

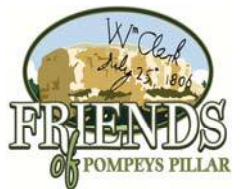


Pompeys Pillar National Monument

JUNIOR RANGER ACTIVITY BOOK



Elaine Yopp



Theresa



Become a Junior Ranger

What is a Junior Ranger?

A Junior Ranger is honorable, trustworthy, and a leader.

A Junior Ranger studies the past through learning.

A Junior Ranger explores the environment around them.

A Junior Ranger cares for the land and its resources.

A Junior Ranger leads others to learn, explore, and care.

How Can I Become A Junior Ranger?

Complete six or more of the activities in this book at Pompeys Pillar National Monument, at home, or on another piece of public land. Then to receive your Junior Ranger Badge and signed certificate you can bring your booklet to the front desk of the Interpretive Center at Pompeys Pillar National Monument or mail it to:

**Pompeys Pillar National Monument
Bureau of Land Management
5001 Southgate Drive
Billings, MT 59101**

The Great Adventure

In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from the French. To explore and map its vast new property and attempt to discover a waterway to the Pacific Ocean, President Thomas Jefferson solicited the help of Meriwether Lewis & William Clark. They, along with a crew of men and the Charbonneau family (Toussaint, his wife Sacagawea, and their infant son Jean Baptiste), made up the Corps of Discovery.



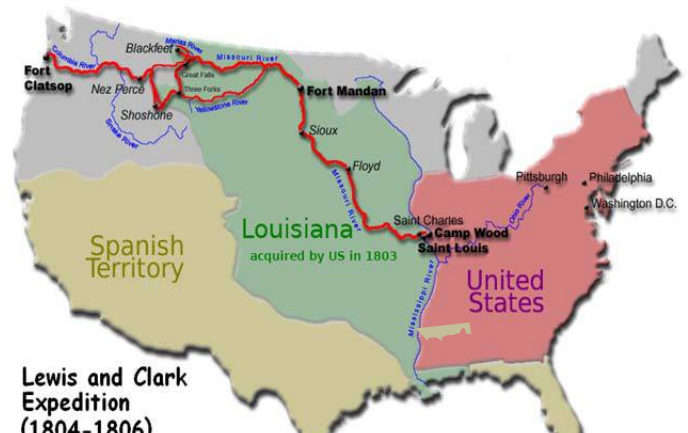
Drawing of Meriwether Lewis & William Clark



Lewis & Clark on the Missouri River

On May 14, 1804, 45 men, in three boats left St. Louis, Missouri, heading west on the Missouri River. Over the next two years the Corps of Discovery covered about 6,000 miles. They made amazing discoveries for science, such as animals like the Grizzly Bear, which had never been described to Europeans before. They also made maps of the lands they crossed, rivers they traveled, and mountain passes they climbed.

On September 23, 1806, the Corps of Discovery returned to St Louis, Missouri to a grand reception. Their expedition, though not the first through the western frontier, paved the way for western expansion. Today we celebrate and honor their expedition with the establishment of monuments like Pompeys Pillar.



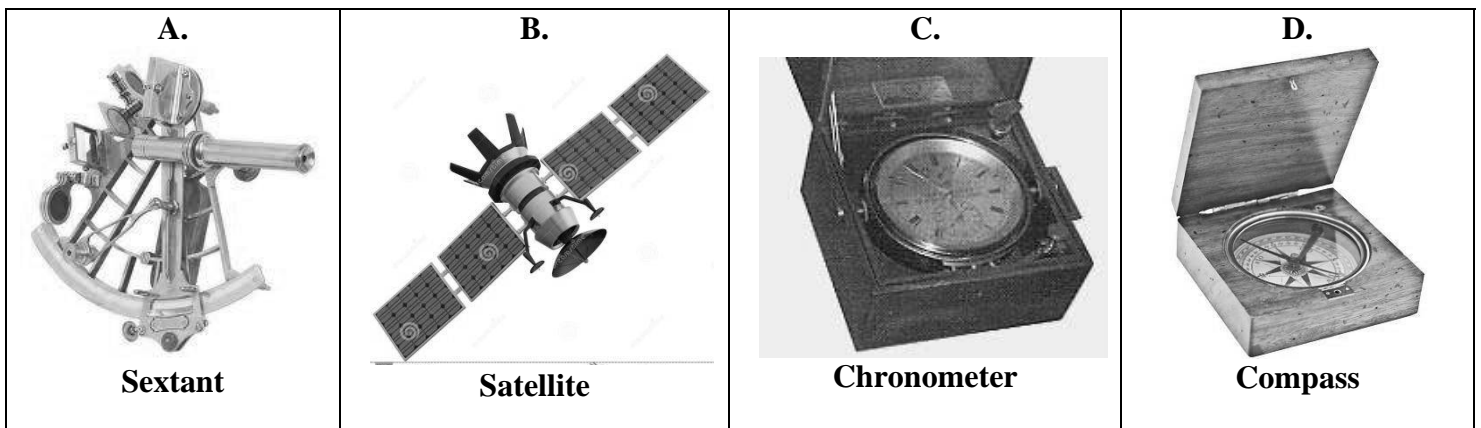
Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)

Map of Lewis & Clark Expedition with Ownership

Navigation & Mapping

The Lewis and Clark Expedition used the best technology available to them in the early 1800s. Some 19th century navigation and mapping technology is still used today. Today we have new technologies and advanced mapping techniques to help us navigate the globe. Below are pictures and descriptions of various mapping tools and technologies. See if you can match the picture to the descriptions (write the letter of the corresponding picture under the appropriate description).

- 1. An instrument that measured the angle of the sun, moon, and stars above the horizon so as to determine latitude.**
- 2. An instrument that determines direction by means of a needle, which points toward the Earth's magnetic north.**
- 3. A highly accurate clock used to find longitude. To maintain its accuracy and usefulness it needed to be wound daily.**
- 4. This orbits and scans the entire Earth transmitting information used to produce highly accurate and detailed maps.**



Traveling Down the Rochejhone

On July 15th, 1806, after coming down off of the Bozeman Pass, William Clark and his party reached the Rochejhone River (also known as the Yellowstone). Over the next three weeks they traveled downstream - arriving at the Missouri River on August 3rd. As they travelled they witnessed a number of remarkable landmarks, animal species, and had numerous adventures. They traveled down the Yellowstone using two different types of boats: dugout canoes and bull boats.

Using the models or paintings in the Interpretive Center or outside, please draw either a bull boat or a dugout canoe in the space provided below. Also, write one fact you learned from reading the displays in the Interpretive Center.



Image of dugout canoe used by Clark's party on the Yellowstone River

Fun Fact: _____

Animals on the Trail

During their expedition throughout the West, Lewis and Clark described numerous animals, many of which were new to science. Today, Pompeys Pillar and the Yellowstone River are home to a number of the same species the Corps saw while traveling through Montana. These animals often leave behind “signs” that let our Rangers know they have come by for a visit. Can you match the tracks to the right animal below?



Canada Goose



Raccoon



Mule Deer



Beaver



Coyote

Clark's Party

When the “The Corps of Discovery” returned to Montana in 1806 their party included two captains, three sergeants, twenty-two privates, two interpreters, a slave, a Native American woman, and her infant son. When Clark arrived at Pompeys Pillar on July 25th of that year, his party included only nine of the total Corps (identified below). Find these characters in the following word search.

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

BRATTON: Private William Bratton, a Kentuckian, was instrumental in helping develop a salt-making site while the Corps was wintering at Fort Clatsop.

CHARBONNEAU: Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian trader who had lived with the Hidatsas and was father to baby Pomp, was hired as an interpreter and guide by Lewis and Clark.

GIBSON: Private George Gibson, another Kentuckian, was one of the first white men to see the Great Falls of the Missouri with Captain Lewis.

JEAN BAPTISTE or **POMP:** Jean Baptiste, or Baby Pomp as he was fondly referred to by Clark, was the son of Sacagawea and Charbonneau. He was born in February of 1805 while Lewis and Clark were at Fort Mandan.

LABICHE: Private Francis Labiche was hired for his boatman skills. He was fluent in French and English and spoke several Native American languages. He served as both a boatman and interpreter.

SACAGAWEA: A member of the Lemhi Shoshone Tribe and mother of baby Pomp, she was instrumental in guiding Clark’s party down the Yellowstone.

SHIELDS: Private John Shields was a skilled blacksmith and gunsmith.

WILLIAM CLARK: Chosen by Lewis to help lead the expedition, “Captain” Clark went on to become the governor of the Missouri Territory later in life.

YORK: William Clark’s slave, he was instrumental throughout the expedition. He gained his freedom after 1811.

Native Americans

At the time Lewis and Clark traveled through Montana there were thousands of Native Americans living throughout the region. The Corps of Discovery would have had to rely on a number of ways to communicate with the Native Americans they met. The most common way would have been through Sign Language. Native American Tribes of the Great Plains used a sign language made up of simple gestures that could quickly and clearly relay a message. From identifying one's self to sharing observations, the hundreds of gestures used became a universal language.

For this activity, try to mimic the various signs identified below. Circle the ones you accomplish.



Eat



Medal



Light-Skinned
Person



Native
American



Buffalo



Wolf



Horse



Tree



Knife

Up The Pillar

Much of what Lewis and Clark did as part of their expedition was map and record locations and distances. Above you learned about the various instruments they used to do this. However, at times, pacing - measuring distance by one's step - was the best way to get a short distance. Using the boardwalk steps, you can create a map to some interesting points on the Pillar. Count the steps below and follow the directions to each spot. Record what you see at each stop.

Stop 1	Climb 52 stairs up and stop at platform.	
Stop 2	Climb 26 stairs up, walk to end of ramp and climb another 13 stairs up.	
Stop 3	Follow ramp to T-junction and take left. Climb 14 stairs up and follow ramp to end.	
Stop 4	Turn around and follow ramp to stairs down. Descend 14 stairs, turn left, and walk to bench.	
Stop 5	Follow ramp up to stairs and climb 34 steps. Stop at platform.	
Stop 6	Climb 77 steps to top platform.	

Pompeys Pillar

Pompeys Pillar is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises 150ft above the Yellowstone River Valley. Traditionally used by Native Americans and visited by numerous people throughout the last 200 years, Pompeys Pillar is covered in hundreds of markings, petroglyphs (Native American carvings), and inscriptions. Today the Pillar acts as a living journal of the area's history and settlement.



Photo of Pompeys Pillar 1873

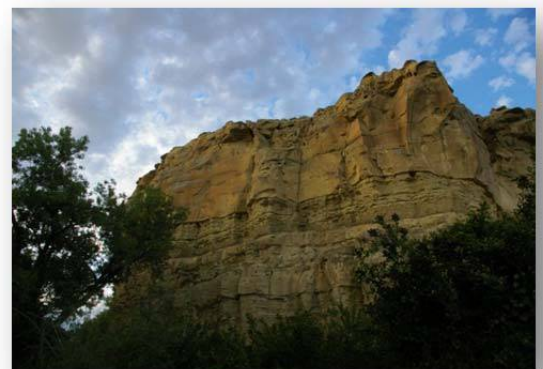


William Clark's Signature from 1806

The Pillar's most notable visitor was Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On July 25th, 1806, Captain Clark and his party visited Pompeys Pillar. While at Pompeys Pillar, Clark carved his name and the date on the rock. His inscription is the expedition's only remaining physical evidence visible on the Corps of Discovery's trail.

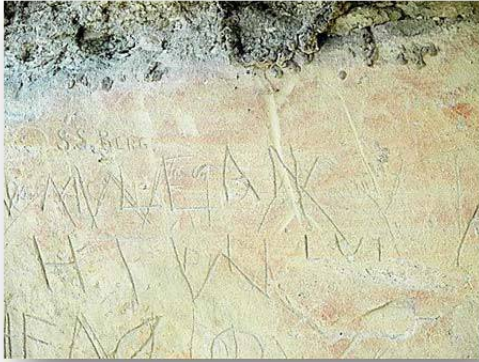
The following are excerpts from his journal entry written the day of his visit:

/// at 4pm arived at a remarkable rock situated in an extensive bottom on the stard side of the river and 250 paces from it. This rock I ascended and from its top had a most extensive view in every direction. This rock I shall call Pompylls Tower is 200 feet high and 400 paces in secumphrance and only axcessable on one side which is from the N.E.//



West Face of Pompeys Pillar

National Monument



Native American Art on Pompeys Pillar

|| The Indians have made 2 piles of stone on the top of this tower. The natives have ingraved on the face of this rock the figures of animals etc. near which I marked my name and the day of the month & year.||

|| From the top of this tower I could discover two low Mountains & the Rocky Mts. Covered with snow SW || .. After satisfying my self sufficiently in this delightful prospect of the extensive country around, and the emence herds of Buffalow, Elk, and wolves in which abounded, I decended and proceeded



Western View from atop Pompeys Pillar

on ||

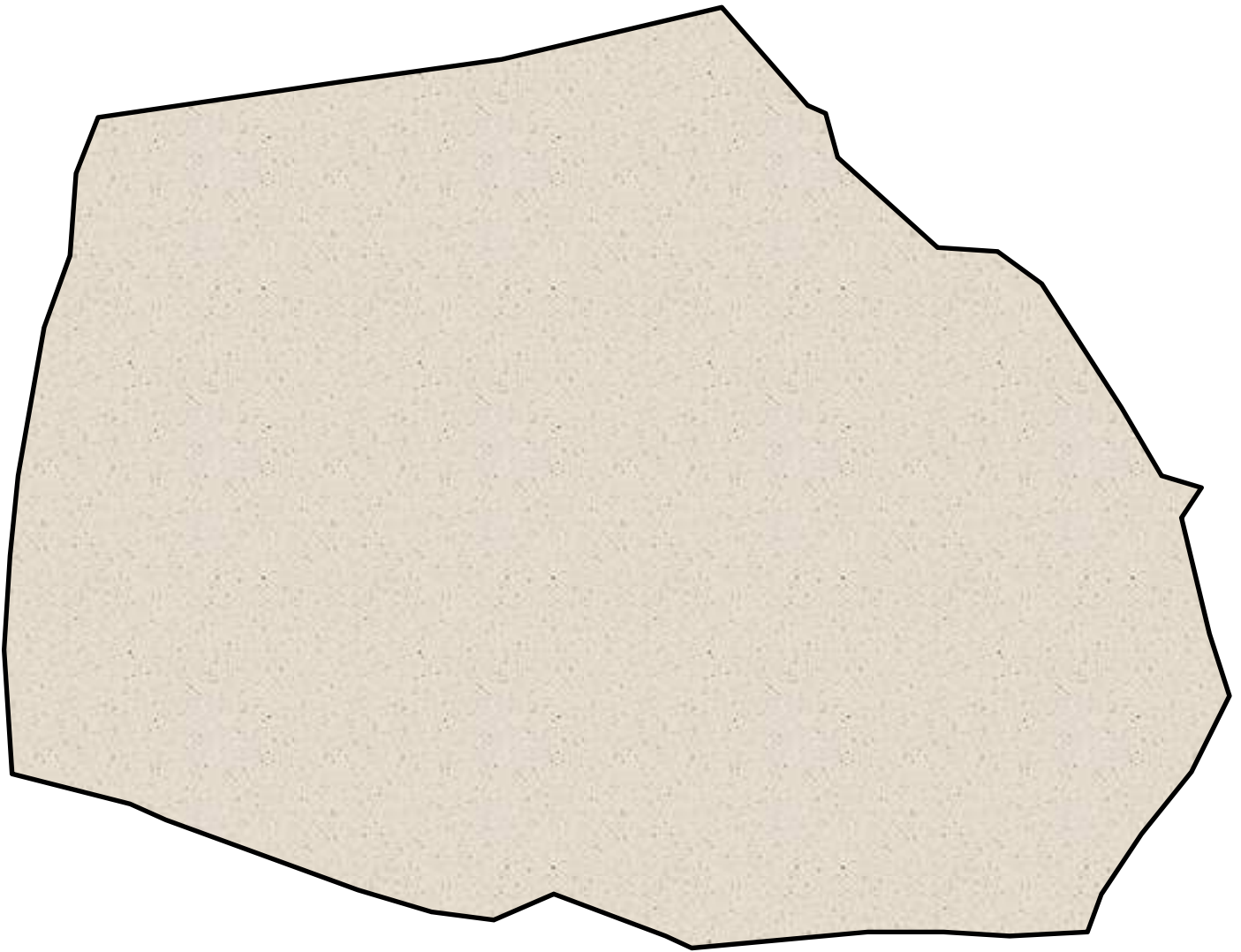


Mountain Cottontail at Pompeys Pillar

Today, when visiting Pompeys Pillar National Monument, you too can see many of the landmarks Clark saw over 200 years ago. You can also see some of the signatures and other markings left behind by the hundreds of visitors who have stopped at Pompeys Pillar since 1806.

Leave Your Mark

You too can leave your mark like Clark did over 200 years ago. In the space provided below, try and write your name and the date in the same way Clark carved his.



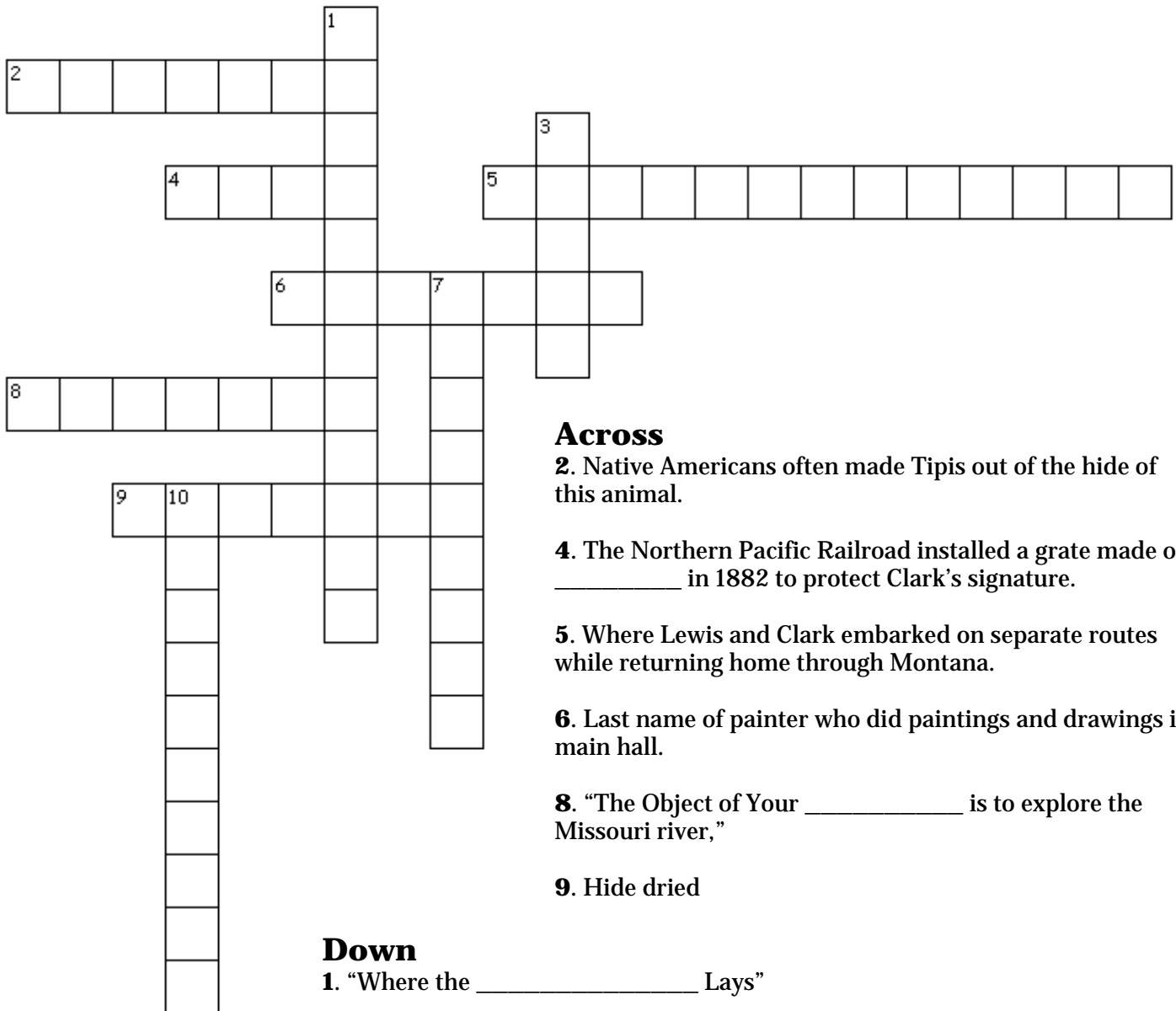
The Journals

Lewis and Clark both kept journals throughout their expedition that provided a lot of information about what they saw and did. However, no good “American English” dictionary existed when Lewis and Clark set off for the West. Thus they often came up with creative ways to spell things. To complete the following activity, match the “creatively” spelled words from Lewis and Clark’s journals to the “correct” modern spellings on the right by drawing a line.

Nativs	Pursue
Anamale	Cherries
Vigitables	Cedar
Beever	Walnut
Musquitors	Depth
Praries	Circumference
Cheres	Animal
Rasp Burry	Parakeets
Ingraved	Mosquitoes
Hastlenuts	Vegetables
Flours	Prairies
Seeder	Beaver
Tomehawk	Raspberry
Canoo	Channel
Buffalow	Hazelnuts
Mussquets	Immense
debth	Engraved
Prosue	Accessible
Parrotqueets	Flowers
Antilope	Tomahawk
Axcessable	Muskets
Walnit	Canoe
Chanel	Natives
Secumphrance	Buffalo
Emence	Antelope

Explore the Interpretive Center

Pompeys Pillar National Monument's Interpretive Center is full of information about the site's natural and cultural history. Like Lewis and Clark did, you will need to explore the center, look for clues, read signs, and possibly even talk to a ranger or volunteer to complete the crossword puzzle below.



Across

2. Native Americans often made Tipis out of the hide of this animal.
4. The Northern Pacific Railroad installed a grate made of _____ in 1882 to protect Clark's signature.
5. Where Lewis and Clark embarked on separate routes while returning home through Montana.
6. Last name of painter who did paintings and drawings in main hall.
8. "The Object of Your _____ is to explore the Missouri river,"
9. Hide dried

Down

1. "Where the _____ Lays"
3. Sergeant commanded by Clark to take the horses to the Mandan
7. Gunshots and cheering greeted the Corps of Discovery as they paddled into St. Louis on _____ 23, 1806
10. Another name for Crow Native Americans

The Bureau of Land Management

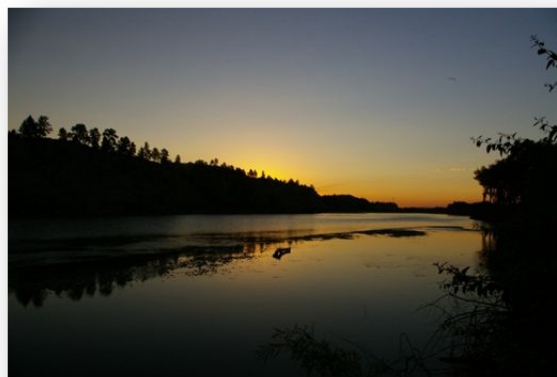
National Conservation Lands



NATIONAL
CONSERVATION
LANDS

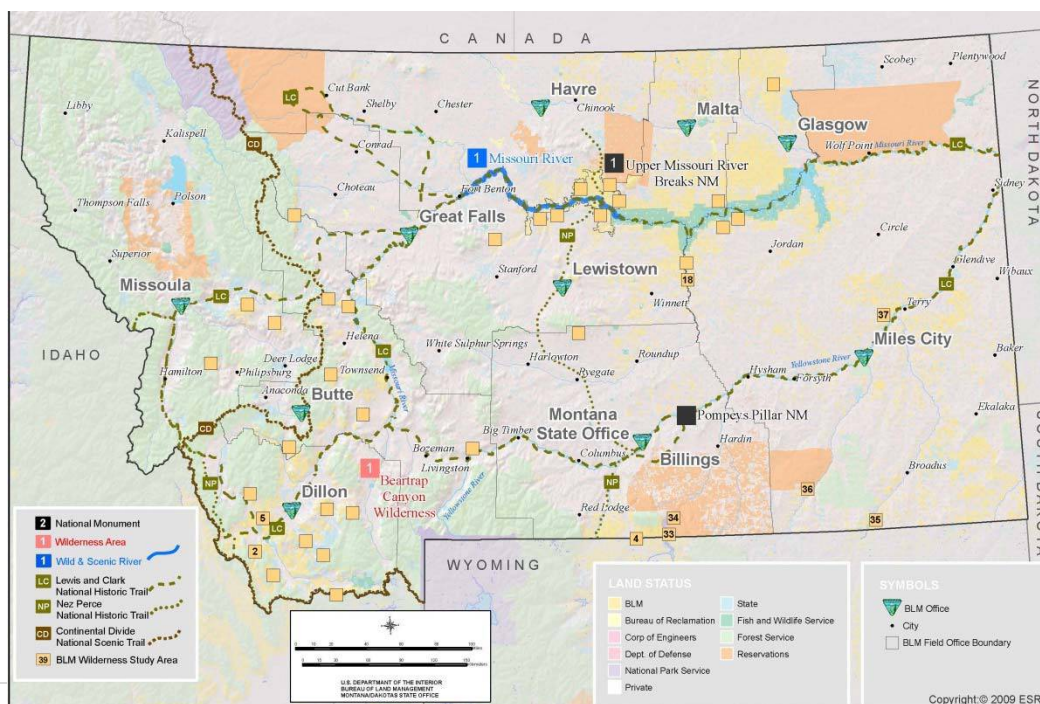
On January 17th, 2001, Pompeys Pillar was established as a National Monument to protect the archeological, ethnographic, and historical resources at the site. As a National Monument, Pompeys Pillar is part of a larger system of treasured places managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM's National Conservation Lands also referred to as the National Landscape Conservation System, contain some of the United States' most spectacular landscapes. A national system, there are Conservation Lands in Florida, Alaska, and throughout the western continental United States. The National Conservation Lands include:

- National Monuments;
- National Conservation Areas;
- Outstanding Natural Areas;
- Wilderness Areas;
- Wilderness Study Areas;
- National Historic Trails;
- National Scenic Trails; and
- Wild & Scenic Rivers.



Sunrise on the Yellowstone River

The following map shows the extent of the BLM's National Conservation Lands in Montana:



Rangers & Volunteers at Pompeys Pillar

Every summer Pompeys Pillar National Monument is staffed by park rangers and volunteers, who work to ensure that each visitor's experience is exceptional. Pompeys Pillar Volunteers help keep the site clean, give interpretive programs, and help protect our wildlife and signatures. Please take some time to get to know one of our wonderful staff members by asking them the following questions.

1. What is your name? _____

2. How long have you worked here? _____

3. What is your favorite part of your job? _____

4. How can Junior Rangers help protect Pompeys Pillar and other parks?

5. Make up your own question & ask the Volunteer or Park Ranger.

Since Clark's Visit

Since Clark's visit in 1806, Pompeys Pillar has seen many changes in the American West. The Yellowstone River continually changed its course, wagon roads became highways, trains blazed through prairie and mountains, and homesteads settled the West. Below are two checklists. The first are things that Clark might have seen 200 years ago. The other is of things that were not here when Clark visited. See if you can see everything on both lists.

1806	
	Mountains (Various Ranges)
	Cottonwood Trees
	Yellowstone River
	Song-Birds
	Vast Prairie
	Yellow-Bellied Marmot
	Cliffs
	Native American Drawings
	Wildflowers
	Pine covered hills
	Cactus (Prickly pear)
	Clark's Signature

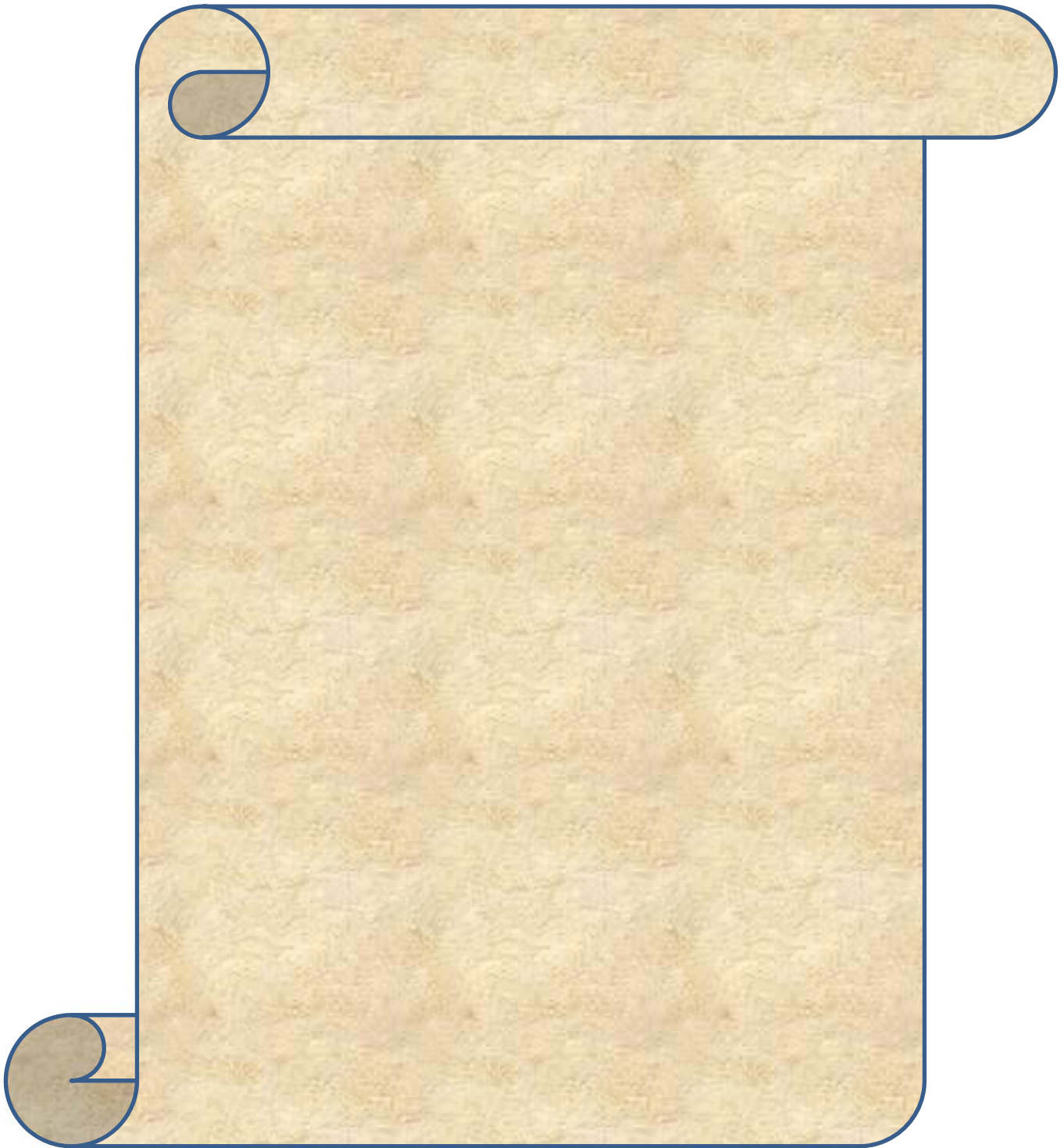
Today	
	Highway/Paved Roads
	Grain Elevators
	Houses
	Cars
	Rock Doves (Pigeons)
	Bridge
	Interpretive Center
	Boardwalk
	Farms & Farmland
	Railroad
	Sidewalk
	Irrigation Ditches



From Left to Right: Pricklypear Cactus, Bull Mountains, Pompeys Pillar, and Yellow-Bellied Marmot

Make a Memory

Lewis and Clark wrote and drew in their journals to tell others about what they saw when they explored the West. Use the space below to draw or write about something you want to remember about your exploration of Pompeys Pillar National Monument.





Congratulations!

I certify that



_____ has successfully completed the Junior Ranger Program
at Pompeys Pillar National Monument.



Park Ranger _____

Date _____

