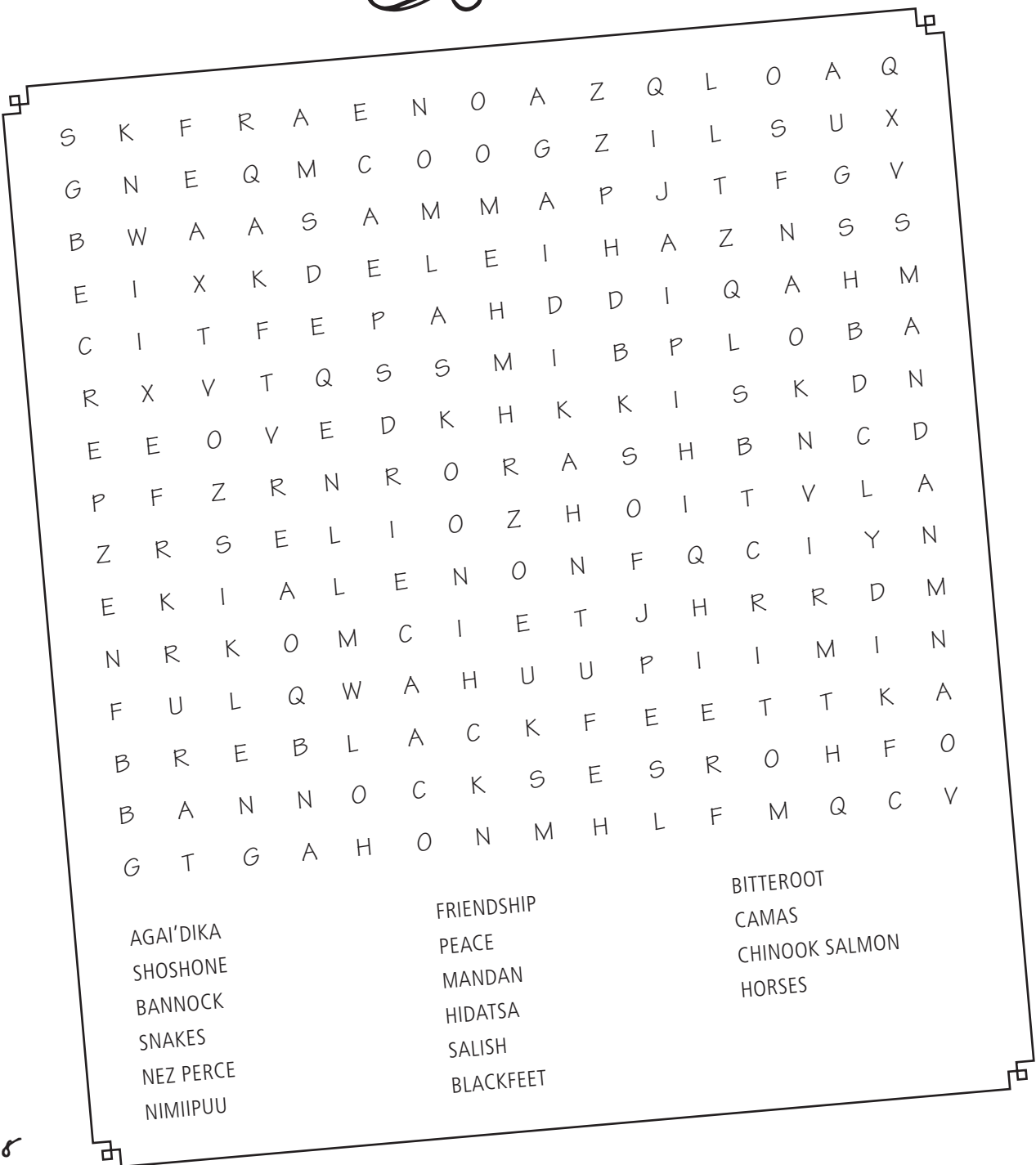
Each day Lewis and Clark wrote down what they did and what they saw on their trip. What did you do today? What new things did you see? Draw a picture that tells what your day was like today so far...

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

# word search

september 2, 1805

With the help of a Shoshone guide the Expedition called Toby and horses bought from the Shoshones, the group made their way over present day Lost Trail Pass and into the Bitterroot Valley where they encountered the Salish tribe, who sold the explorers more horses. The Niimiipu tribe in northern Idaho also helped them along the way.

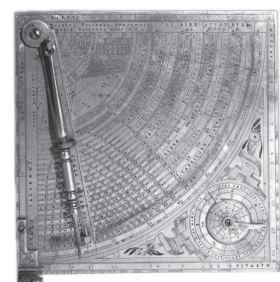
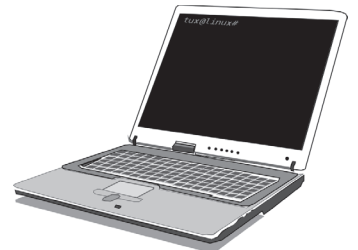
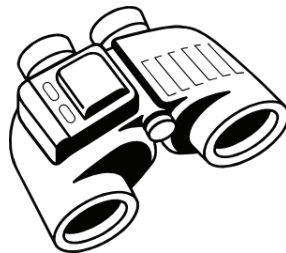
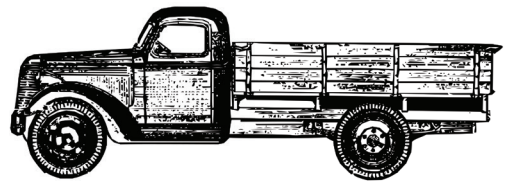


# Tools: Then and now

October 10, 1805

The Expedition then traveled down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. After wintering on the coast they began their trek back to St. Louis. They continued to write in their journals and keep track of animals, plants, land and people they encountered. In all they traveled over 7,000 miles! Some of their tools included a sextant, compass, chronometer, telescope, quadrant, maps, an almanac and dictionary.

Put an X through the tools that didn't exist in 1800s.



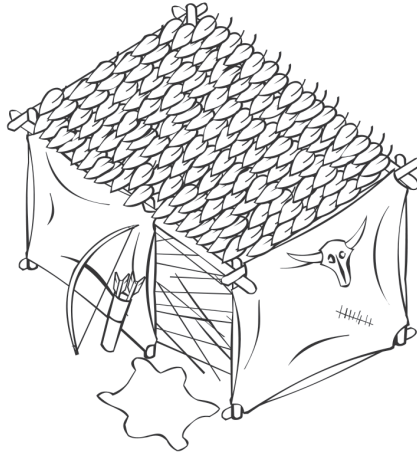
# Wilderness experience

June 9, 1806

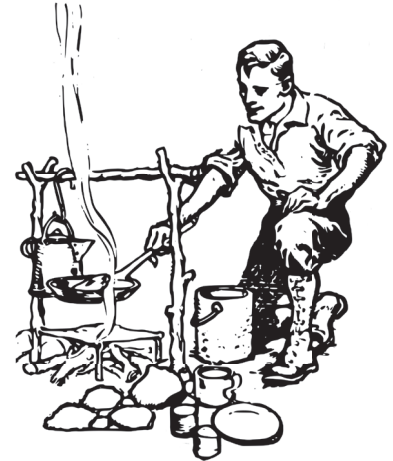
Lewis and Clark did all of the following activities to reach their goals. Sometimes they were scared, hungry, cold, wet, tired, or ill but they never gave up!



...picked and eaten berries?



...built a brush shelter?



...cooked food over a campfire?



...met someone new?



...seen a wild animal?

## have you ever...



...rafted a river?



...paddled a canoe?

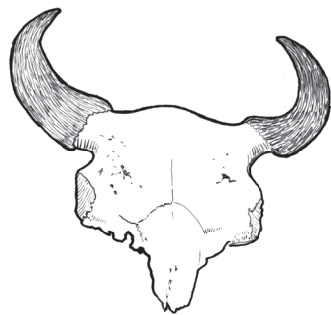


...slept in a tent?

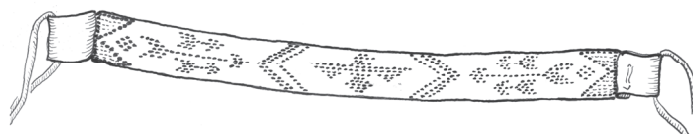
# scavenger hunt



Don't stop now! There is so much more to discover! Visit the Lemhi County Historical Museum at 204 Main Street and see if you can spot these items in the displays.

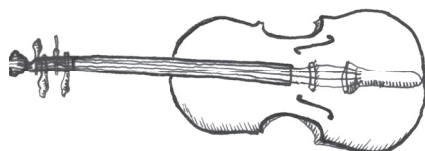


Sacajawea's tribe was hunting buffalo when she was captured by Hidatsa raiders. Can you find the buffalo skull?

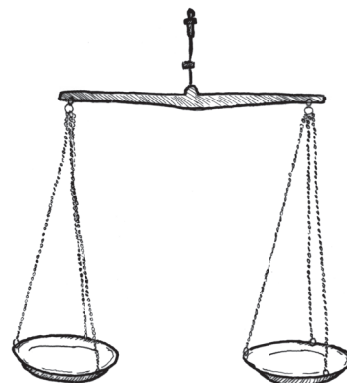


The Agai'dika Shoshone are well known for their beautiful beadwork. Find the choker with the red bird design on a blue background with arrows pointing at the bird!

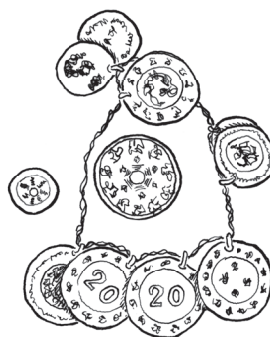
Private Pierre Cruzatte was of French and Omaha Indian descent. He brought his fiddle along on the Expedition and often entertained the men and the tribes they met along the way. Find the violins and fiddles on display. How many are there?



Next up, find the scale. This one was used for gold, discovered in 1866 and mined in the area. Lewis and Clark carried one with them, too. We're not quite sure what they used it for but it could have been anything from measuring small specimens to medicine to food stuffs.



Lewis and Clark traveled with a chest of medicine for the group. They also treated Native Americans with the medicine they carried. Sometimes they would trade treatment for food. Can you find the display with the medicine chests?



Can you find the Chinese coins? With the discovery of gold Chinese men came to the area to work as miners. Lewis and Clark carried Jefferson peace medallions that looked like coins. They gave them to all of the Indian chiefs they met to symbolize the hope for cooperation between the Tribes and the United States.

# make your own tipi

- 1) Photocopy this page (enlarge if possible).
- 2) Draw and color a design on your tipi.
- 3) Cut out tipi cover.
- 4) Cut out poles all the way down to tab.
- 5) Glue tab for poles onto back side of cover.  
Let glue dry.
- 6) Fold up smoke flaps along dotted line.
- 7) Fold down cover tab along dotted line. Put  
glue on cover tab. Roll cover into cone shape  
until both sides meet.
- 8) Bend and spread poles.

