Save the Date!!

June 21st and 22nd – Plattsmouth, NE

2014 – 2015 Mouth of the Platte Chapter

Memberships Due

Individual membership...... $20      Family membership.............. $25
Student membership ...........$10   Business/Organization ...... $25
Keepers of the Story ~ Stewards of the Trail℠

We preserve, promote and teach the diverse heritage of Lewis and Clark for the benefit of all people.

Mouth of the Platte Chapter
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 3344
Omaha, NE 68103
mouthoftheplatte@cox.net ~ www.mouthoftheplatte.org

Mouth of the Platte Activities

Annual Events:
June: Lewis and Clark Festival
Lewis and Clark State Park
Onawa, IA

July: White Catfish Camp
Western Historic Trails Center
Council Bluffs, IA

Wednesday Morning Study Group:
9 a.m., most weeks
Western Historic Trails Center
3434 Richard Downing Ave.
Council Bluffs, IA

Wednesday Evening Study Group:
6 p.m., fourth Wednesday of month
Village Inn
7837 Dodge Street
Omaha, NE

President’s Message

Greetings from your President;
Lots of stuff happening with Mouth of the Platte through the winter, and lots of stuff planned for spring and summer. I will highlight some events, but please talk with the people leading these events for the details.

One of the longest-running successes of MOP is the Study Group that now meets Wednesday mornings at the Western Historic Trails Center. There are usually 15-25 people every week to share recent experiences on the Trail and to share some in-depth learning about the Expedition and its members. Thanks to Kira Gale for setting up a sound foundation, to Ava Hastert and Ruth Hunolt for their continuing leadership, and to the many participants who make this a special experience that people continue to share every week.

MOP was again well represented at the annual Missouri Valley History Conference in Embassy Suites in the Old Market in early March. Mary Langhorst and her nine volunteers represented us well, and MOP’s own Harlan Seyfer made two presentations on the program. Lots of good contacts with a special group of history buffs.

MOP has some excellent dinner meeting programs. The special Saturday noon program in February was very well attended — about twice our normal member participation, and we shared Dr. Moulton and his reflections on the image of Sacagawea from his journal research with about 30 non-members as an outreach program. Our Newsletter editor Scotty Stickels informed us of the special characteristics and challenges faced by explorers MacKay and Evans as attempted forerunners to Lewis and Clark. Upcoming programs include some reprise appearances from the Bicentennial Commemoration in recognition of the 10th anniversary of that series of events. If you have a favorite presentation or presenter from the Bicentennial that you would like to hear again, please let a Board member know. The Board is always open to suggestions for dinner programs.

Shirley Enos continues her support of MOP and its Lewis and Clark Country Family Days by coordinating special Lewis and Clark activities for the June 7 Gifford Farms family day. Shirley also represents MOP on Harlan Seyfer’s Team that is planning a commemoration of the 300th anniversary of European exploration of the Platte River on June 22 at Plattsmouth. Thanks to Shirley and Harlan for representing MOP.

Speaking of information, the MOP Board solicits information from its members on our programs, plans, and dreams for MOP. Thanks to Mary Jo Havlicek and Mary Langhorst, you may complete a survey about MOP activities and plans to help your Board better direct MOP activities to carry out your expectations. Please complete a survey form and return it so your ideas are available to the Board.

MOP has a lot of stuff happening. Please continue your support so MOP can proceed on in telling the Lewis and Clark story.

Sincerely yours;
Don Shippy, President

MOP Board of Directors Re-elected for 2014-2015

Don Shippy, President
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Dick Williams, Vice-president
(402-330-5119)

Della Bauer, Treasurer
(402-697-8544)

Mary Langhorst, Secretary
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Mary Jo Havlicek
(402-553-0224)

Tom Coenen.
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Scotty Stickels
(712-355-2842)
The Eastern Legacy Trail: The Rest of the Story

Captain Meriwether Lewis, Captain William Clark and the men of the Corps of Discovery left St. Louis in 1804 on a journey that took them to the Pacific Ocean and back. Their journals tell us that they collected insects and plants, created maps, and traded with Native people in exchange for blue beads. The western part of the Lewis and Clark trip from Wood River, Illinois to the mouth of the Columbia was established by Congress as the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in 1978. But, there is more to the story. The Corps of Discovery actually traveled through many states and hundreds of miles that stretched to the Atlantic Ocean before they left St. Louis.

The National Park Service has recently been involved in several studies to consider the feasibility of a potential extension of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail which would include the time period of January 24, 1803 when the expedition was authorized by Congress to March 24, 1814 when the Lewis and Clark journals were officially published.

Routes to be included in the Eastern Legacy include:

- Caroline County, the birthplace of William Clark and York
- Washington, D.C. to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Lewis traveled through eastern towns preparing himself for the expedition; attended classes on botany, paleontology, navigation, and field medicine; purchased guns, tomahawks, and knives; and sent an invitation to William Clark to co-command the expedition
- Philadelphia to Pittsburgh: supplies were transported via Conestoga wagon
- Pittsburgh to Wood River, Illinois: the keelboat was completed and Lewis started the journey to Wood River; Clark joined Lewis at Clarksville, Indiana; Lewis and Clark's expedition men and volunteers camped along the Mississippi River waiting for the transfer of the land title to the United States; the expedition traveled to St. Charles, Missouri.

Sites being studied for association with the Eastern Phase of the Expedition include:

- Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site, Ellis Grove, Randolph Co. Illinois: 12 men of the expedition were recruited at Fort Kaskaskia; Francois Labiche hired; French boatmen/engages hired.
- Fort Massac Site, Ohio River near Metropolis, Illinois: hiring of interpreter George Drouillard and recruiting of soldiers for the expedition.
- Old Cahokia Courthouse, Cahokia, Illinois: courthouse's role as a town center and post office
- Old Clarksville Site, Clark Co., Indiana: meetings between George Rogers Clark at his cabin outward bound in 1803 and homeward bound in 1806.
- Big Bone Lick State Park and Archeological Site, Union, Kentucky: visit by Lewis in 1803; Clark's paleontology expedition.
- Locust Grove, 561 Blankenbaker Lane, Louisville, Kentucky: Lewis and Clark visited the house.
- Mulberry Hill Site, George Rogers Clark Park, Louisville, Kentucky: family cemetery.
- Hessian Barracks, Maryland School for the Deaf, 242 S. Market St. Frederick, Maryland: Lewis's supply wagon passed through on its way to Harpers Ferry from Philadelphia; Lewis received assistance in recruiting men for part of the expedition
- Camp Wood (Camp Dubois) near Edward "Ted" and Pat Jones Confluence Point State Park, Missouri: winter camp before the departure of the expedition in 1804
- American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: repository of many of the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; Lewis's instruction by Benjamin Rush and other society members; Lewis's induction into the Society; at one time held the botanical specimens collected on the expedition.
- Andrew Ellicott House, 123 N. Princess St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Ellicott, a surveyor, instructed Lewis before the expedition began.
- Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Site, Kingston, Tennessee: furnished volunteers for the expedition.
- Meriwether Lewis National Monument Natchez Trace Parkway, Hohenwald, Tennessee: Lewis's grave and monument, log cabin museum, exhibits about Lewis's career.
- Fincastle Historic District, Botetourt County, Virginia: visits by Lewis and Clark, public reception for Clark at celebration in 1807.
**Eastern Legacy Trail, cont’d**

- Locust Hill Site, Albemarle County, Virginia: birth house of Lewis, family cemetery.
- Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia: Lewis’s service as Jefferson’s secretary, inclusion in Jefferson’s family, planning for the expedition.
- William Clark Birthplace Site, Caroline County, Virginia: Clark family farm
- Grave Creek Mound, Moundsville, West Virginia: Lewis visited the site.
- Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia: Lewis’s visit in 1803, the armory’s role in making the iron frame boat and the weapons carried on the expedition.
- Wellsburg Historic District, West Virginia: home of Patrick Gass, burial place of Gass.

**Twenty-four segments/corridors which relate to the Eastern Legacy project are being studied in regards to:**

- Any existing, planned, underway trails, greenways, or blueways that may be included in an extended Lewis and Clark Historic Trail.
- The level of public access for each area within the segment/corridor with regard to established, proposed, and potential public private rights of way.
- The segment/corridor must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest.

Several steps, which began in 2007, are involved in the planning process to complete the Lewis and Clark Trail. The process is on-going and is currently in Step 4 which is a study of the eastern sites and route segments associated with the preparation or return phases of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Step 5 involves a Draft Report and Step 6, the Final Report and presentation to Congress. When the study is completed, Congress will then decide what, if any, action will be taken. It is hoped that Lewis and Clark signage will be installed in the eastern states and trail maps will be printed to include the Lewis and Clark Trail across the nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. – Mary Langhorst
THE STORY OF THE SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

The Sacagawea Dollar was introduced in 2000. On December 1 President Bill Clinton signed the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, which became Public Law 105-124 [2]. Section four of the act, which is entitled “United States $1 Coin Act of 1997”, provided for a new dollar coin to be struck, stating in part:

"The dollar coin shall be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible."

The coin was first suggested as a replacement for the Susan B. Anthony dollar, which proved useful for vending machine operators and mass transit systems despite being unpopular with the public. The new dollar coin was heavily marketed by the Mint in a series of print, radio, and television advertisements, as well as Mint partnerships with Walmart and Cheerios. However, the Sacagawea dollar did not prove popular with the public, and mintage dropped sharply in the second year of production.

Though the United States $1 Coin Act of 1997 required a change in composition and edge, it did not dictate what was to appear on the coin. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin appointed a Dollar Coin Design Advisory Committee and specified that the coin should depict a representation of one or more women and could not depict a living person. The committee recommended Sacagawea, the Shoshone guide of the Lewis and Clark expedition, for the design of the new coin.

Invitations were sent to 23 artists with guidelines as to what their designs should depict. The obverse was to depict a representation of Sacagawea, and the reverse an eagle symbolizing peace and freedom. Another guideline requested artists "be sensitive to cultural authenticity, and try to avoid creating a representation of a classical European face in Native American headdress."

The Commission chose an obverse design of Sacagawea; she carries her newborn son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, on her back, as designed by sculptor Glenna Goodacre. Since no contemporary image of Sacagawea exists, Goodacre used a 22 year old Shoshone woman named Randy’L He-Dow Teton as a model for the coin.

The reverse of the coin portrays an eagle in flight designed by Thomas D. Rogers Sr. There are 17 stars around the eagle, representing each state in the Union at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Above the eagle’s head is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and ONE DOLLAR below.

The first official striking of the Sacagawea dollar took place on November 18, 1999, during a ceremony in which dignitaries and other invited guests each struck individual examples of the coins. Because the coins were struck before 2000, it was not legal to release them during the first strike ceremonies. Instead, the coins were saved and later sent to the dignitaries who struck them. Full-scale production began shortly after the ceremonial strikings.

For her work creating the obverse of the Sacagawea dollar, Goodacre received a $5,000 commission; she requested that it be paid in dollar coins. The coins paid to Goodacre were struck on specially burnished blanks to give them a finish unique to that striking. Diehl and other Mint dignitaries personally delivered the coins to Goodacre on April 5, 2000.
Goodacre had all 5,000 of the coins encapsulated to preserve their provenance. At the American Numismatics Association 2000 World’s Fair of Money held in Philadelphia, a total of 3,000 of the coins were sold to collectors for $200 each. Some of the top graded examples have sold for as much as $1,000 each.

On September 20, 2007, Public Law 110-82, known as the Native American $1 Coin Act, was signed by President George W. Bush. The act specified in part that the one dollar coin shall depict “images celebrating the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development of the United States and the history of the United States.” A stipulation was also provided that the Sacagawea Dollars, renamed Native American Dollars, must account for at least 20% of all dollar coin production during the year. With the Presidential Dollars issued for circulation across four different annual designs, production levels for the Sacagawea Dollars were robust from 2009 to 2011. Starting in 2012, the Treasury Department decided to suspend production of Presidential Dollars for circulation. The lower production for this series resulted in similarly low production for Sacagawea Dollars. The program, set to last until 2016, requires that the reverse of the dollar depict a new design every year. To determine which design to depict on the coins, officials from the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, the Native American Caucus and the National Congress of American Indians, the consulting organizations for the program, appoint a liaison to the United States Mint. Once designs are created, the consulting organizations and the National Museum of the Native American are consulted, and the designs are sent to the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee for approval. The Mint selects a final design that is recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval.

The first coin in the Native American series, issued in 2009, was designed by Mint sculptor-engraver Norman E. Nemeth, the subject being the spread of Three Sisters Agriculture. It depicts a Native American woman planting seeds in a field populated with corn, beans and squash. The obverse design features the Goodacre portrait of Sacagawea.

The design selected for the 2010 reverse was designed by Artistic Infusion Program artist Thomas Cleveland and depicts the Hiawatha belt surrounding five stone-tipped arrows, along with the inscriptions “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA”, “$1”, “HAUDENOSAUNEE” and “GREAT LAW OF PEACE”. The subject of the design is the “Great Tree of Peace”. The symbols on the belt and the arrows represent the five nations of the confederacy, Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca.

The theme for the design for the 2011 Sacagawea Dollar was “Diplomacy – Treaties with Tribal Nations.” Rather than showing scenes of the peace alliance negotiations, the hands of Massasoit of the Wampanoag Nation and the governor of the settlers at Plymouth Bay are shown exchanging a peace pipe. This symbolized the initiation of the first formal written peace alliance between the Wampanoag Nation and European settlers.

The theme for the 2012 Sacagawea Dollar is “Trade Routes in the 17th Century.” The reverse design by Thomas Cleveland features a Native American and horse in profile with horses running in the background representing the historical spread of the horse. The inscription reads “United States of America” with the denomination expressed as "$1" below the line of three horses. The obverse of the coin carries the portrait of Sacagawea and child designed by Glenna Goodacre.

The 2013-dollar commemorates the Treaty with the Delawares in 1778, the first formal treaty between the United States and a Native American tribe. The coin depicts a turkey, a howling wolf, and a turtle—symbols of the Delaware. The Delaware Treaty of 1778 allowed the United States passage through the tribe’s lands in order to attack the British at Detroit. The treaty also recognized the Delawares as a sovereign nation and provided the option of joining with other tribes in the Ohio region to form a state. – Don Shippy
Early European Exploration of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Platte Rivers

Recently at study group the following presentation was shared. The presentation was a Chronology starting with the end of the Glacier period that ended about 10,000 to 7,500 years ago that changed the ancient Missouri River drainage patterns. Prior to the advance and melting of the glaciers the upper Missouri River and its tributaries drained in a northeasterly direction into the Red River of the north and ultimately to Hudson Bay.

- In 1541, the Mississippi River was first seen by Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto when he crossed it near present day Memphis, TN. In this same year Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez Coronado reached the 40th degree latitude near the border between Nebraska and Kansas.
- In 1673, French explorer Louis Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette and five other Frenchmen set out in two birch canoes from St. Ignace on Lake Michigan to travel down the Mississippi River in the hopes of finding a Rover route to the California Sea and trade with the Far East. In June of 1673, they were the first white men to see the mouth of the Missouri River. Realizing the Mississippi continued on head south towards the Gulf of Mexico they decided the Missouri must be the river that would be their river route to the western sea.
- In 1682, the visionary Robert de La Salle took possession of the Mississippi Valley for King Louis XIV of France.
- In 1714, a Frenchman Etienne Veniard de Bourgmond would be the first white man to see the mouth of the Platte River.
- In 1738 to 1743, Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye and his sons from Fort Charles on the Lake of the Woods would be the first white men to reach the Mandan Indians near Bismarck, ND. In the spring of 1742 his sons Louis Joseph and Francisco made another attempt to reach the sea and buried a lead tablet on top of a hill near Pierre, SD. In February 1913, three teenagers found the Lead Plate claiming the land for King Louis XV and it is displayed in the Robinson Museum in Pierre.
- In 1739, Pierre and Paul Mallet were the first white men to cross Nebraska.
- In 1762, France gave the Louisiana Territory to Spain after the seven year French and Indian War.
- In 1791, Captain Robert Gray sailed from Boston in command of the ship Columbia and in 1792 he took his ship into the Columbia River estuary, which henceforth would bear her name. This was the mythical river of the northwest that earlier mapmakers had called the Oregon (Ouragan) River which was thought to run east to the source of the Missouri River.
- In 1793, British explorer Alexander Mackenzie left Montreal went across Canada up the Peace River and crossed the Rocky Mountains and followed the Fraser River and reached the Pacific Ocean. His trip proved a Canadian route to the Orient would be useless. His book on the expedition, Voyages from Montreal was given to Captain Lewis by President Jefferson.
- In 1800, Spain returns the Louisiana Territory to France under the Treaty of San Ildefonso.
- In 1803, President Jefferson buys the Louisiana Territory from France.
- In 1804 to 1806, Captain’s Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery travel up the Missouri River from St. Louis and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and back again. These are the first white men to accomplish such a feat. Unfortunately as did Mackenzie’s Expedition in Canada, it dispelled the myth of an all water route to the Pacific Ocean.
- In 1806, General Wilkinson, stationed in St. Louis sends Lt. Zebulon Pike to explore the west in the Nebraska and Kansas territory and discovers the highest peak in the Rocky Mountains and names it “Pikes Peak.” – Chet Worm
Recent MOP Dinner Meetings Highlights – January, February, and March

January 2014 – John “Lizard” Wilcox
- Very entertaining!!
- The Spirit of Mountain Men lives on
- Hands on exhibit of the Corps’ world of animals, tools, and trade goods

February 2014 – Dr. Gary Moulton
- A national treasure of Lewis and Clark knowledge
- Study of Sacagawea’s name and origin
- Cherished friend of the Mouth of the Platte

March 2014 – Mackay and Evans
- Many travelers up the Missouri in 1600’s and 1700’s
- Mackay/Evans maps guided Lewis and Clark for initial leg up the Missouri

Join us for upcoming Dinner Meetings @ Tish’s!!!
5:00 Social – 6:00 Dinner – 7:00 Presentation
- April 15th – Erv Friesen, Nebraska City L/C Center
- May 20th – Jim Swenson, Bicentennial + 10 years review
Missouri Network (Mid Mo), markets the trail from Rulo, Nebraska to Pickstown, South Dakota on both sides of the river. Visit the organization's website to learn more: www.lewisandclarkcountry.org

As many of you know, our chapter is one, if not the largest, in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. As a reminder, our annual dues for the Mouth of the Platte chapter do not include membership to LCTHF…please consider supporting the the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. – MOP Board of Directors
Mouth of the Platte Chapter Memberships

All memberships are renewable annually by March 31.

**Memberships**

- Individual membership...... $20 $ __________
- Family membership......... $25 $ __________
- Student membership....... $10 $ __________
- Business/Organization ..... $25 $ __________

**Charitable contributions to support:**

- Mouth of the Platte Chapter programs $ __________
- Newspapers in Education .......... $ __________
- Boy Scouts of America activities .. $ __________
- Gifford Farm Lewis and Clark programs $ __________
- Western Historic Trails Center.... $ __________

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Current member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation? □ yes □ no □ send info
A Short Note from the Short Editor

Send any comments, suggestions, and ideas to – editor4mop@gmail.com

Thanks for the support to date and in the future – Scotty Stickels