

The Brown Quarterly

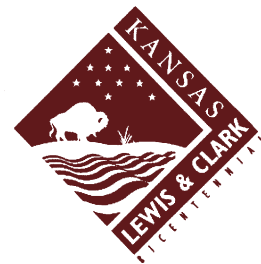
Quarterly Newsletter for Classroom Teachers

Volume 6 No. 1

Native American Issue

Fall/Winter 2003

Kansas Commemorates 200th Anniversary of Lewis & Clark Expedition



In 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition reached what is now Kansas. Here they spent three days and celebrated Independence Day. The Kansas Lewis & Clark Commission and several Kansas communities are planning Lewis and Clark Bicentennial events from June 26 - July 11, 2004. Visit www.journey4th.org

Kansas City

From June 26 - 28, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition camped at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Many Native American tribes in the East were relocated to what is now Kansas. Points of interest in Kansas City include a Lewis and Clark kiosk at the Wyandotte Historical Society and Museum and the NPS traveling exhibit, *Tent of Many Voices*, June 26-July 5, at Kaw Point Riverfront Park. Contact the Kansas City, KS / Wyandotte County Convention & Visitors Bureau at www.kckcvb.org or 1-800-264-1563.

Leavenworth / Fort Leavenworth

On July 2, 1804, Lewis & Clark encountered their first Kansa village near Leavenworth. On their return in 1806, Lewis collected his final botanical specimen near the confluence of Three-Mile Creek and the Missouri River. Historical points of interest include a Lewis and Clark wayside marker at Fort Leavenworth overlooking the river, displays at the Frontier Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth, a Lewis and Clark historical marker near magnificent vistas located on the banks of the Missouri River. Contact the Leavenworth Convention & Visitors Bureau at www.lvarea.com/cvb or 1-800-844-4114.

Visit www.lewisandclarkinkansas.com

Atchison

On July 4, 1804, the Corps of Discovery observed the first Independence Day in the West at present-day Atchison and named Independence Creek, near where they camped. Atchison is also the birthplace of Amelia Earhart. Historical points of interest include a statue of Lewis & Clark, Sacajewea, York and Seaman at the Atchison County Historical Society Museum and two markers commemorating the Lewis and Clark trail. For more information, contact the Atchison Area Chamber of Commerce at 1-800-234-1854 or www.atchisonkansas.net.

Highland / White Cloud

An exhibit is being developed on the impact of the Lewis & Clark military expedition upon the tribes inhabiting the eastern woodlands and the prairies along the Missouri River by the **Native American Heritage Museum** at Highland in cooperation with the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska and the Sac and Fox Tribal Museum. Historical points of interest include the "Tall Oak" Monument at the Troy

courthouse, a marker at White Cloud commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition and river views at the four-state lookout in White Cloud. For information, contact the Doniphan County Economic Development Office at www.dpcountyks.com or 1-913-365-2604.

For information about the Main Street program for teachers, visit <http://www.lewisandclarkinkansas.com/> and click on Education. Also an article about Lewis and Clark is in the KSHS *Kansas Kaleidoscope*.



Photo of Sac & Fox extended family, circa 1893.

Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.

See more about Kansas tribes on page 4 & 5.

Making Connections

Gerard A. Baker has a personal perspective as Superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and mobile exhibit currently touring the country. Baker is a full blood member of the Mandan-Hidatsa Tribe of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, Mandaree, North Dakota. He grew up on the reservation on his father's cattle ranch in western North Dakota. He and his wife have four children. One daughter is a curator for the National Park Service and a son is a wildlife biologist.

"*Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future* supplements local and national observances throughout the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," said Baker. "It is an occasion to learn more about our nation's history, including the history of American Indians, and to think about our nation's future, where we want to be in 200 years."

Baker is a graduate of Southern Oregon State University with degrees in Criminology and Sociology. He has been a deputy sheriff, campground law enforcement and wilderness ranger, and park ranger-historian. He has researched Northern Plains Native American trade and oral history.

Baker has been with the federal government for 25 years. His years of federal service include three years with the USDA Forest Service and 22 years with the National Park Service. He is working with approximately 58 American Indian tribes and 19 trail states. The *Corps of Discovery II* exhibit, staffed with NPS personnel, is following the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, from January 2003 through the Fall of 2006.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



by
Gerard Baker
Superintendent

The Brown Foundation is pleased to publish this newsletter for classroom teachers through which we will share resources available from national parks and museums. Established to maintain the legacy of the *Brown* decision, our organization plays an exciting role as a park partner. In 1990 we were instrumental in developing *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site in Topeka, Kansas. We hope you enjoy the *Brown Quarterly* and we eagerly anticipate your comments.

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The *Brown v. Board* 50th Anniversary Coalition was established to commemorate the convergence in 2004 of several turning points in Kansas history, including the 150th anniversary of Territorial Kansas and the City of Topeka and the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Its purpose is to network community efforts for these events in 2004, including the Grand Opening of the *Brown v. Board* National Historic Site in Topeka. For more information, call 1-800-235-1030 or visit brownvboard.org/coalition

Tribes with Kansas Connections:

Citizen Potawatomi Nation
1601 S Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

Iowa Tribe of Kansas
3345 Thrasher Rd
White Cloud, KS 66094

Kaw Nation of Oklahoma
698 Grandview Drive
Kaw City, OK 74641

Kickapoo Nation of Kansas
1107 Goldfinch Rd
Horton, KS 66439

Otoe-Missouria Tribe
8151 Highway 177
Red Rock, OK 74651

Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
PO Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058

Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
16281 Q Rd
Mayetta, KS 66509

Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri
302 N Main
Reserve, KS 66439

The Tent of Many Voices

Lewis and Clark Traveling Exhibit at Kaw Point in
Kansas City, June 26 - July 5

The National Park Service traveling exhibit *Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future* is on the road and coming to a Lewis and Clark Trail community near you soon. Named after the 1803-06 “Corps of Volunteers for Northwestern Discovery,” Corps II opened at Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello in Virginia, in January 2003. Corps II is a mobile exhibit designed to provide visitors an introduction to the Lewis and Clark story, including the natural history, cultural resources and the people of our nation before, during and after the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The traveling exhibit includes two tents with interpretive exhibits and a performance tent called the *Tent of Many Voices*. The *Tent of Many Voices* provides a 150-seat auditorium for cultural arts demonstrations, folklore, music, living history and audio-visual programs. Programs reflect a spectrum of nature, culture and history. Cultures of Native

American tribes and the changing landscape are important exhibit themes. Live performances occur in partnership with Native American tribes, state and local governments, the private sector and partner federal agencies.

Beginning in January 2003 at Thomas Jefferson’s home, Monticello in Virginia, Corps II has been visiting cities and towns where Meriwether Lewis and William Clark made preparations for the journey West. By the spring of 2004 it will move up the Missouri River into the heartland and eventually to the Pacific Ocean. In the spring of 2006, Corps II will continue to journey from the Pacific Ocean back to St. Louis. The journey will make stops in large urban areas, Native American reservations and small towns along the way.

Corps II serves as the unifying component for the Bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. During the Bicentennial, the National Park Service will help link people with each other by providing a venue where we can listen to many voices share stories about impacts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and how our nation has evolved in the past 200 years.

President Jefferson sent the expedition on a voyage of discovery to the Pacific Ocean in 1803. The maps, journals and natural specimens derived from the journey make it a compelling story. The free public exhibition, commemorating the 2003-2006 Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, provides opportunities for citizens of all ages to learn more about the legendary 1803-06 exploration and its significance. The exhibit will visit communities across 19 states, places integral to preparation as well as the trail traveled by the historic Corps.



Corps II is a joint effort of federal and state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and Native American tribes. The National Park Service is providing major funding, exhibit design, transportation and support staff through the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, based in Omaha, Neb.

From June 26 to July 5, *The Tent of Many Voices* will be at the confluence of

the Kansas and Missouri Rivers at Kaw Point in Kansas City. For more information, contact the National Park Service at 1-402-514-9311 or visit www.nps.gov/lecl.

Whether Lewis and Clark knew it or not, they were the “spearpoints” of an invasion of Native American homelands in the West. Whether or not it was deliberate, they touched off an invasion rarely paralleled in world history, displacing entire peoples and tribal groups with Anglo settlers, backed by the U.S. Army. It is for this reason that many native peoples see no reason to be happy about the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, and why this event should be looked upon by all as a “commemoration” rather than a “celebration.”

Accounts of different tribal groups and their interactions with the Corps include: Shawnee & Delaware, Kickapoo, Sac & Fox, Osage, Kansa, Oto, Missouri, Pawnee, Omaha, Yankton, Lakota Sioux, Cheyenne, Arikara, Mandan & Hidatsa, Plains Cree, Assiniboin, Shoshone, Salish, Nez Perce, Yakima, and Chinookan.

From June 26 to July 5, *The Tent of Many Voices* will be at Kaw Point Riverfront Park in the Fairfax district of Kansas City.



Kansas Tribes ...

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

Iowa, or Ayuwha, apparently a term borrowed by the French from the Dakotas signifies "Sleepy-ones." The Iowa people are of Sioux stock and closely related to the Otoe and Missouri. They moved about a great deal, mostly in the states of Iowa and Minnesota.

By treaties signed in 1824, 1830 and 1837, they ceded claims to their lands in Missouri and Iowa. By the Prairie du Chien Treaty signed in 1825, they surrendered land claims in Minnesota. A treaty signed 1836 assigned part of them a reservation along the Great Nemaha River in present Brown County, Kansas and Richardson County, Nebraska. A part of the tribe moved later to another tract in central Oklahoma, which by agreement in 1890 was allotted to them in severalty, the surplus acreage being opened to settlement by whites. The original reservation was reduced by the Treaty of May 17, 1854 and the Treaty of March 6, 1861. The latter treaty provided for the cession of certain land in Kansas to the United States for the Sac and Fox.

According to a Sioux tradition, the Iowa originally lived in the country about the mouth of the Minnesota River, just south of the Cheyenne. In 1701 Le Sueur found them near the mouth of the Blue Earth River in Minnesota, although in 1685 they were located near the Pawnee on the plains. In 1761 they were on the east side

of the single village 18 leagues up the Platte River on the southeast side. In this area they traded with whites from St. Louis, their chief articles being skins of beavers, otters, deer, raccoon and bear. In 1829 they were on the Platte River, in Iowa, 15 miles from the Missouri State line. By 1880, they were brought under jurisdiction of the Indian agencies.

The Iowa ceded all their lands in Missouri to the U.S. government in 1824 and in 1836 were assigned a reservation in Kansas. A part of the tribe later left and moved to another tract in central Oklahoma, just north of that of the Kickapoo and west of the Sac and Fox. In 1890 this land was allotted to the group in severalty.

In 1760 the population of the Iowa was reported as 1,000. In 1804 it was reported by Lewis and Clark as 800, smallpox having killed a considerable number in 1803. The 1884 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows 143 at the Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency in Kansas. Today, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska has 2,580 members of whom 450 live in the area.

The present reservation is in Brown County, Kansas and Richardson County, Nebraska, northeast of Hiwawatha, Kansas, and south of Rulo, Nebraska. The reservation is irregular in shape, bordered on the north by the Nemaha River, and partially on the east of the Missouri River. There are 416 acres allotted land and 1,272 acres of tribal land.



Photo above: A young White Cloud, Notch-ee-ninga, who became chief after his father in the early 1800s, was believed to be 100 years old when the cornerstone of the community building on the Iowa Reservation near White Cloud, Kan. was laid.

Photo right: Iowa (Mahaska) Indians from The Iowa by W. H. Miner, circa 1860s.



... Past & Present

Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

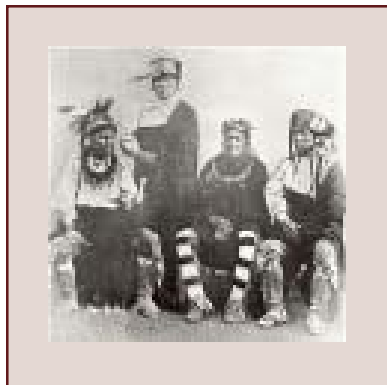
The Sac and Fox people have long been known for their cultural independence. Despite the many hardships that they have faced over the years, which included losing the majority of their land and people, they have remained a viable group who are proud of their ancestors and heritage.

The Sauk/Sac were called the "People of the Yellow Earth" which distinguishes them from the Foxes who were called the "Red Earth People." The Sac and Fox Nation are Algonquian speaking people and are of the Woodland culture. The Sac and Fox people lived in bark houses in small villages. The Sac social organization consisted of clans – Bear, Sturgeon, Thunder and Wolf.

The Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri people and their ancestors have been historically located in Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The Sac and Fox of the Missouri band were finally settled to the northeast corner of Kansas.

One of the largest Indian villages in North America was Saukenuk located between the Rock and Mississippi rivers in Illinois. At this time it included approximately 4,000 Sac and Fox people. The Treaty of 1804 ceded all this land to the government and ultimately started the Black Hawk

War in 1832. Black Hawk did not believe this treaty was valid and vowed not to give in to the government. His autobiography was published in 1872. Black Hawk said, "How smooth must be the languages of the whites. When they can make right look like wrong and wrong like right."



Sauk and Fox Chiefs, Washington, 1860s

Keokuk was a famous Sauk chief who was in favor of peaceful relations with the EuroAmericans. Keokuk was buried in Kansas, but his body was later taken back to Keokuk, Iowa, where the city still honors his name.

Mokohoko was a leader when the removal of the Sac and Foxes from Kansas took place in 1869. Mokohoko and some 200 followers refused to go to Oklahoma.



Group of Sac and Fox taken at the Omaha Exposition from In Keokuk's Time on the Kansas Reservation, circa late 1800s.



There are three bands of Sac and Fox, and they all have their own distinct government and enrollment processes. They are federally recognized:

Meskwaki - Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa

Sa ki wa ki - Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Ne ma ha ha ki - The Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Sauk and Fox were originally two distinct groups. During the 1700s, a French attack on the Foxes caused the two tribes to join forces and form a close

alliance which helped to affect unification. The Treaty of 1815 officially named the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri as a distinct tribe, and they were removed to northeast Missouri from Iowa and Illinois.

The Treaty of 1837 removed the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri into Kansas across the Missouri river to the Great Nemaha reservation in Doniphan and Brown counties. The Missouri band became officially known as the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Nation has a Museum located in Reserve, Kansas which has displays of artifacts, pictures and more history.

*Photos courtesy of the
Kansas State Historical Society.
Information for these articles
comes from the
Native American Cultures Resource Handbook
of the Kansas Lewis and Clark
Bicentennial Commission*

Take a look at these Web sites at your school or library !

Lewis and Clark Web Sites

You don't have to count them, Jay Rasmussen does all that and as the Lewis and Clark web site guru, he has seen, been told about and categorized more than 1,000 Lewis and Clark web sites.

Rasmussen, a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, keeps track of web sites at www.lcarchive.org. The LCTHF web site is www.lewisandclark.org and the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition web site is www.lewisandclark200.org

And, yes, Rasmussen features the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail web site at www.nps.gov/lecl - Here you can follow the *Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years into the Future*, a multi-agency mobile exhibit exploring the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and Lewis and Clark experiences.

You can also track Corps II on www.lewisandclarkgnet.com a web site at the University of Nebraska-Omaha's Peter Kiewit

Institute. Here, Lewis and Clark students can see video presentations from Corps II stops on the trail since it began on Jan. 14, 2003, in Monticello.

More Lewis and Clark web sites to peruse:

The federal agencies Lewis and Clark site:

www.lewisandclark200.gov

The Academy of Natural Sciences www.acnatsci.org/museum/lewisclark/index.html and The Philadelphia Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation www.lewisandclarkphila.org

The American Philosophical Society www.amphilsoc.org/library/exhibits/treasures/landc.htm

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia www.collphyphil.org/lewis&clark.htm

The Lewis and Clark Rediscovery Corps of St. Charles, Missouri www.lewisandclark.net

KANSAS sites:

www.lewisandclarkinkansas.com

www.journey4th.org

BOOK NOOK

Grades K-3

Fradin, Dennis B. *Sacagwea: The Journey to the West*, 1998.

Kroll, Stephen. *Lewis and Clark: Explorers of the American West*, 1994.

Morley, Jacqueline. *Expedition across America: The Story of Lewis and Clark*, 1998.

Noonan, Jon. *Lewis and Clark*, 1993.

Schanzer, Rosalyn. *How We Crossed the West: The Adventures of Lewis and Clark*, 1997.

Grades 4-6

Bohner, Charles. *Bold Journey: West with Lewis and Clark*, 1985.

Bowen, Andy Russell. *The Back of Beyond: A Story about Lewis and Clark*, 1998.

Brown, Marion Marsh. *Sacagawea: Indian Interpreter to Lewis and Clark*, 1988.

Cavan, Seamus. *Lewis and Clark and the Route to the Pacific*. Chelsea House Publishers, 1991.

Fifer, Barbara. *Going along with Lewis and Clark*. Montana Magazine, 2000.

Lourie, Peter. *In the Path of Lewis and Clark*, 1997.

O'Dell, Scott. *Streams to the Rivers, Rivers to the Sea*, 1986.

Roop, Peter and Connie, Editors. *Off the Map: Journals of Lewis and Clark*, 1993.

Smith, Roland. *The Captain's Dog*, 1999.

St. George, Judith. *Sacagawea*, 1997.

Grades 7-12

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Undaunted Courage*, 1996.

Andrist, Ralph K. *To the Pacific with Lewis and Clark*, 1967.

Blumberg, Rhoda. *The Incredible Journey of Lewis and Clark*, 1995.

Duncan, Dayton and Ken Burns. *Lewis and Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery*, 1997.

Edwards, Judith. *Lewis and Clark's Journey of Discovery in American History*, 1999.

Moeller, Bill. *Lewis and Clark: A Photographic Journey*, 1999.

Schmidt, Thomas and Jeremy Schmidt. *The Saga of Lewis and Clark into the Uncharted West*, 1999.

Teacher Talk

LESSON PLAN ON THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

The 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition opened the Northwest to the influence of the United States and established relations with numerous Native American nations. Students can explore the impact of the expedition on Native Americans and explore their perspective.

Divide students into teams having them research the impact of the Lewis and Clark expedition on Native Americans. Ask each group to present their findings in an oral report. Then have them discuss the positive and negative impact of the expedition, depending on whose perspective you take into account.

The Native American Perspective

Explain to students the perspective missing in the accounts by Lewis and Clark and other journals kept by expedition members—the Native American perspective. Have students research what the tribes were like at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. If possible, try to find references to their encounters with the expedition members to determine what they thought of these explorers from the East. Have them compare what they find to the perspectives in the Lewis and Clark journals.

Discuss the following questions:

How do the perspectives differ? Is it possible to determine if there is a “correct” perspective? Why or why not? How do cultural biases reflect how we see others?

Many of the Native American tribes encountered by the Lewis and Clark expedition are active societies today. Choose one of these tribes and write a brief description of their history since Lewis and Clark:

How did their lives change in light of contact with European American settlers? Where are they now in comparison to when the corps encountered them in the early 1800s? What steps are they taking to maintain their own distinct culture? Are they a federally recognized sovereign nation? If so, what does that mean?

During the Lewis & Clark Expedition, contact was made with at least 55 different native groups. Some Native Americans literally saved expedition members from starving and losing their way as they crossed the continent. With some, like the Lakota and Blackfeet, there were hostile encounters, while with others, like the Mandan, Hidatsa and Nez Perce, friendships and alliances were forged.

TMEALF.com has tribal flag information.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/> and www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/TheJourney/NativePeoples.htm

Some Corps of Discovery members were all or part Native American. George Droulliard, was half Shawnee, while Pierre Cruzatte and Francois Labiche were half Omaha. Sacagawea with her baby boy Jean Baptiste (Lemhi Shoshone by birth and Hidatsa by adoption and clan) gave insights into Native American humanity, humor and devotion to creator and family.

President Jefferson sold the idea to Congress

partly on the importance the mission regarding Native Americans. Some of his instructions to Lewis in 1803: “endeavor to make yourself acquainted [with] the names of the nations & their numbers; the extent & limits of their possessions; their relations with other tribes of nations; their language, traditions, monuments; their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, & the implements for these; their food, clothing, & domestic accommodations; the diseases prevalent among them, & remedies they use; peculiarities in their laws, customs & dispositions ... “... the state of morality, religion, & information among them; as it may better enable those who may endeavor to civilize & instruct them ... allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey, satisfy them of its innocence, make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peaceable & commercial dispositions of the U.S., of our wish to be neighborly, friendly and useful ... If a few of their influential chiefs, within practicable distance, wish to visit us ... If any of them should wish to have some of their young people brought up with us, & taught such arts as may be useful to them, we will receive, instruct & take care of them ... inform those of them with whom you may be of [kinpox's] efficacy as a preservative from the smallpox ... if a superior force ... should be arrayed against your further passage ... you must decline its farther pursuit, and return. In the loss of yourselves, we should lose also the information you will have acquired ...”

Lewis brought along silver peace medals produced by the U.S. Government for presentation to Native American chiefs. Showing clasped hands and the motto “Peace and Friendship,” the design depicted Native American nations as coequals of the United States.

Lewis also knew that gift giving and trade were an important part of most Native American cultures, and that he would need to have trade goods along for diplomacy and for acquiring needed goods and food.

NPS Lewis & Clark Resources at www.nps.gov/lecl

Several National Park Service Web pages at www.nps.gov/lecl/ give insight into the challenges faced in the Lewis and Clark journey:

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has the trail's history and maps of the expedition.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial offers daily descriptions of wintering at on the northwest coast in 1806.

Nez Perce National Historic Park - 38 sites in 4 states about the Nimiipuu (Nez Perce), their interaction with explorers, fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, settlers, gold miners, farmers moving through or into the area.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial - The Museum of Westward Expansion, at St. Louis Gateway Arch, has material on the Lewis & Clark expedition.

The National Register of Historic Places has an on-line travel itinerary on the Lewis and Clark Expedition and provides information on 41 related historic places.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site Learn about Native American village life and culture



*Nan-che-nun-ga of the
Iowa tribe (see page 4) in 1837.
Courtesy of the Kansas State
Historical Society*

with an earthlodge tour. See the Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan about *Knife River*.

PBS: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery, coinciding with Ken Burns' film, pbs.org provides biographies of corps members, Native American groups and members' journal entries.

The National Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Council commemorates the expedition and the extensions of goodwill by native peoples. Learn stops along the trail and associated tribes, including a tribal directory of present-day contacts.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation promotes trail stewardship, public interest in the preservation of the the Lewis and Clark legacy.

Nez Piece and Chinook Tribes - Tribal codes, government, history, customs and culture.

Three Affiliated Tribes - www.mhannation.com has information about the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Native American Affairs has links to present-day policy and historic treaties of Pacific Region tribes .

For information on African, Hispanic, Asian and Native American history, see past issues of the Brown Quarterly on our website at:

brownvboard.org

E-Mail: brownfound@juno.com

Web: <http://brownvboard.org>