

North Dakota

HISTORY

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**North Dakota's World War I Memorials and Monuments
Charting the Upper Missouri River in 1856**

FROM THE COLLECTIONS

North Dakota Geological Survey



Top: A plesiosaur neck and skull cast emerge from a mural painted by paleontologist Becky Barnes in the State Museum's Underwater World exhibit. Inset: Plesiosaur neck fossil from Bowman County currently on display at the ND Heritage Center & State Museum. NDGS 2730

Plesiosaur Comes to State Museum

As you walk through the Adaptation Gallery: Geologic Time at the ND Heritage Center & State Museum, you might notice a new creature swimming above you. This creature, called a plesiosaur, is a long-necked marine reptile that lived during the same time as dinosaurs. A cast (replica) of its long neck stretches out of the wall, tipped with a small, tooth-filled skull. Below this suspended neck is a fossil of the real animal: fifteen (out of seventy) neck bones, the most bones from a single plesiosaur discovered in North Dakota to date.

This eighty-million-year-old plesiosaur specimen was found in southwest North Dakota in 1994. Based on the

shape of the fossil vertebrae, it is most likely a type of plesiosaur called *Styxosaurus*. Its long neck and head were attached to a barrel-like body with four large flippers for propulsion, resembling the Loch Ness monster of Scottish folklore. A full-sized *Styxosaurus* would measure forty to fifty feet in length—much too large for the Adaptation Gallery's Underwater World exhibit. For this gallery addition, a cast comprising thirty-eight vertebrae and a skull was purchased, and the remaining neck and body were painted on a mural.

*Becky Barnes, paleontologist,
North Dakota Geological Survey*



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On the cover: This fieldstone World War I monument was dedicated in 1921 at Riverview Cemetery in Wilton. Read about the state's World War I monuments and memorials on page 20. *Courtesy of Mark Jon Erickson*

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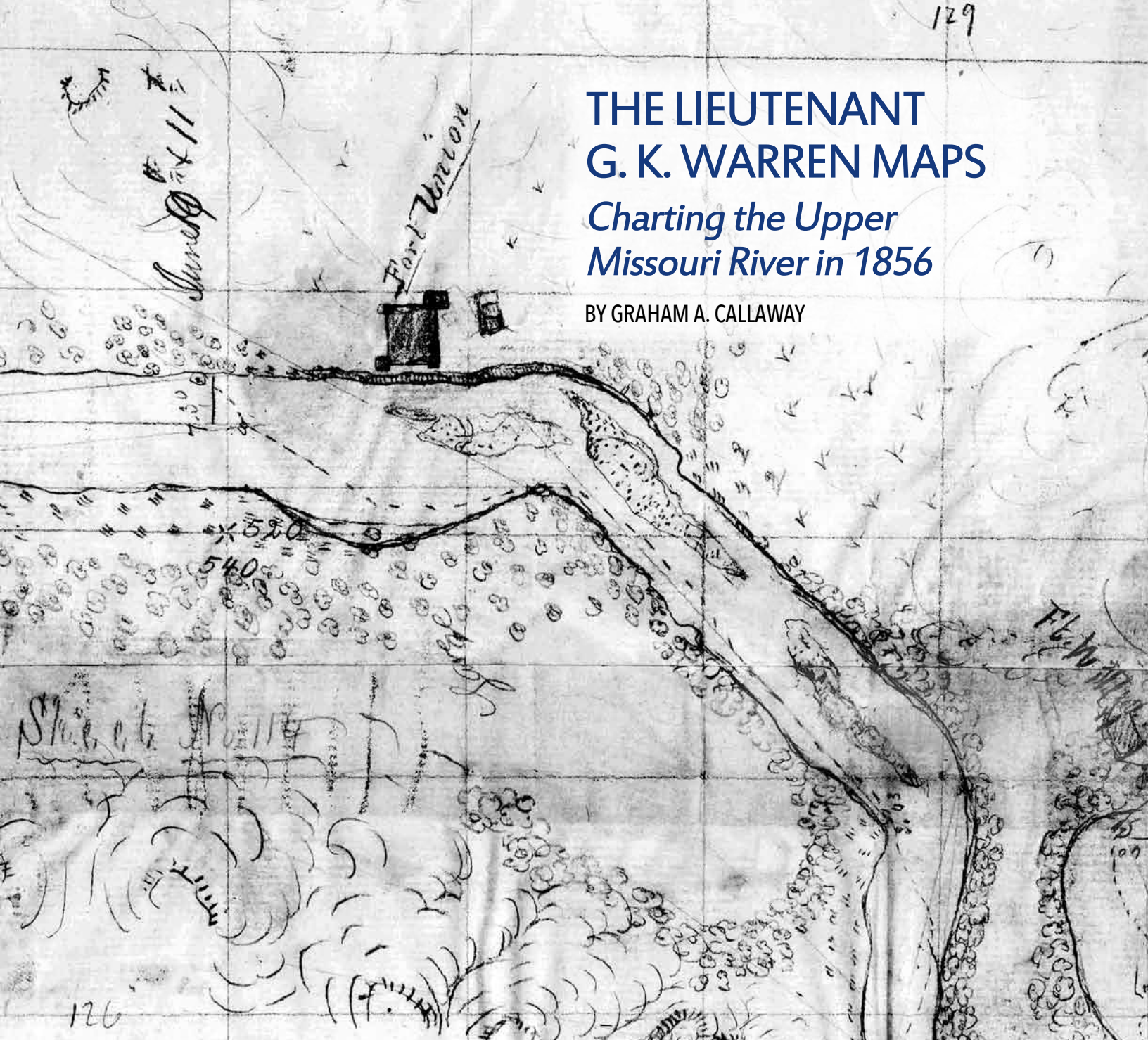
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THE LIEUTENANT G. K. WARREN MAPS

Charting the Upper Missouri River in 1856

BY GRAHAM A. CALLAWAY



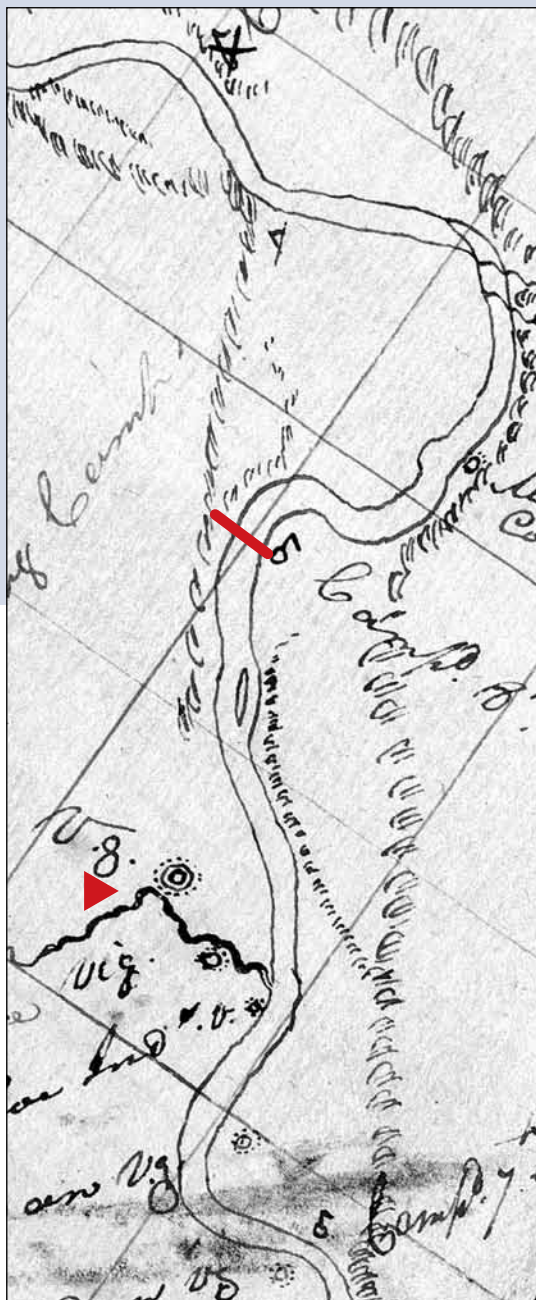
	{ This sign indicates a low Sand Bar, either just covered by the water or very slightly raised above it, and which may be obliterated by the next rise.
	{ A Sand Bar, with bluff banks, generally covered with a scattering growth of grass, or young willow, and giving promise of becoming an Island in course of time.
	Indicates a growth of young willow and cottonwood, from 1 to 3 years growth.
	Indicates low marshy ground.
	Indicates prairie surface.
	Indicates scattering timber, such as Oak openings, &c.
	Indicates dense timber, the size will generally be found written along the boundary of the growth.

Fort Union as recorded by the 1856 Warren expedition. Detail of Sheet 38

Map key provided by the cartographers of the 1856 Warren expedition. Detail of Sheet 1

The Missouri River: Knife River and Garrison Dam Vicinities, 1805–Today

These four images show the same stretch of the Missouri River near the junction with the Knife River in central North Dakota. The three maps were sketched in 1805, 1856, and 1894 by different people. The aerial photograph was taken in 2017.

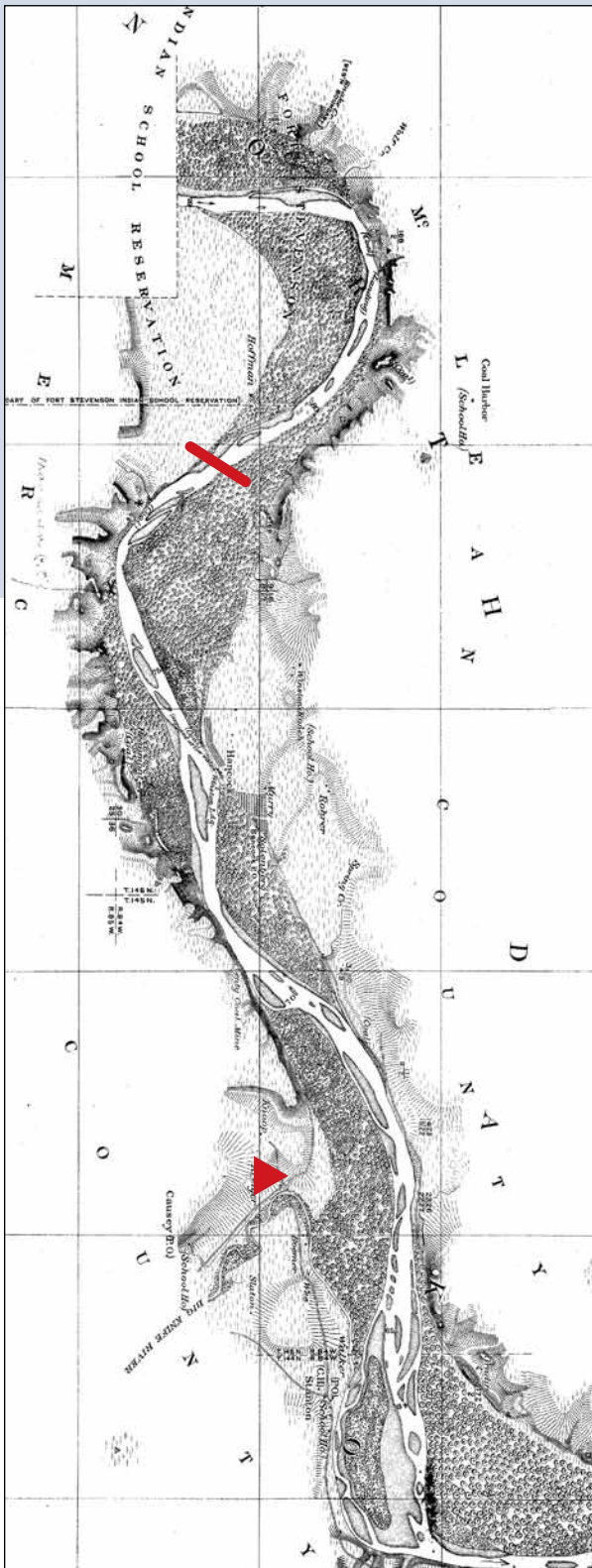


Lewis and Clark expedition sketch map, detail of route about April 7–14, 1805.



- Denotes approximate future location of Garrison Dam
- ▶ Denotes Knife River vicinity

The Warren maps represent the vicinity of the Missouri River in unparalleled detail, showing plant communities, geological observations, wildlife sightings, forts, camps, towns, and other cultural features and were produced by Warren's two assistants, W. H. Hutton and J. H. Snowden. *G. K. Warren expedition sketch map, Detail of Sheet 31, 1856*



The Missouri River Commission produced a series of maps documenting the entire length of the river. *Missouri River Commission Map, Detail of Plate 52, 1894*



Modern aerial photograph of Garrison Dam (constructed 1948–53), with the Missouri River below and Lake Sakakawea above. *USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography, National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), 2017*

Human settlement patterns have historically been dictated primarily by water. Indeed, proximity to water is the single best predictor of archaeological site locations in most landscapes.¹ Not only were the majority of human activities in the past located relatively near water, but the various records that people produced also tend to document those areas first and foremost. The northern plains is no exception to this pattern, and the early historic documents surviving from the region were nearly all produced along one of the major waterways. Over centuries, many travelers proceeded along a nearly identical path through what is now North Dakota, along the Missouri River.

The observations made by many different people across a wide range of years are thus overlaid in space, allowing many maps, journals, and other accounts to inform one another and aid in interpretation. This type of comparison can also provide information about changes in the landscape over time and shed light on environments and landscape features that have been heavily altered or destroyed in recent decades. This article will focus on a particularly informative series of maps of the Missouri River produced in 1856 by a government expedition under Gouverneur Kemble (G. K.) Warren, but this map series is first placed in the context of both earlier and later cartographic resources and landscape changes. The Warren maps, particularly when informed by comparison with other map series, have immense potential to provide new insights about the historic Missouri.

Pages 4 and 5 reproduce four images of the same stretch of the Missouri River, near the junction with the Knife River in central North Dakota. In order, they show portions of

the 1805 map made by the Lewis and Clark expedition, the 1856 Warren map, the 1894 Missouri River Commission map, and a modern aerial photograph.² This particular section of the river was selected largely because of the distinctive bend near the top of each figure, which helps to visually parse them as being the same location. Additionally, the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is located within this area and is likely of interest to many readers, along with the Garrison Dam near the top of the modern imagery.³ Placing these different representations of the river side by side underscores the immense changes that have occurred in this landscape over time and also demonstrates how interpretations of these historic representations can aid us in attempting to understand this vanished landscape.

To place the earlier images in context, this discussion begins with the present landscape, as represented by the aerial photograph. The most immediately striking feature of this image is the Garrison Dam cutting across the river near the top of the image, with “natural” river below and Lake Sakakawea above. Clearly, in this flooded area the historic landscape is entirely destroyed, and to understand it we must rely on records made before the dam was built.⁴ Indeed, though it is less visually striking, changes in the unflooded area below the dam also have been extensive. The geometric pattern of roads and agricultural fields occurs nearly everywhere except for very steep areas and a few places in the river valley. Even the river itself is much altered, though these changes are not obvious to the eye. Before this and a number of other dams were built, the Missouri was an unpredictable river, changing course frequently and sometimes dangerously flooded by rain and snowmelt.⁵ One function of the dams on the Missouri

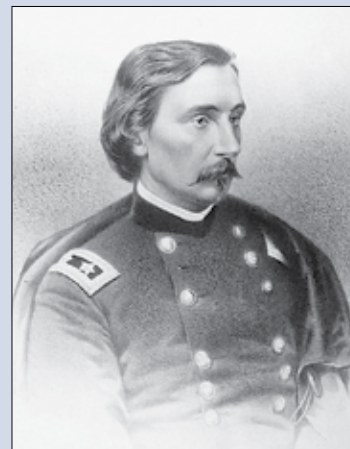
Lieutenant G. K. Warren

Lieutenant Gouverneur Kemble (G. K.) Warren (1830–82) was a highly competent member of the United States Army’s Corps of Topographic Engineers, a unit that lasted only from 1838 to 1863. Born in Cold Spring, New York, he led a short but eventful life: first as one of the most important cartographers of the American West, then as a major figure in the Battle of Gettysburg.

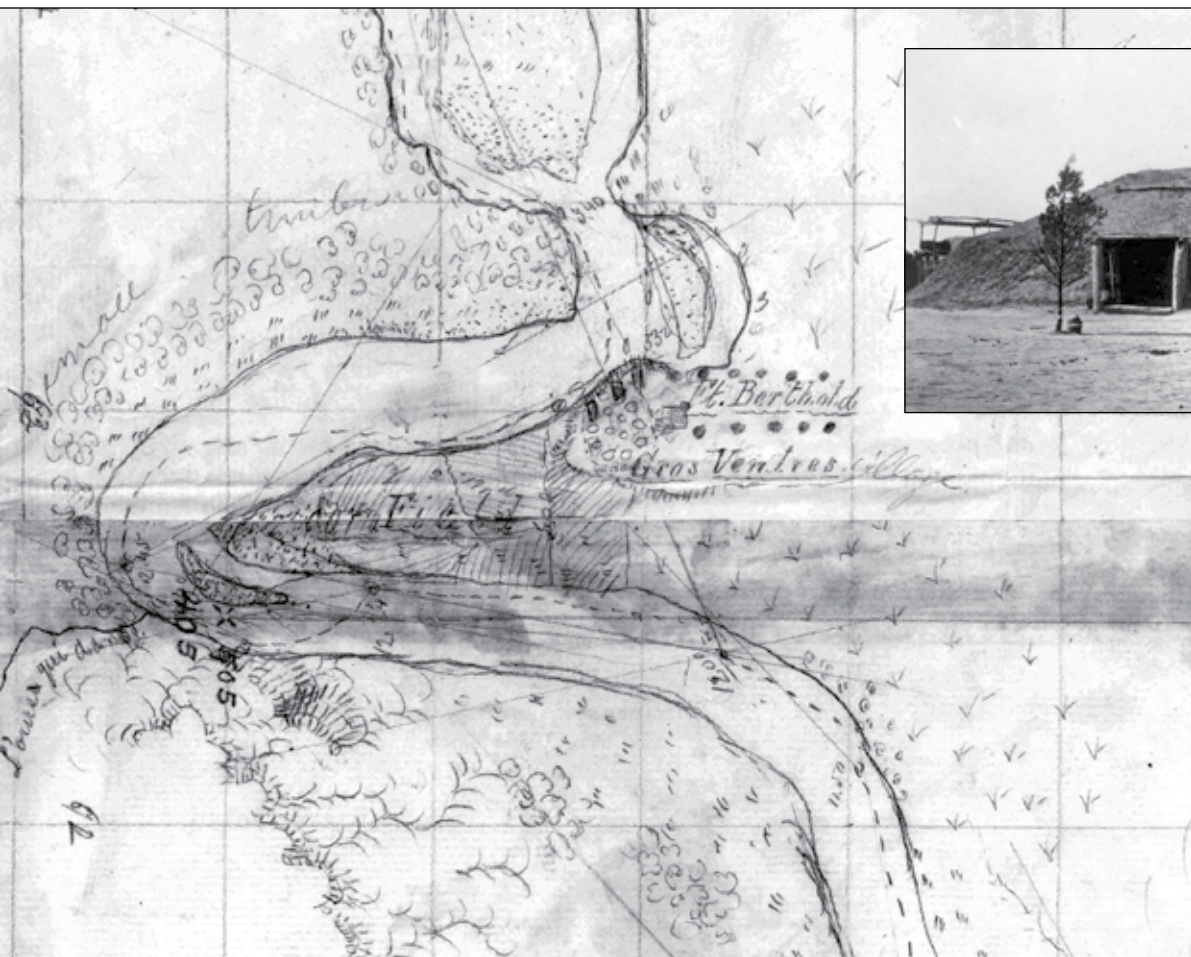
In 1853 Warren was assigned to work with Captain Andrew Humphreys to compile a reliable map of the trans-Mississippi West. During the late spring and summer of 1856, he directed a survey of the middle reaches of the Missouri River and of the lower reaches

of the Yellowstone River. Warren used the data from these maps, as well as others—beginning with those of Lewis and Clark in 1805—to publish the first comprehensive map of the region in 1859. It was as scientifically accurate as it could be for its time. It may have been the most important map of the West ever compiled.

From 1859 to 1861, Warren served as an assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. When the Civil War erupted, he went to war, and would be remembered for his defense of Little Round Top during the Battle of Gettysburg. He died on August 8, 1882, at age 52.⁶⁴



Lieutenant Gouverneur Kemble Warren
Nebraska State Historical Society



Arikara medicine lodge at Like-A-Fishhook Village, 1872. The Arikara joined the village in 1862, six years after the Warren expedition. SHSND SAA4074-00001

Fort Berthold and Gros Ventres (Like-A-Fishhook) Village. The Mandan and Hidatsa (Gros Ventres) village is denoted by circles representing earthlodges, along with some square symbols representing cabins. The meaning of the shaded circles around the "Ft. Berthold" notation is unclear. Note the large "corn field" shown filling the point south of the village. These fields would have been maintained by different households, and these activities were primarily undertaken by women. *Warren expedition sketch map, Detail of Sheet 32, 1856*



Section of Like-A-Fishhook Village at Fort Berthold, October 1872. Note the earthlodge in the background and drying scaffolds used to air-dry corn, meat, and other foodstuffs. SHSND SAA1509-00001



Reservoir survey photo by the National Park Service between 1948 and 1952 of the future site of Garrison Dam. *National Park Service*

The Missouri River Dams

Before the introduction of dams, the Missouri River was subject to periodic bottomlands flooding. The plants and animals native to this landscape were adapted to this pattern, as were the Native American communities that inhabited the region. However, for the Euro-American farming lifestyle that became the dominant form of twentieth-century land use, this type of seasonal flooding could be economically devastating. In the 1940s, inspired by other large water-control projects like those of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Colonel Lewis A. Pick of the US Army Corps of Engineers proposed a series of damming projects to control the Missouri River flooding. Congress approved this strategy in 1944 as part of the Pick-Sloan Plan. At the time, local American Indian tribes organized resistance to the proposed dams, repeatedly petitioning to have the project canceled or reduced in scope. In spite of these efforts, the project went ahead in 1948, and multiple dams were constructed over the next decade.

The effect of the Garrison Dam on the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) at the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation was devastating. The dam flooded 156,000 acres of the reservation, including the homes of 90 percent of the tribal population. All farming and ranching had to be relocated to the unflooded uplands, and this land proved to be of much poorer quality. Relocation meant that homes are now widely scattered, parts of the reservation that were once physically connected are now divided by water, and religious and burial sites are gone.⁶⁵

today is to moderate the flow of the river by containing these would-be floods in the reservoirs, including Lake Sakakawea, Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, and others. While these dams serve to prevent potentially destructive events, the reservoirs have directly inundated large areas along the river. Also negatively impacted are plant communities growing in unflooded portions of the river's floodplain, which had adapted to occasional flooding that occurred before the dams were constructed. North Dakota State Forester Larry Kotchman describes the dire situation now facing these cottonwood forests, since the cottonwood in particular requires a natural, meandering, sometimes flooded river to germinate new seedlings: "Across all forest types in the state, the number of cottonwood saplings in the 1.0 to 2.9 inch diameter range is 0."⁶⁶ The standing cottonwoods, thus, are not replaced by younger trees at the end of their life spans, and only older trees are present today. Ecologist William Johnson and colleagues present an even bleaker picture of plant communities in the surviving riparian forests on the Upper Missouri, demonstrating that in addition to a near absence of young cottonwoods, many other species are also suffering marked decline as a result of the dramatic changes in these environments caused by the damming projects.⁶⁷

At the time of the 1856 Warren expedition, present-day North Dakota was divided between Nebraska Territory (west of the Missouri River) and Minnesota Territory (east of the Missouri). In 1861, Congress established Dakota Territory. North Dakota and South Dakota became states in 1889. All article references are to modern-day towns and states.

In order to better understand the landscape preceding this aerial photograph, we can look to its earlier visual representations. The first accurate map made of the Missouri was produced in the 1890s by the Missouri River Commission (MRC), a government body organized to survey the river and make any improvements deemed necessary for navigability.⁶⁸ The MRC survey produced a series of maps documenting the entire length of the river that are so accurate they can be projected using geographic information systems (GIS) software and conform perfectly with modern terrain data. This map series provides detailed information about the appearance and course of the river at this time, and its high level of accuracy makes it invaluable in the interpretation of earlier maps. In addition to the river course itself, which was the focus of the commission, the MRC maps depict many towns, cities, agricultural fields, and other historic features. In the section reproduced on page 5, a few small towns and post offices are present, including the town of Stanton, and many isolated homes are labeled with the names of their owners. The river floodplain itself was largely forested in 1894 and is shown as such, and variation in the symbol used appears to indicate differences

in the density of tree cover. No information is otherwise provided about the age or size of the trees or the makeup of these forested areas, though cottonwood was no doubt the dominant species. More surprising is the total omission of the Knife River villages, long abandoned by this time but undoubtedly visible on the landscape.

At the other extreme in both accuracy and time is the 1805 Lewis and Clark map. The maps produced by this expedition are not the earliest ever made of some parts of the river, but they are the earliest documentation of the entire river course.⁹ A cursory comparison with the other maps on pages 5 and 6 shows clearly the Lewis and Clark coverage is not very accurate. The distance between the Knife River, entering from the left of the figure, and the distinctive bend at the top of the figure recognizable in the other maps is compressed, making this map section shorter than the later maps even though it shows the same area. The map has a sketchy style generally, showing the river course with some care but depicting other features in an approximate way when they are shown at all. That said, this map was produced under extremely trying conditions and should be valued for what it does show. Most notable in this case is

that the Knife River villages were still occupied at this time, and a number of them are represented on this map section. Furthermore, supplemental observations exist in the form of the various journals produced by the expedition, which help to fill in the blanks on their maps with firsthand observation and ethnographic detail. It can fairly be said in this case that the maps supplement the journals, not the other way around.

Between these extremes of the 1894 MRC map and the 1805 Lewis and Clark map is the 1856 map of the Warren expedition. This remarkably detailed map was one of a series of sketch maps produced by a government survey party tasked with surveying the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers to assess their military and scientific potential, producing a map of both rivers useful for planning purposes, and taking coordinate readings on prominent landmarks to aid in the creation of a generally accurate map of the region.¹⁰ For this purpose, the expedition ascended the Missouri River in a steamboat and produced maps beginning roughly at the northern border of Kansas and continuing without break about forty miles into Montana. These maps represent the vicinity of the Missouri River in

The 1856 Warren Maps

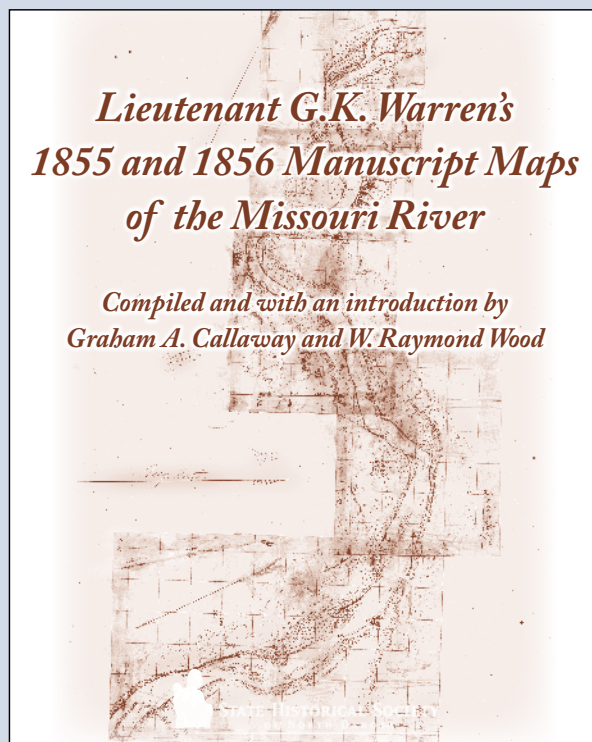
The Warren maps comprise a manuscript map in thirty-nine sheets, plus title page, made by William H. Hutton and J. Hudson Snowden in the summers of 1855 and 1856 under the direction of Lieutenant Gouverneur Kemble (G. K.) Warren. These charts are among the earliest detailed maps of the Missouri River. Map coverage begins at the modern boundary between Nebraska and Kansas, about midway between the towns of White Cloud, Kansas, and Rulo, Nebraska. The map ends at a point on the Missouri about 14.5 miles upstream from the mouth of Big Muddy Creek, a few miles west of Culbertson, in northeastern Montana.

From 1853 to 1855, Warren had been tasked to examine all the explorers' reports from west of the Mississippi and determine the best transcontinental rail route, and in this capacity began the first comprehensive map of the western United States.

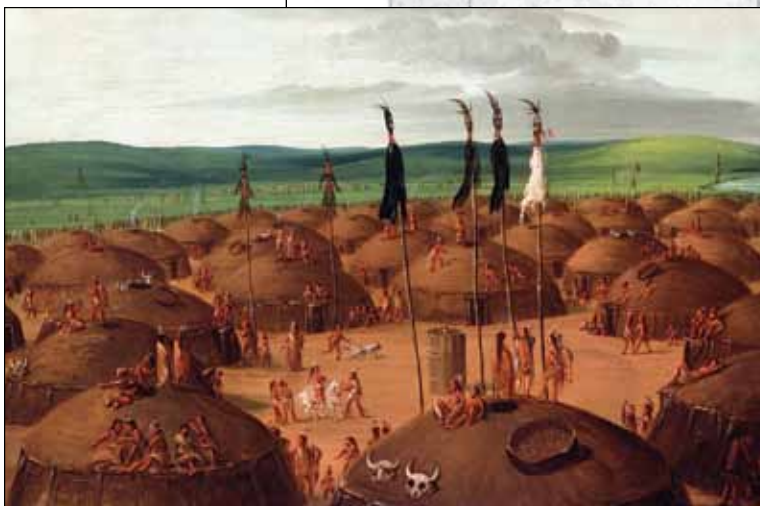
Before this comprehensive map could be produced, accurate surveys and coordinate readings were required. To collect this and other valuable information, Warren oversaw a series of expeditions between 1855 and 1859. These maps of the Missouri, the most accurate that had yet been made, were the result of one such venture. These charts today have immense value as a research tool.⁶⁶

Lieutenant G.K. Warren's 1855 and 1856 Manuscript Maps of the Missouri River

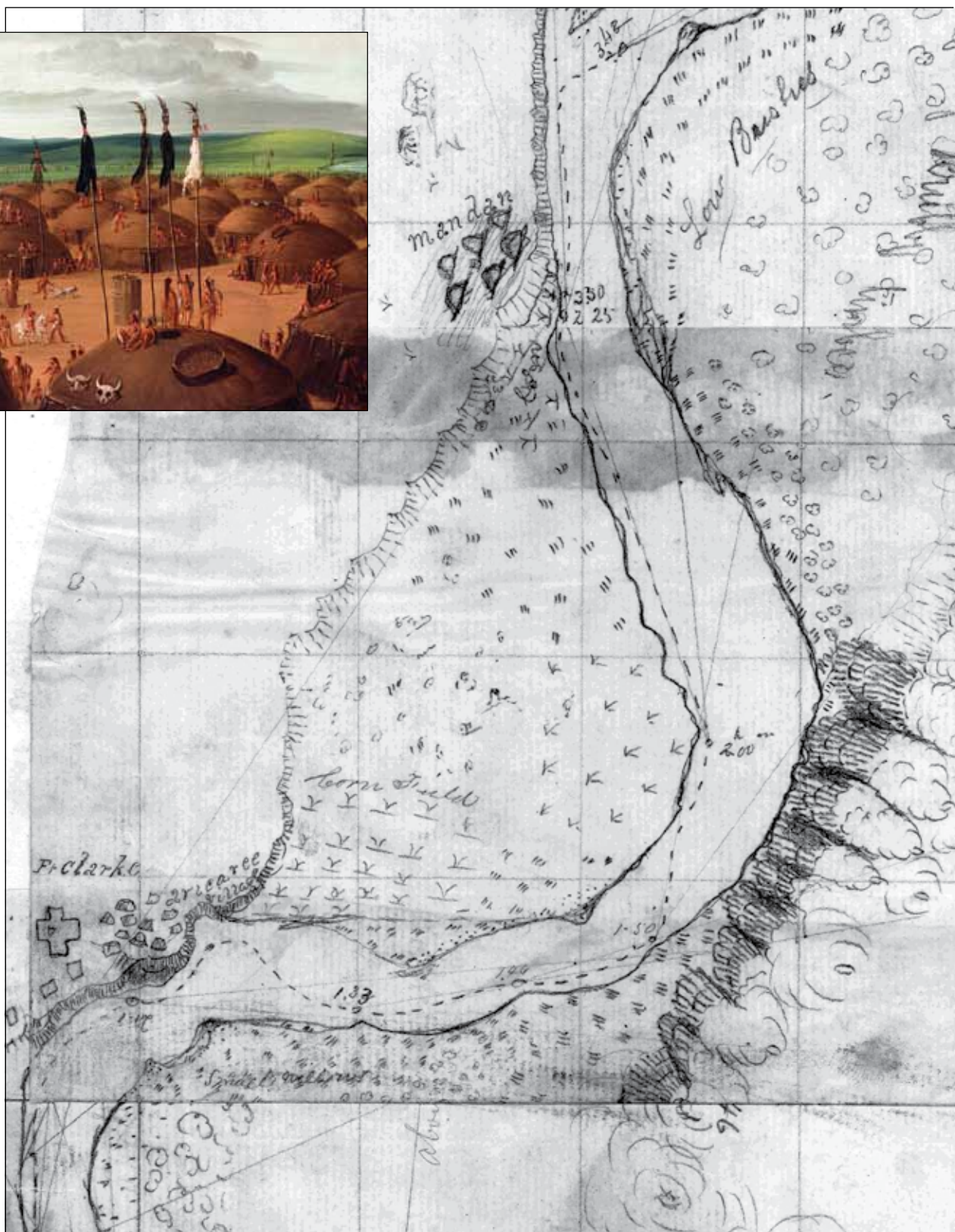
*Compiled and with an introduction by
Graham A. Callaway and W. Raymond Wood*



This series of thirty-nine oversized reproductions of hand-drawn manuscript maps represent the vicinity of the Missouri River more than 150 years ago in unparalleled detail, showing plant communities, geological observations, wildlife sightings, forts, camps, towns, and other cultural features. Reproduced in a portfolio of map sheets measuring 16 by 24 inches, the publication includes an introduction by Graham A. Callaway and W. Raymond Wood. The maps are available for purchase at the Museum Store at the North Dakota Heritage Center & State Museum and at statemuseum.nd.gov/store.



The Mandan village at Fort Clark, as painted by George Catlin in 1837. The village center is depicted, including a barrel-shaped religious shrine called the Arc of the First Man. Note also the palisade wall visible in the distance and, beyond it, funerary scaffolds. Several small round boats, called bullboats because they are made from buffalo hide, can also be seen on top of the lodges. By the time the Warren expedition passed this village in 1856, it was inhabited by the Arikara and would have included a mix of square cabins and earthlodges. Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gift of Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr.



Fort Clark, the neighboring Arikara village, and the nearby Deapolis village site labeled "Mandan." Fort Clark was built in 1831. The village adjacent to it was originally a Mandan site, but it was abandoned following a smallpox epidemic in 1837 and was taken over by the Arikara. Fort Clark burned in 1860, and the Arikara abandoned the village the following year. The representation of the site includes circles representing earthlodges and squares representing cabins. Note the "corn field" adjacent to each village. Fort Clark is now a state historic site managed by the State Historical Society of North Dakota. G. K. Warren expedition sketch map, Detail of Sheet 30, 1856

unparalleled detail, showing plant communities, geological observations, wildlife sightings, towns, forts, camps, and other cultural features, in addition to the course of the river itself. This appears to have been entirely at the whim of Warren's two assistants, William H. Hutton and J. Hudson Snowden, who were responsible for producing the maps and who seem to have simply decided to record this level of detail.¹¹ The cartographers worked from the pilot house of the steamboat, using a compass to take coordinate readings and timing the intervals between stops for an estimate of distance. This was an adaptation of a standard surveying method of the day, which does not produce the perfect accuracy of the 1894 MRC maps but does render the landscape with a surprising level of detail and remarkably minor errors.¹² The Warren maps are also powerfully supplemented by the firsthand account of the journey produced by Hutton, providing many additional observations and in some cases aiding interpretation of confusing features recorded in the maps.¹³

In the map section reproduced on page 5, note the detail lavished on the plant communities along the river. Different symbols are used to represent prairie (grass symbol), willows (three scratches), and trees, with additional notes such as "very young cottonwood," or in one part of this figure, "trees killed by fire." The representation of the landform is also detailed enough that drainages and elevation changes appear clearly and in many places with remarkable accuracy, and about halfway up the figure the cartographer noted a "red spring," presumably a reference to the color of the water. Finally, though they are not represented in any detail, the Knife River villages are also shown. They were abandoned by this time, but the cartographer noted an "old village" and "old Gros Ventres [Hidatsa] graves." Comparison of this map section with the other cartographic resources on pages 5 and 6 should make clear the unique nature of the Warren maps, especially considering that the expedition mapped a very large portion of the river with an equal level of detail. Considering this, these maps have been underutilized in scholarship on the historic Missouri, in part because they had not been published until 2012.¹⁴

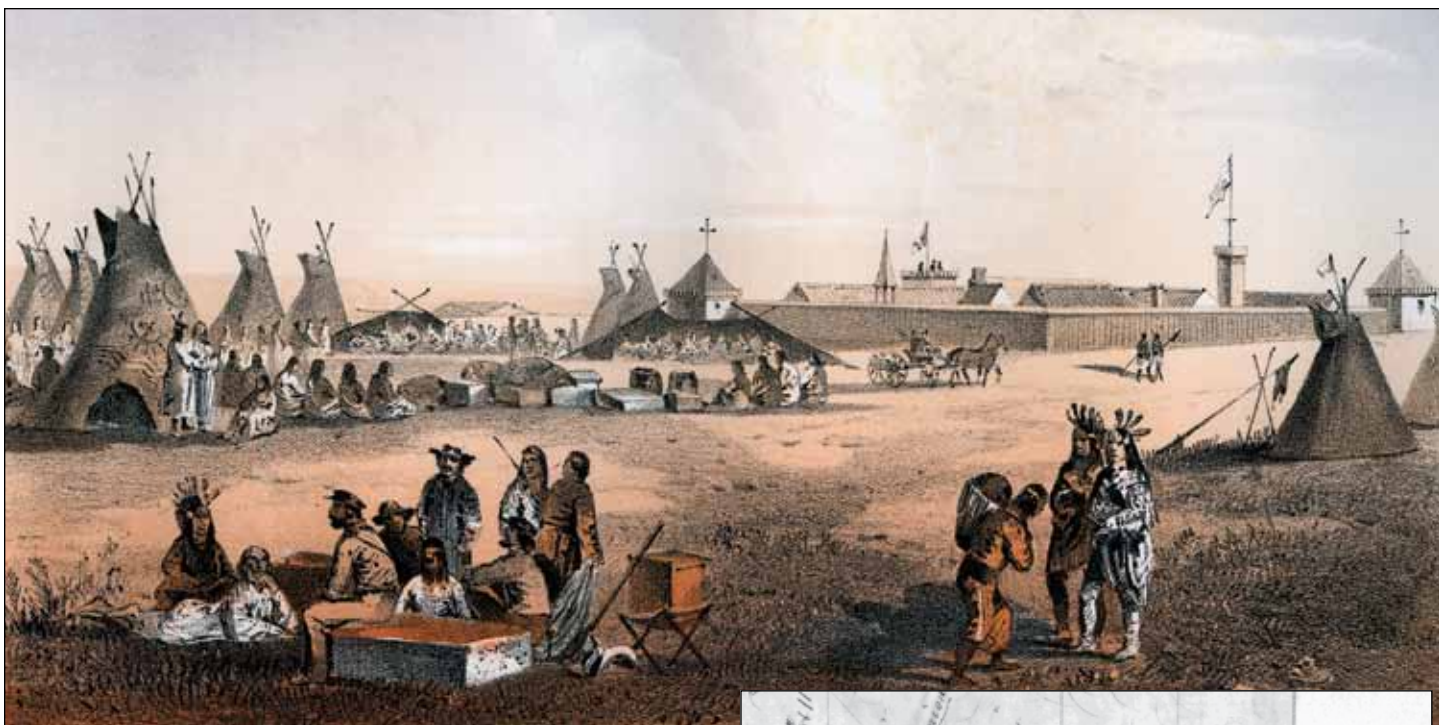
The Warren maps' detailed record of plant communities is of incredible value, as these environments are vastly different today along much of the river.

The year 1856 was an interesting historical moment in what would soon become the Dakota Territory of 1861, and later North Dakota following statehood in 1889. The region was not yet open to Euro-American settlement. The Native population had been devastated by disease, most prominently smallpox, with an especially deadly epidemic occurring in 1837. Survivors of these events regrouped into ever smaller numbers of villages, and by 1856 there were very few remaining.¹⁵ The fur trade was in sharp decline by

this point, and the military presence in the area was fairly minor. As such, the Warren maps depict the region now called North Dakota at a time of unusually low population levels. Nevertheless, many cultural features are shown in the maps, and this record sheds valuable light on a number of known sites and in some cases may document otherwise unknown ones. In addition, the low population in 1856 makes the Warren maps a unique record of timber and other natural features, since such resources were under relatively low human pressure at this time.

It is the record of riverside ecology, and especially plant communities, that is probably the most striking aspect of this map series. This record is continuous and very detailed, and every map segment reproduced here could be used to illustrate this point. The cartographers of the Warren expedition achieved this enormous level of detail through the use of a range of symbols to indicate different land cover categories, supplemented by notations such as tree species and size and additional remarks by Hutton.¹⁶ This record of the ecology was no doubt made in part to increase the utility of the maps as a planning tool, since wood for steamboat fuel or to supply a military post and pasture for horses would have been major concerns. That said, the level of detail devoted to this information by the Warren party is quite unique among maps of the historic Missouri, with other map series such as those by Lewis and Clark, the 1839 Nicollet maps, the 1867 Howell maps, and the 1894 MRC maps treating these resources much more cursorily when they show them at all.¹⁷ For modern research purposes, the Warren maps' detailed record of plant communities is of incredible value, as these environments are vastly different today along much of the river, modified by modern agriculture and other activity in areas where they have not been outright inundated by reservoirs. These historic environmental conditions are interesting in their own right, but they would also have had a profound effect on people who lived in these landscapes in terms of resource availability. As such the maps are potentially quite meaningful for discussion of archaeological settlement patterns in the area.¹⁸

Even something as simple as the types of trees recorded holds significant interest. These most prominently include cottonwood (by far the most frequently named type of tree) and willow, which had its own symbol. Occasional notations indicate that cottonwood was "large," "small," "fine," etc. in different locations, and occasionally dead timber is noted, including the "trees killed by fire" already mentioned. Additional named plants within modern North Dakota include ash, elm, hackberry, cherry, plum, and occasionally sage or meadow sage, for example, in a section of prairie near Glass Bluffs.¹⁹ The plants named are consistent with the general makeup of the riparian woodlands that survive along the Missouri in North Dakota, which Kotchman describes as dominated by cottonwood, with ash, box elder,

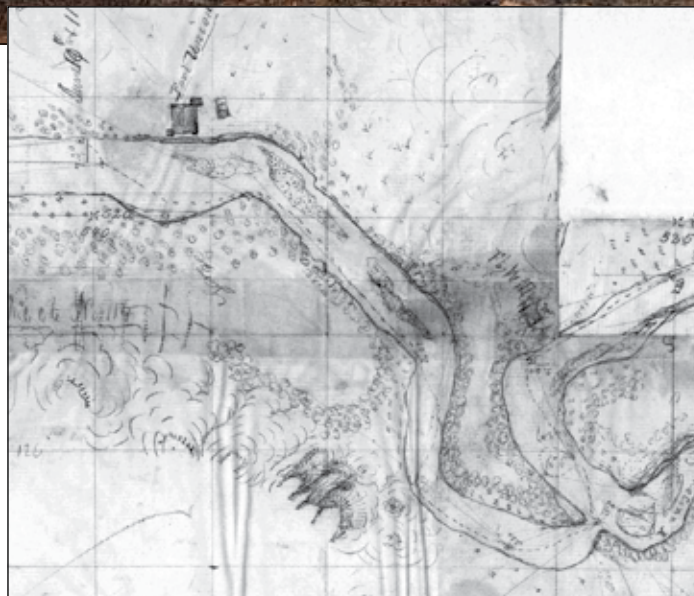


"Ft. Union and Distribution of Goods." This 1853 lithograph depicts Fort Union, located on the western border of present-day North Dakota at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. *Reports of Exploration and Surveys*, 917.9 Un3r, Vol. 12, Plate XIV opposite p. 76

elm, hackberry, bur oak, and willow also present.²⁰ That these lists differ slightly is interesting, and it is possible that detailed study of the record produced by the Warren expedition would offer new information on the historic makeup of these riparian zones. It is the author's opinion that it is this aspect of these maps that has the most untapped potential for research in the hands of a specialist.

In addition to the remarkable record of the plant communities along the river, the Warren expedition also noted wildlife sightings in several instances. For example, at the juncture with the Little Missouri River, the party encountered the first herd of bison seen while ascending the river.²¹ Hutton records the herd "were crossing the river, being all collected upon a large sand bar," and a few unsuccessful shots were fired from the boat.²² Another bison sighting is noted soon after, and farther upriver the first bison killed by the expedition is recorded, as the animal was shot while attempting to cross the river in front of the boat.²³ These encounters are primarily interesting in that they add to the corpus of historic bison sightings useful for attempting to understand past patterns in herd populations and movements.²⁴ That no bison were seen before this point underscores how restricted the range of these animals had become by 1856.²⁵

The other wildlife sightings recorded within present-day North Dakota borders were beaver dams and lodges, including a dam recorded on the White Earth River and



Fort Union, constructed in 1828, was a large and successful American Fur Company post. The reconstructed Fort Union Trading Post is a national historic site maintained by the National Park Service. See page 3 for enlarged map. G. K. Warren expedition sketch map, Detail of Sheet 38, 1856

lodges near the Crow Hills.²⁶ The entire state is within the beaver's historic and modern range, so these sightings are not in the least surprising from that perspective, though intense trapping pressure in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries resulted in a dramatic population crash from which the species has since recovered, saved from extinction perhaps only by falling demand for beaver pelts in the 1830s.²⁷ Indeed, the naturalist Enos Mills writing in 1909 stated that the beaver had suffered "almost complete destruction."²⁸ The author is aware of no attempt to reconstruct historic beaver distribution or population levels based on historic accounts, but such a project might have interesting implications for the history of the fur trade. The

Warren party also encountered elk and deer on the Upper Missouri, but these are not noted specifically anywhere in North Dakota, evidently because both were seen so often. Hutton does make occasional note of this fact, for example stating, “the timbered points . . . swarmed with elk.”²⁹

The Warren maps also occasionally record agriculture and animal husbandry. Within North Dakota, this includes a “corn field” adjacent to the Mandan/Arikara village near Fort Clark and a much smaller patch of corn just upriver at the Deapolis village site.³⁰ A detail showing these sites published by archaeologist and ethnohistorian W. Raymond Wood was one of the only published segments of this map series prior to the 2012 atlas.³¹ Further upriver at Like-A-Fishhook, a very large complex of fields is recorded, including a sketchy representation of field divisions.³² These three representations of historic agricultural activity on the Upper Missouri are extremely significant, as they are among the earliest such records from the region and perhaps the earliest executed with reasonable accuracy. As such, the relative size of the fields at the three sites can be taken as somewhat credible, and this can help guide our understanding of the amount of agricultural space that villages of varying size would use. This is complicated by our imperfect knowledge of the population at these sites, the fact that prosperous villages produced excess for trade when this was possible, and, in the case of Like-A-Fishhook, that additional fields that are not shown are known to have existed.³³ However, this unique record is nevertheless a valuable one, if only because it underscores the huge scale of agricultural activity practiced at a large site like Like-A-Fishhook.

The Warren expedition also made occasional note of domestic horses. A few are sketched grazing near Deapolis, and downriver a small group of horses and riders are shown galloping along the river, with the notation “to Ft. Clark.”³⁴ The record of such ephemera varies greatly across the map series and was clearly done at the whim of the cartographer. Perhaps one of the two surveyors principally responsible for the sketch maps enjoyed making such drawings, as they do seem to occur in groups (near the group of riders already mentioned is a small drawing showing stumps and fallen timber). A sketch of a horse’s head also was made on another map sheet recording an unpopulated area, but this does not seem to be representative of horses nearby.³⁵ In any case, no record of other domestic animals was made in the region of present-day North Dakota, and these records of horses are picturesque but not terribly informative.

For many historians and archaeologists, the most exciting aspect of these historic maps is the record they provide of buildings and other structures; indeed nearly all work with this particular map series to date has focused on this aspect.³⁶ Because North Dakota at this time had an extremely low population level, both earlier and later

maps of the region show a much more substantial built environment. However, the relatively small number of villages, forts, and other structures recorded by the Warren expedition are nevertheless interesting, and in some cases document otherwise unknown sites. A fuller explanation of most sites discussed below is given in a previous work by the author.³⁷

The Warren party documented a number of “old” or “ancient” villages already abandoned at the time. The best documented of these sites was probably the Knife River



Probable location of Fort Maneury. Cabins are shown a few miles above the future site of the town of Independence. The site of Fort Maneury is now under Lake Sakakawea. G. K. Warren expedition sketch map, Detail of Sheet 34, 1856, and detail from 1894 MRC map



villages, a well-known national historic site where a number of Hidatsa villages were located. The site had been occupied up until 1845, when the remaining population moved to the newly established Like-A-Fishhook.³⁸ At the Knife River, the Warren party indicated an “old village,” which was probably Amahami Village as it was visible from the Missouri River at the time, as well as old graves that appear to have been associated with Big Hidatsa Village, the last site occupied.³⁹ Interestingly, archaeologist Stanly Ahler and colleagues do not indicate a cemetery in this vicinity in their discussion of this site. The Warren party also noted other abandoned villages. These sites included “the site of old Mandan villages” recorded in Hutton’s report and almost certainly referring to Huff Indian Village, as well as at least two other abandoned villages not included in previous works by this author, because they escaped notice at the time.⁴⁰ The first of these is represented by a notation roughly opposite the modern town of Washburn that, though partly obscured, includes the words “Formerly . . . village.”⁴¹ This appears to correspond to the location of a group of abandoned villages recorded by Lewis and Clark, including the Greenshield site.⁴² A second obscured notation downstream from the White Earth River appears to read “old camp (Indians)” and appears to be at or near the location of the village Crow-Flies-High, discussed at length by archaeologist Carling Malouf.⁴³ Interestingly, according to Malouf the heaviest period of occupation at this site was in the 1880s, and he does not suggest any occupation as early as the 1856 Warren maps. It may be that the same site was used for temporary camps in the years before the internal split among the inhabitants of Like-A-Fishhook that led to the establishment of Crow-Flies-High.

Only a handful of Native American villages were still occupied at this time. These included the village adjacent to Fort Clark, the nearby Deapolis site, and Like-A-Fishhook, the last earthlodge village on the Missouri. At both

The cartographers worked from the pilot house of the steamboat, using a compass to take coordinate readings and timing the intervals between stops for an estimate of distance.

Fort Clark and Like-A-Fishhook, a mix of round and square symbols indicates the villages contained both earthlodges and cabins, a fact known from other sources at both sites.⁴⁴ The depiction of Like-A-Fishhook also includes other details, such as a palisade wall and two parallel lines of mysterious round symbols extending north from the village. The tiny Deapolis site is shown as exclusively earthlodges, consistent with our knowledge of this lost site, and also shows the Arc of the First Man, a religious shrine located in the village center.⁴⁵ As discussed above, an interesting component of the depiction of all three of these sites is the corn fields shown adjacent to each.

In addition to these well-known village sites depicted in the maps, a few other signs of Native American activity were recorded. During the return journey of the Warren party, Hutton made land surveys of a number of streams that join the Missouri, and in his survey of the Cannonball River noted “numerous Indian camps of last winter” some distance up the valley.⁴⁶ What group this may have been and where exactly the camp sites were located is unknown. Another mystery is presented in the notation “drying scaffold” made near the mouth of modern Bear Den Creek.⁴⁷ Such scaffolds were used to air-dry corn, meat, and other foodstuffs, but this one is quite a distance from any contemporary village site, and its presence cannot be readily explained.⁴⁸

Hutton also observed what seems to have been a petroglyph (prehistoric rock carving) site while making a land survey of the Little Missouri River. This site is not recorded on the maps and is not included in previous work by the author, as its mention in Hutton’s report escaped notice.⁴⁹ Hutton and a small party had climbed to a high point near the Little Missouri, to an “outcropping of large grey sand-stone rock—on which the Indians had traced quaint & curious figures.”⁵⁰ This site may be identical with one known as Saddle Butte, comprising a scatter of stone tool-making debris and a lookout point on a prominent butte in the vicinity, though no petroglyphs were noted when that site was recorded in 1974.⁵¹

Finally, a number of fur posts were still active at this time and were recorded by the Warren party. These posts include Fort Clark and Fort Berthold, both associated with village sites already discussed, and a number of others. The best documented of these additional posts is Fort Union, a large and very successful American Fur Company post first constructed in 1828 near the modern border of North Dakota and Montana. Barbour discusses the history



The steamboat *Josephine*, similar in design to the one used by the 1856 Warren expedition. Note the pilot house at the vessel's highest point, from which the cartographers of the Warren party would have worked. SSHSND SAA3371-00001



Fort Clark State Historic Site is one of the most important archaeological sites in North Dakota because of its well-preserved record of the fur trade and of personal tragedy. More than 150 years ago, it was the scene of devastating smallpox and cholera epidemics that decimated most inhabitants of a Mandan and later an Arikara village. The archaeological remains of the large earthlodge village, cemetery, and two fur trade posts are protected at the site, located one and one-quarter miles west of the town of Fort Clark, Mercer County. Approximately one hundred depressions mark the locations of Mandan and Arikara lodges. Surrounding the village is a shallow fortification ditch combined with a palisade, which protected the village from attack. For more information, visit history.nd.gov/historicsites.
SHSND AHP files

and significance of this post at length.⁵² As discussed in Callaway, the depiction in the Warren maps is consistent with other images of this fort and provides less detail than many others.⁵³ One note of interest is offered by Hutton, who observes at the “lower end” of an area of prairie downriver from the fort a small strip of bottomland “where the Fur Company have a small garden.”⁵⁴ This garden is not known archaeologically. The Warren party also recorded the nearby opposition post Fort William, which they represented as a simple box, with the only note of interest being a personal observation by Hutton that he thought the site a better one than Fort Union.⁵⁵ This was the second iteration of Fort William, the first having been purchased by the American Fur Company and some of the buildings moved adjacent to Fort Union.⁵⁶ The Warren maps show a structure adjacent to Fort Union, as do some other drawings of the fort, and it may be that these represent the relocated portions of the first Fort William.⁵⁷

In addition to these larger and better known forts, the Warren maps also record a few smaller, less important fur posts. Identification of such small posts is difficult, as

documentation was often less complete than for more prominent posts, and the Warren maps generally do not label them. The only small post in North Dakota for which a probable identification can be offered is Fort Maneury, not far from the future reservation town of Independence.⁵⁸ We do not know the dates of this post’s existence or any details of its operation, but it appears it was operated by Charles Malnouri as late as the 1870s.⁵⁹ This bend of the river is given as the location of this fort by the 1894 MRC map. A similar small post was also recorded much farther south opposite the future site of Fort Rice, but attempts to identify it have been unsuccessful.⁶⁰

From this overview, it should be clear that the record covering modern North Dakota produced by the 1856 Warren expedition has much unrealized potential for further scholarship. In particular, the incredible record of environmental conditions could be given much further study, as this is certainly the most unique aspect of these maps and represents a record of an environment that, practically speaking, does not exist today. Only the cultural features recorded have been the subject of a substantial level of

research, but this too is doubtless a small fraction of the potential.⁶¹ Indeed, this is all too clear from the fact that three additional sites recorded were recently discovered in the preparation of the present work. In particular, scholarship focusing on specific sites might benefit from these maps, and such focused work could note details overlooked in the preparation of a more general discussion of the entire map series. With the Warren maps as with any historic document, more can be learned from them as more supporting information can be applied. Thus, many features recorded by the Warren party were identified only with the aid of other maps or written records, while no doubt many of the features in the Warren maps that remain obscure could be readily identified and discussed with the aid of documents unknown to the author or archaeological work not yet carried out. Similarly, it is very possible that the Warren maps might themselves offer unique insight on historic sites along the Missouri, and that in the hands of a focused specialist powerful interpretations might be made. The greater the number and type of sources of information about the past that can be made to bear upon each other, the better able we will be to make informed interpretations of our history. To date, only Wood has employed the Warren maps in this way.⁶² With the recent publication of these maps in atlas form, they will hopefully see greater use in regional scholarship.⁶³



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ENDNOTES

1. See, for example, Mark W. Mehrer and Konnie L. Wescott, eds., *GIS and Archaeological Site Location Modeling* (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2005).
2. "Route about April 7–14, 1805," Lewis and Clark Expedition Maps and Receipt, ca. 1803–1810, Box 1, Folder 12, Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, <https://brbl-dl.library.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3432427>; Sheet 31, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives, College Park, Maryland; Plate 52, Index 6, "1894 Missouri River Commission Maps," Columbia Environmental Research Center, U.S. Geological Survey, accessed March 27, 2018, <https://www.cerc.usgs.gov/data/1894maps/mrc.html>; "USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography 2017," National Agriculture Imagery Program, North Dakota GIS Hub Data Portal, January 5, 2018, <https://gishubdata.nd.gov/dataset/usda-fsa-apfo-aerial-photography-2017>. For Lewis and Clark maps, see also Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806*, 8 vols. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904–05); see vol. 1 for journal entries made while the expedition was in what would later become North Dakota, and vol. 8 for reproductions of their sketch maps. Reproductions of the complete Warren maps from the National Archives (Sheets 1–40, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File), were published as *Lieutenant G. K. Warren's 1855 and 1856 Manuscript Maps of the Missouri River*, comp. Graham A. Callaway and W. Raymond Wood (Bismarck: State Historical Society of North Dakota, 2012).
3. Stanley A. Ahler, Thomas D. Thiessen, and Michael K. Trimble, *People of the Willows: The Prehistory and Early History of the Hidatsa Indians* (Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Press, 1991), 84–99. Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is located at the confluence of the Knife River and the Missouri River. It contains the archaeological remains of numerous Native American villages, including a group of large and impressive sites from the historic period that were visited by many Euro-American travelers. All of these sites had been abandoned by the time the Warren expedition passed in 1856, with the last inhabitants moving to Like-A-Fishhook Village.
4. Aerial photographs of the river from before these damming projects do survive, and an extensive series of archaeological surveys were conducted prior to completion of the dams. However, any historic resource not captured by one or both of these is now lost, and even those that were recorded can never be revisited. For aerial photographs, see "FSA Aerial Photography 1957–1962," North Dakota GIS Hub Data Portal, December 27, 2017, <https://gishubdata.nd.gov/dataset/fsa-aerial-photography-1957-1962>.
5. For many towns and other sites destroyed by the river, see Graham A. Callaway, "Landscape History in the G. K. Warren Missouri River Maps" (master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, 2012). There are six main dams on the Missouri: Fort Peck Dam, Garrison Dam, Oahe Dam, Big Bend Dam, Fort Randall Dam, and Gavins Point Dam. The lakes behind them, in the same order, are Fort Peck Lake, Lake Sakakawea, Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis Case, and Lewis and Clark Lake.
6. Larry A. Kotchman, *North Dakota Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Forest Resource Strategy* (Bottineau, ND: North Dakota Forest Service, 2010), 10.
7. W. Carter Johnson, Mark D. Dixon, Michael L. Scott, Lisa Rabbe, Gary Larson, Malia Volke, and Brett Werner, "Forty Years of Vegetation Change on the Missouri River Floodplain," *Bioscience* 62, no. 2 (February 2012): 123–35.
8. "1894 Missouri River Commission Maps," U.S. Geological Survey.
9. Unfortunately, not all of the maps produced by the expedition survive. See W. Raymond Wood and Gary E. Moulton, "Prince Maximilian and New Maps of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers by William Clark," *Western Historical Quarterly* 12, no. 4 (October 1981): 373–86. For further discussion of the expedition journals, see John Francis McDermott, "Up the Wide Missouri: Travelers and Their Diaries, 1794–1861," in *Travelers on the Western Frontier*, ed. John Francis McDermott (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1970), 3–78.
10. See Callaway, "Landscape History," for a fuller discussion of this cartographic resource, and Callaway and Wood, *Manuscript Maps*, for a full reproduction of the Missouri River maps. The expedition also produced maps of the Yellowstone River, but these maps seem to have been lost. Some of the information they would have contained is included in later maps drawing information from them, and this limited information is discussed in Callaway, "Landscape History." For further information about steamboats on the Missouri, the interested reader is directed to William E. Lass, *Navigating the Missouri: Steamboating on Nature's Highway, 1819–1935* (Norman, OK: Arthur H. Clarke, 2008), 185, which offers thorough discussion of the history of steamboats on the Missouri and a brief discussion of the Warren expedition.
11. For example, the 1867 map of the Missouri by Major C. W. Howell, expressly intended to illustrate the river channel for the benefit of steamboat pilots, was produced in a similar fashion but shows much less detail. See W. Raymond Wood, "Mapping the Missouri River through the Great

- Plains, 1673–1895,” *Great Plains Quarterly* 4, no. 1 (Winter 1984): 29–42.
12. See Graham A. Callaway, “Cultural Features in the G. K. Warren Missouri River Maps,” *Plains Anthropologist* 58, no. 225 (2013): 83–100.
13. Reproduced in full in James A. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings: The Smithsonian Institution’s G. K. Warren 1855–1856 Plains Indian Collection and the New York State Library’s 1855–1857 Warren Expedition Journals* (Crawford, NE: Fur Press, 1996).
14. Callaway and Wood, *Manuscript Maps*.
15. See Michael K. Trimble, *An Ethnohistorical Interpretation of the Spread of Smallpox in the Northern Plains Utilizing Concepts of Disease Ecology*, Reprints in Anthropology, vol. 33 (Lincoln, NE: J&L Reprint, 1986).
16. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*.
17. Thwaites, *Original Journals*; Joseph N. Nicolle’s 1839 *Manuscript Map of the Missouri River and Upper Mississippi Basin*, comp. W. Raymond Wood (Springfield: Illinois State Museum, 1993); Wood, “Mapping the Missouri River”; “1894 Missouri River Commission Maps,” U.S. Geological Survey.
18. A previous attempt has been made to statistically compare this record of the land cover with contemporary or near-contemporary archaeological sites, though this was not very successful. See Graham A. Callaway, “Environmental Analysis,” chap. 3 in “Landscape History.”
19. Sheet 38, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
20. Kotchman, *Forest Resources*, 5. See also O. A. Stevens, *Handbook of North Dakota Plants* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1963).
21. Sheet 33, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
22. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 133.
23. Sheets 34–35, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives; Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 134.
24. See, for example, Douglas B. Bamforth, “Historical Documents and Bison Ecology on the Great Plains,” *Plains Anthropologist* 32, no. 115 (February 1987): 1–16.
25. The wholesale and systematic extermination of the bison from large swathes of North America was discussed at length as early as 1889 by William Temple Hornaday, recently reprinted as *The Extermination of the American Bison* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, 2002). Hornaday discusses the period from about 1830 to 1870 as the time in which the bison was most systematically destroyed (pp. 486–90). Unfortunately, the unnecessary shooting of the animals by the Warren expedition was quite typical of travelers in the West. See also Andrew C. Isenberg, *The Destruction of the Bison: An Environmental History, 1750–1920* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) and Robert W. Seabloom, *Mammals of North Dakota* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 2011).
26. Sheets 35–36, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
27. An excellent discussion of the economics of the beaver trade is given in Ann M. Carlos and Frank D. Lewis, “The Economic History of the Fur Trade: 1670 to 1870,” EH.Net Encyclopedia of Economic and Business History, ed. Robert Whaples, Economic History Association, March 16, 2008, <https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economic-history-of-the-fur-trade-1670-to-1870/>. See also David J. Wishart, *The Fur Trade of the American West 1807–1840: A Geographical Synthesis* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979), 65–66, and Bruce W. Baker and Edward P. Hill, “Beaver (*Castor canadensis*),” in *Wild Mammals of North America: Biology, Management, and Conservation*, ed. George A. Feldhamer, Bruce C. Thompson, and Joseph A. Chapman, 2nd ed. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 288–310.
28. Enos A. Mills, *Wild Life on the Rockies* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1909), 67.
29. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 142.
30. Sheet 30, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives. The Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System (SITS) designator for Fort Clark is 32ME2; the Deapolis village site is 32ME5.
31. W. Raymond Wood, “Integrating Ethnohistory and Archaeology at Fort Clark State Historic Site, North Dakota,” *American Antiquity* 58, no. 3 (July 1993): 544–59; Callaway and Wood, *Manuscript Maps*.
32. Sheet 32, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives. The SITS designator for Like-A-Fishhook is 32ML2.
33. W. Raymond Wood, William J. Hunt Jr., and Randy H. Williams, *Fort Clark and Its Indian Neighbors: A Trading Post on the Upper Missouri* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2011), 168–69, 171; Carolyn Gilman and Mary Jane Schneider, *The Way to Independence: Memories of a Hidatsa Indian Family, 1840–1920* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1987), 138.
34. Sheet 30, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
35. Ibid., Sheet 36.
36. For example, Wood, “Integrating Ethnohistory and Archaeology,” and Callaway, “Cultural Features.”
37. Callaway, “Landscape History.”
38. Ahler, Thiessen, and Trimble, *People of the Willows*, 85–86.
39. Ibid., 84, 95–96.
40. Callaway, “Landscape History,” 87. See also Craig M. Johnson, *A Chronology of Middle Missouri Plains Village Sites*, Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 47 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, 2007), 73. Huff Indian Village is now a state historic site.
41. Sheet 30, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
42. Wood, Hunt, and Williams, *Fort Clark*, 28.
43. Sheet 30, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives; Carling Malouf, “Crow-Flies-High (32MZ1), a Historic Hidatsa Village in the Garrison Reservoir Area, North Dakota,” *Bureau of American Ethnography Bulletin* 185, River Basin Surveys Papers, no. 29 (1963): 133–60. The SITS designator for Crow-Flies-High is 32MZ1.
44. Wood, Hunt, and Williams, *Fort Clark*, 204; Mark D. Mitchell, ed., *Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations during 2012 at Fort Clark State Historic Site, Mercer County, North Dakota*, Research Contribution no. 90, submitted to the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck (Broomfield, CO: PaleoCultural Research Group, 2014). Fort Clark is now a state historic site.
45. Wood, Hunt, and Williams, *Fort Clark*, 33.
46. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 144.
47. Sheet 33, Q579, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, National Archives.
48. Callaway, “Landscape History,” 111.
49. Ibid.
50. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 142–43.
51. Kornbrath, Hammon, Reiten, and Haberman, 1974 NDCRS Site Form for 32DU401 (Saddle Butte Site), Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.
52. Barton H. Barbour, *Fort Union and the Upper Missouri Fur Trade* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002).
53. Callaway, “Landscape History,” 99–100.
54. Hanson, *Little Chief’s Gatherings*, 135.
55. Ibid.
56. Alicia L. Coles, “Fort William in Context: Independent Post Versus Outstructure of Fort Union” (master’s thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 2004), 26.
57. Callaway, “Landscape History,” 100.
58. Ibid., 95.
59. Ray H. Mattison, “Report on Historic Sites in the Garrison Reservoir Area, Missouri River,” *North Dakota History* 22, nos. 1 & 2 (1955): 5–74.
60. Callaway, “Landscape History,” 87.
61. Ibid.
62. Wood, “Integrating Ethnohistory and Archaeology.”
63. Callaway and Wood, *Manuscript Maps*.
64. Ibid.
65. Gilman and Schneider, *The Way to Independence*, 314–18.
66. Callaway and Wood, *Manuscript Maps*; “Biographical Note,” Gouverneur Kemble Warren Papers, 1848–1882, New York State Library, Oct. 26, 2016, <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/sc10668.htm>; David M. Jordan, “Happiness Is Not My Companion”: *The Life of General G.K. Warren* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001); Callaway, “Landscape History.”

FROM THE COLLECTIONS

Chippewa Bandolier Bag

“One of the bead-work pouches is the great ornament of an Ojibway, and any person wearing it is considered to be in full dress; it is worth a pony among the Sioux.”

—Rev. Joseph A. Gillfan, to Minnesota Historical Society Executive Council, November 1897¹

Gashkibidaagan, or Chippewa (Ojibwe) bandolier bags, were exchanged for horses with Dakota, Arikara, and Hidatsa people in North Dakota. Created by women, these bags are still worn by men for dance and on important occasions. The basic structure comprises a pouch, a panel above the pouch, and the shoulder strap, which is worn across the chest. Chippewa women’s beadwork was traded as far west as the Salish people on the Idaho-Montana border.

Stylized roses, leaves, and flowers along a trailing vine were common beadwork motifs in the first decade

of the twentieth century. This bag is decorated in spot-stitch appliqué technique on black velvet with a brown cotton backing. The bandolier bag was acquired by Danish immigrant Alex Schwartz, a druggist in Devils Lake from 1910 to 1915. The Dakota of Spirit Lake Nation would trade beadwork, such as this bag obtained from the Chippewa, in exchange for necessary medicines.

See this bag on exhibit in *The Horse in North Dakota* at the ND Heritage Center & State Museum in Bismarck from August 25, 2018, through early 2020.

Mark J. Halvorson, curator of collections research,
Museum Division

1. Quoted in Marcia G. Anderson, *A Bag Worth a Pony: The Art of the Ojibwe Bandolier Bag* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2017), 25.



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Chippewa family near Larimore, Grand Forks County, North Dakota, circa 1900. The man on the left is wearing geometric bandolier bags, popular before 1880, while the two young men on the right wear large floral motif bags, popular after 1890.
SHSND SAA3462-00001



Remembering “Our Boys”

North Dakota’s World War I Monuments and Memorials (1918–1941)

BY SUSAN WEFALD



Broad expanses of North Dakota prairie surrounded this fieldstone World War I monument when it was dedicated in 1921 at Riverview Cemetery in Wilton. Three of those pictured at the Memorial Day dedication have been identified: Olga Engstrom, US Army Nurse Corps, 1917–19 (standing, center front row); Sture Albin Nelson, US Navy, 1918–19 (fourth from right, front row, holding the US flag); Frank G. S. Erickson, US Army, 1918–19 (standing fifth from right, back rows). Three Erickson brothers served in World War I; one, Ernest J. A. Erickson, died in France and is buried in the Wilton cemetery. *Courtesy of Mark Jon Erickson*



When the First World War ended in November 1918, people all over the United States started thinking about appropriate memorials and monuments to those who had served in the war. The people of North Dakota were proud of their nearly 30,000 sons, brothers, and husbands who had served in the armed forces, as well as the 271 women who had volunteered to serve, 225 of those as military nurses.¹ The total population of the state was just 637,000 in 1915, so about five percent of the population served.²

"What those boys suffered on the front is hard to realize. They lived years in but one brief day. Then some fell on the field, to sleep in heroes graves. Though they are dead, they still live on with us in memory."

—Judge C. W. Butler, dedication of the World War Memorial Building in Rolette, June 15, 1932³

Although the United States joined the World War on April 6, 1917, most North Dakota soldiers did not enter France until 1918. When the war ended on November 11, 1918, 1,305 North Dakotans had died during the war: almost half were killed in action or from battle wounds, and the other half died from disease.⁴ After the hostilities ceased and peace was announced, people were thrilled their neighbors and family members were coming home and proud the United States and its allies had won the war against Germany.

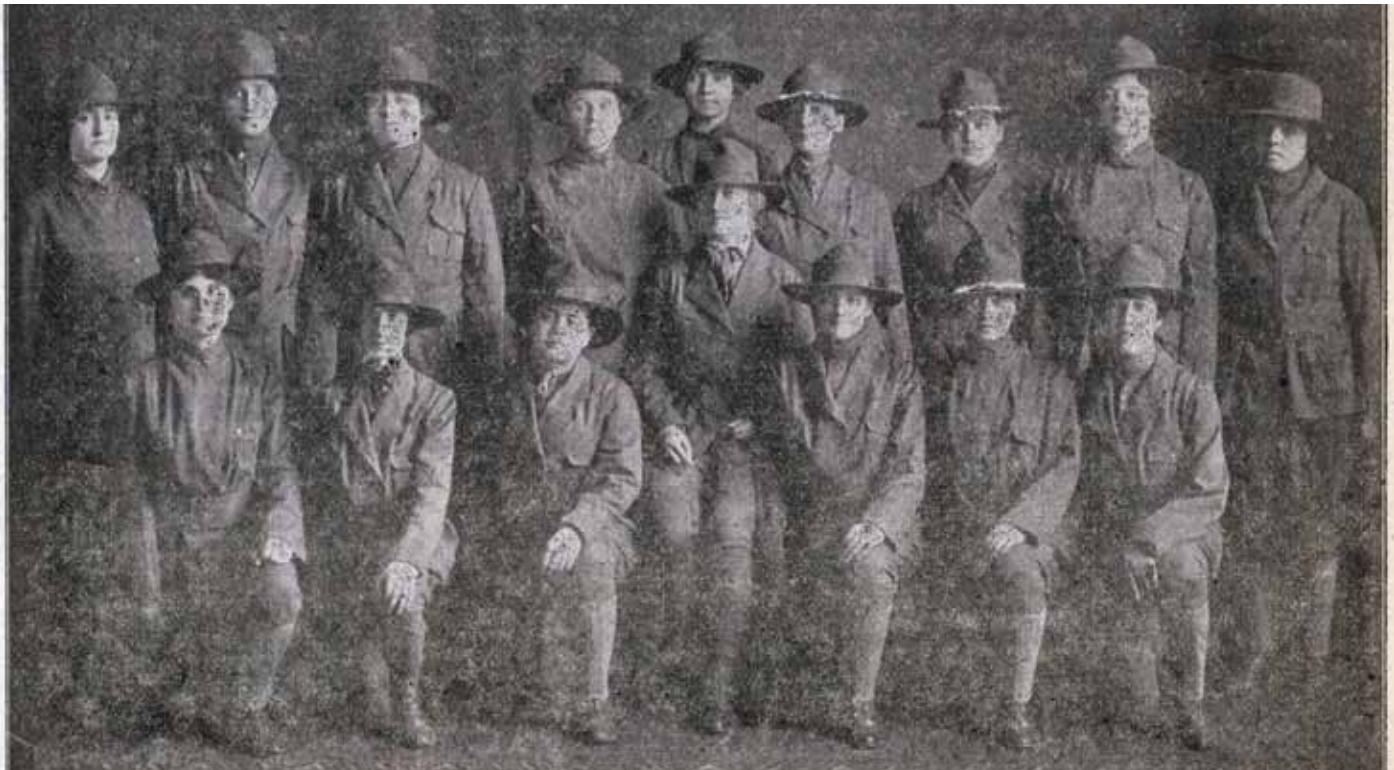
Although patriotic fervor was running high, North Dakota's economy was not strong in the twenty-three years between World War I and World War II.

In spite of this, the author has identified forty-seven World War I monuments and memorials that were built in North Dakota between 1918 and 1941 that are still standing. That is one monument or memorial for approximately every seven hundred who served. In North Dakota, community organizations and state, county, and local government groups were the principal parties that raised awareness and money and made plans for appropriate memorials and monuments to World War I veterans.

It is important to note North Dakotans chose to remember their World War veterans not just through monuments but through community facilities, which everyone in the community could use.

Many of these structures, dedicated to those men and women who served in World War I, are still in use today and are important reminders that well-planned memorial buildings and parks can serve generations of North Dakotans. North Dakota has the distinction of having more public buildings dedicated to World War I veterans than any other state, except California.⁵

North Dakota also has what appears to be the first major, permanent World War I monument to local war dead in the United States. This special monument was erected by the Girls Military Squad in Minot on May 30, 1918.⁶



The above is an excellent picture of the members of the Minot Girls' Military Squad, an organization which has been very active in patriotic work in this city. One of the more recent propositions which the members have been backing is financing the beautiful monument which they have placed in memory of the Minot soldiers killed in action. The monument was placed in one of the most beautiful spots in Riverside Park.

MINOT GIRLS' MILITARY SQUAD.

One of the more recent propositions which the members have been backing is financing the beautiful monument which they have placed in memory of the Minot soldiers killed in action. The monument was placed in one of the most beautiful spots in Riverside Park.

Ward County Independent, July 25, 1918

Women Organize “In Memory of Heroes”

Just days after the United States entered the war, an article in the *Ward County Independent* on April 12, 1917, invited women to join the Girls Military Squad, noting that drill work would be done at the Minot armory.⁷ The article stated, “Khaki suits of the regulation military style have been ordered and a capable military instructor from the regiment will drill the squad. The young women will use regular army guns for drilling.”⁸ The fifty-four members not only drilled but also assisted at recruiting events, helped the Red Cross, and raised money by sponsoring dances.⁹ Some people questioned young women taking part in these activities, but the Girls Military Squad members persevered.¹⁰

By May 1918, just one year into the war effort, and just months after the first North Dakota soldiers arrived in Europe, the Squad had raised enough money to order and erect a nine-foot-high white marble memorial monument. On Memorial Day 1918, the Girls Military Squad was in charge of the ceremony that dedicated a beautiful monument “in memory of those heroes who have enlisted in Minot and gone forth

to do their ‘bit’ in this awful fight for Democracy.”¹¹ Already by May 1918, eight men from the Minot area had died in France, and three had died of disease at Camp Dodge in Iowa.¹² This is one of the earliest World War I monuments in the country, and may well be the first permanent monument erected to local war dead.

The monument, first erected in Riverside (now called Roosevelt) Park, is now located in Rosehill Memorial Park in Minot. The base of the monument is inscribed on each of its four sides as follows: “Erected by the Girls Military Squad/Minot, N.D./ May 30, 1918”; “All for Our Country”; “In Memory of Minot’s Heroes Who Have Sacrificed Their Lives in the World’s Great Struggle for Universal Democracy”; and “That Government of, by and for the People Might Not Perish From the Earth.”

Another North Dakota women’s group that erected monuments was the American War Mothers. In 1919, the American War Mothers of North Dakota organized in Devils Lake.¹³ They were part of a national organization that was a service group for mothers of men and women who had served

in the World War. Not only did these women come together to provide service to their communities, but the group also offered a place where they could talk to other women whose children had served and perhaps died in the war. Groups of mothers, called chapters, met in towns and cities across the state.

One chapter, the War Mothers of Leeds, North Dakota, erected a soldiers’ memorial dedicated on August 7, 1921. It is worth noting that of the eighteen known members of the War Mothers of Leeds, “half had parents born outside of the United States . . . and one-third of the women themselves were born in other countries.”¹⁴ These women decided to ask George GylInquist, a local World War veteran, to design the monument.¹⁵ GylInquist was inducted into the US Army on September 5, 1917, and served overseas from August 18, 1918, to June 27, 1919, as an army engineer.¹⁶ The granite monument contained a bronze tablet with the names of the soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses from the Leeds area who served.

Other World War stone monuments erected by women’s groups include the two large granite boulders with brass plaques placed on each end of Liberty Memorial Bridge over the Missouri River in Bismarck (North Dakota War Mothers, 1924); the Soldiers’ Memorial in Oberon—the bronze plaque is now missing (Women’s Patriotic Service Association, 1920); and the Memorial Highway marker in Bismarck (American Legion Auxiliary, Loyd Spetz Unit No. 1, Dept. of ND, 1925). Two early monuments not dedicated by a women’s group are the World War Memorial in Pembina (Pembina Township, 1920), and the Memorial Monument in Riverview Cemetery, Wilton (Louis Ousley Post of the American Legion, 1921).¹⁷

Other groups chose to order bronze plaques, or tablets, that listed the names of those who had served from



The Girls Military Squad World War Monument in Minot's Rosehill Memorial Cemetery, erected May 30, 1918, in Riverside (now called Roosevelt) Park, appears to be the first permanent monument for local dead from World War I in the nation. All memorial photos are credited to the State Historical Society of North Dakota Archaeology & Historical Preservation Division unless otherwise noted.

their organization. These plaques were advertised in national magazines and could be ordered through the mail. Three Bismarck churches held tablet dedication services in 1919 to honor those who served in World War I from their congregations: McCabe United Methodist in January, First Presbyterian in June, and St. George's Episcopal Memorial Church in October. Minot State Normal School dedicated a memorial tablet in 1920 that listed forty-five names of students and faculty who served. Included among the six faculty members was college president Arthur Crane. World War I "Roll of Honor" tablets are also on display in the Kidder and Ransom County Courthouses and in the Enderlin City Cemetery. The three-feet-wide by four-feet-tall 1920 City of Enderlin tablet reads: "To the Men Who Offered Their All on the Altar of Freedom and Righteousness in the Great World War of 1917-1919."

North Dakota Honors "Those Who Served the Cause of Liberty"

Early in 1919, just months after the armistice and before many servicemen had returned home from the war effort, the North Dakota Legislature was busy considering ways to honor those who



The Soldier's Memorial in Leeds, which includes the names of local Army nurses, was erected by the Leeds Chapter of the American War Mothers and dedicated on August 7, 1921. The monument was originally in a park near the railroad but is now in Fireman's Park.

had served. On March 7, 1919, two important pieces of legislation were enacted related to World War memorials. First Governor Lynn Frazier signed legislation that appropriated \$200,000 to build the Liberty Memorial Building in Bismarck and create a Memorial Park of five to ten acres on the Capitol Grounds. On that same day he signed legislation that encouraged counties to erect World War memorials.

Memorial Park was originally located at the current site of the North Dakota Heritage Center.¹⁸ It was adjacent to the site of the All Veterans Memorial constructed in 1989, which includes bronze plaques listing all North Dakota servicemen and women who have died in overseas conflicts since statehood.

Liberty Memorial Building, dedicated in 1925, is the oldest building on the North Dakota Capitol Grounds. The beautiful five-story limestone building, with its classical design, includes soaring pillars on the outside and a grand staircase and hallway finished with Italian travertine marble on the inside. It originally housed the State Historical Society, the North Dakota Supreme Court, the Library Commission, and the office of the adjutant general. Costs for the building kept rising, and in 1921 and 1923 the legislature had to approve additional funds to complete construction. The total cost was \$415,000, which may be why the legislature insisted in the 1930s that the new Capitol building had to stay within a budget of just two million dollars.

Liberty Memorial Building was dedicated in an outdoor ceremony on November 11, 1925. Governor Arthur G. Sorlie addressed the crowd, remarking:

We are gathered today to dedicate the Liberty Memorial Building of North Dakota. This building was made possible by the citizens



Memorial Monument in Riverview Cemetery, a half-mile west of Wilton, includes a ten-foot-tall fieldstone monument and a marker for Louis Ousley, the first North Dakota soldier killed overseas during World War I on February 2, 1918. The Louis Ousley American Legion Post erected the monument in 1921. *Photo by author*

North Dakota has more public buildings dedicated to World War I veterans than any state except California.

of our state . . . to be forever dedicated to the memory of those who enlisted from North Dakota to serve the nation in the World War. . . . May the dedication of this building impress upon our minds the great influences which have always marked the progress and development of mankind—love, honor, patriotic devotion and sympathetic purpose.¹⁹

On the wall inside the vestibule is a sixty-inch-square bronze plaque, which states: "This building is forever reverently dedicated to the memory of the men and women of North Dakota who served the cause of liberty in the Great World War. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.'" The bronze plaque also includes the seal of the



The oldest building on the North Dakota Capitol grounds, the Liberty Memorial Building in Bismarck was constructed from 1920 to 1924 as state agency offices and now houses the State Library.



Surrounded by schoolchildren, Governor A. G. Sorlie delivered a brief address at the dedication of the Liberty Memorial Building on November 11, 1925. He noted, "Seven years ago today the joyful news was received that the World War had ended. . . . We rejoiced that the principles of liberty and justice had prevailed notwithstanding the years of hatred, bitter warfare and the cruel sacrifice of human lives." The short program was held outside, at the front entrance of the new building. SHSND SA 10557-Box 6-File 1-00001

Great State of North Dakota and the names of those who served on the North Dakota Board of Administration.

On March 7, 1919, the legislature also gave county commissions the authority to "Erect Memorials or Other Suitable Recognition in Commemoration of Those of the County Who Rendered Service or Who Lost Their Lives in the Service of Their County Country [sic] in the Great World War; Create a Memorial Fund and Make a Levy Therefore."²⁰ This law enabled and encouraged county governments to raise money to erect memorials by placing a property tax

on county residents, but they were limited to a one-mill levy.

"Living" Memorials Commemorate "The Devotion of Those Who Died"

Soon communities around the state started discussing proposed public facilities that could serve their citizens and honor those who had served in the Great World War.²¹ This was in line with a national trend. As he traveled around the country, General John Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces for the World War, was encouraging such "living" memorials. A January 1920 *Bismarck Tribune* editorial endorsed this idea,

stating "we should commemorate the devotion of those who died in the war by buildings which serve as centers of community life."²²

LaMoure County was the first county in the state to create a "living" memorial to honor the men and women of their county who had served in World War I. At the Constitution Day ceremony on September 17, 1919, county officials announced plans to purchase land and dedicate it to the "returned veterans of the Great War as a Memorial Park."²³ Plans were also made for a large pavilion to be built on the park grounds, where Chautauqua events and other community gatherings could be held.

Less than two years later, the plans were a reality. Private citizens purchased the original fifty acres of land for the memorial park and deeded it to LaMoure County. The LaMoure County Commissioners approved \$15,000 to develop the land into a model county park. They hired a landscape gardener to properly plan the park, so "that the ill effects of spasmodic and haphazard improvements were thus to be avoided." Plans included children's playgrounds, baseball diamonds, and a caretaker's home. By July 4, 1920, LaMoure County Memorial Park was ready for dedication "to the memory of the soldier heroes of the county," but rainy weather spoiled plans for its dedication ceremony.²⁴

On June 25 and 26, 1921, everything was ready for a grand dedication celebration. Six to seven thousand people, who parked over 1,260 automobiles on the grounds, attended the LaMoure County Old Settlers Day Picnic on June 26.²⁵ The weather was fine, and people gathered in the new county auditorium constructed on the park grounds. The auditorium, which could seat 1,400 people, had large sliding doors, so an additional 1,500 people seated outside could hear and see the program.²⁶



LaMoure County Memorial Park was dedicated in 1921 by county citizens to their fellow residents who served as soldiers and sailors during World War I.

It is important to note that in 2018, almost one hundred years later, LaMoure County Memorial Park still attracts crowds of people for various events, and the 1921 auditorium is still in use as the site for LaMoure County Summer Musical Theatre programs. Engraved stone gate markers, erected in 1920, still announce to those who enter the park, “Memorial Park, dedicated by the citizens of LaMoure County to those of their number who served their country in the World War 1914–1918.”

In 1922, the citizens of Streeter also created a park as a memorial to the town’s servicemen who served in World War I. They deeded a sixty-three-acre tract of land to the state, which included the south shore of Lake George in Logan County.²⁷ The park featured a beautiful sand beach on a deep saltwater lake, which was much used by people from the three nearby counties. The park was used as a state park with picnic facilities until the mid-1990s. However, at that time water levels in the state started rising, and since the mid-1990s the park has been totally underwater.

Stutsman County dedicated World War I Memorial Park on Spiritwood Lake near Jamestown in 1921.²⁸ It is still in use today.

In the early 1920s several more large projects were dedicated as Great World War memorials. Jamestown College (today the University of Jamestown) dedicated a student gymnasium in 1923, named the Jamestown College Memorial Gymnasium. The gymnasium, which contained the first indoor swimming pool in the state, was financed by general contributions. Renovated and renamed the Hansen Center in 1993, it continues to be used by students today.²⁹

Another major project was the first North Dakota vehicle bridge over the Missouri River and the connecting paved roads on each side of the bridge. Dedicated in September 1922, the bridge project connected the cities of Bismarck and Mandan. Built with two million dollars in federal, state, and county funds, the completed bridge was a major achievement since there were no vehicle bridges crossing the Missouri from Sioux City, Iowa, to Great Falls, Montana—a distance of 1,389 miles.³⁰ Bismarck American Legion members proposed in May 1921 that the new bridge be named the North Dakota Memorial Bridge “in honor of the services of sons and daughters in the state in the World War.”³¹ In April 1922, the

State Highway Commission officially adopted the name Liberty Memorial Bridge.³² In 2008, the first Liberty Memorial Bridge was demolished and a new Liberty Memorial Bridge was constructed, dedicated to all veterans.

Doughboy Statues and a University Stadium Honor Soldiers

The year 1927 marked the tenth anniversary of the United States entering the World War. After years of conscientious work, two bronze “doughboy” statues were erected, one in Wahpeton and one in Williston. Also, the University of North Dakota dedicated the new Memorial Stadium to its students who had served and died. The first two North Dakota community World War memorial buildings were erected in Minnewauken and Cando, and the Memorial Arch was dedicated in Northwood.

North Dakota has only two bronze “doughboy” statues. “Doughboy” is a nickname used for soldiers who fought in the First World War. Dressed in full battle fatigues, a doughboy is portrayed in the midst of battle for each bronze statue. Bronze statues were evocative and expensive, so it took years for these communities to raise money for a bronze statue and to decide which sculptor would create it.

A bronze sculpture “in honor of those who served and in memory of the



The Jamestown College Memorial Gymnasium, now known as the Hansen Center at the University of Jamestown, was dedicated in 1923 and housed the first indoor swimming pool in the state of North Dakota.



The original Liberty Memorial Bridge connecting Bismarck-Mandan over the Missouri River was demolished in 2008, and a new memorial bridge was built just south of that location. Part of the construction included building new monuments at each end surrounding the American War Mothers Memorial granite boulder markers dedicated in 1924. Prairie boulders were chosen because the stones had "withstood the storms and stress of the ages as best typifying mother love."

boys of Williams County who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war" was dedicated on November 10, 1927, in Williston, located in Williams County.³³ Planning for the monument



John Paulding sculpted "Over the Top," made by the American Art Bronze Foundry of Chicago and mounted on rainbow granite from St. Cloud, Minnesota. Dedicated in Wahpeton in 1927, the bronze panels list 1,018 names of Richland County citizens who served.

started in February 1919.³⁴ Funds for the soldiers memorial were raised by the Williams County Memorial Association, which reached out for money through newspaper articles to all the people in the county. The memorial association accepted all donations large or small, and the *Williams County Farmers Press* noted, "One man contributed \$1,250, and there were other contributions running from \$25 to 10 cents, aggregating \$960 made by 435 families in Williston." The article mentioned that the committee needed an additional two hundred dollars to pay for the statue and installation.³⁵

The Williams County Memorial Association chose Minnesota artist Louis Kirchner's doughboy sculpture for its Soldiers' Memorial. The six-foot-tall bronze soldier is mounted on a five-foot granite base. Kirchner (1881–1958) was born in Austria and worked for years as a sculptor in St. Paul, Minnesota. The bronze

statue was originally placed in Railroad Park, on land leased from the Great Northern Railway.³⁶ In 2018, it is located in Riverview Cemetery. Only two other cities in the United States have versions of this bronze statue: Butler, Pennsylvania, and Clark, South Dakota.³⁷

North Dakota's other bronze doughboy statue, "Over the Top," is located in the opposite corner of the state in Wahpeton. The seven-foot-tall bronze depiction of a World War I infantryman, advancing through a battlefield of rocks and barbed wire, is mounted on a granite base with three bronze tablets listing the names of the 1,018 men who served from Richland County. Fifty-one of those men died in the conflict.³⁸ Located on the Richland County Courthouse lawn, the monument, including bronze statue, bronze tablets, granite base, and installation, cost \$9,700 in 1927.³⁹ This was a significant amount of money, and the Richland County Commission



Williams County Farmers Press, August 25, 1927



This bronze sculpture designed by Louis R. Kirchner and cast at the Flour City Ornamental Ironworks in Minneapolis was dedicated on November 11, 1927, in Williston. The memorial was originally located in Railroad Park but was moved to Riverview Cemetery in 2016.

appointed a committee that made a trip to St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1927 to study granite and designs. They chose a statue by John Paulding (1883–1935) that cost \$1,200.⁴⁰ Versions of this Paulding doughboy statue are located in more than forty cities in the United States.

When the statue was dedicated on Armistice Day 1927, area businesses sponsored a full page in the *Richland County Farmer Globe* to commemorate the event:

It is fitting that Richland county honor her soldiers, living and dead, the returned and those who have gone 'west,' with the new memorial on the courthouse grounds. Soldiers, ex-soldiers,

relatives and friends will gather to pay homage to the dead and celebrate the ninth year of the return of the living.⁴¹

On October 8, 1927, University of North Dakota (UND) students and alumni were preparing for a large celebration. Thousands came from in and out of state. The new \$200,000 athletic stadium on campus was being dedicated at the homecoming football game to the thirty-four university students who had died in France in the World War.⁴²

The UND Memorial Campaign raised money for the project from alumni and friends as part of a \$500,000 initiative to improve athletic facilities on campus.⁴³ At the dedication ceremony, representatives from the Memorial Campaign Committee were on hand to

present the new stadium to Governor Sorlie. The *Dakota Student* noted, "Those dead heroes will not be here for the dedication of the stadium, but the memory of their indomitable spirit will be carried forward for hundreds of years, so long as the North Dakota Stadium stands."⁴⁴

In 1926, the people of the village of Minnewauken, encouraged by their American Legion post, decided they wanted to build a municipal auditorium in honor of those who served in the World War. Donors, called subscribers, raised nearly \$10,000 for the building, but realized they would need more money in order to pay for the facility they desired. They decided to give that amount to the village of Minnewauken if its citizens voted for a bond issue to



Memorial Stadium on the University of North Dakota campus was designed by Walter H. Wheeler of Minneapolis and built in 1927 to commemorate those from the UND community who died in World War I. Governor Arthur G. Sorlie spoke at the homecoming game dedication on October 8, 1927.

raise additional money. The bond issue passed and raised \$13,000.⁴⁵ Memorial Hall was finished in late winter 1927 and was promptly put to use.

Local American Legion posts played an important role in two more memorials that were dedicated in 1927. In Northwood, Victory Post No. 92 of the American Legion raised money and built the Memorial Arch, which they presented to the city of Northwood at dedication ceremonies on Memorial Day 1927. The local newspaper noted:

The procession passed beneath the great Memorial Arch of the cemetery—just erected by the American Legion, at a cost of about \$1,000—and one of the most impressive and beautiful memorials that we have seen, and came to a halt near the array of small white crosses—replicas of those which mark the graves of the American soldiers on foreign soils and in “Flanders’ Field.” Each cross bore a name . . . who died fighting for their country in the World War.⁴⁶

The Towner County War Memorial Building in Cando was dedicated in November 1927. The *Cando Record* reported, “the county board [in 1926] voted to appropriate enough to finish the building if the American Legion would agree to furnish lots and raise \$10,000. The Legionnaires did their part and the county did theirs with the result that tomorrow the War Memorial of which Cando and Towner County are immensely proud will be dedicated.”⁴⁷

The Building “Shall Be Known and Designated as a World War Memorial”

By January 1927, North Dakotans had already dedicated or made plans to dedicate at least twenty-four memorials or monuments to those who served in the First World War. However, the legislature, not satisfied with the language they had approved to encourage memorials in 1919, decided to act again. In 1919, they had allowed county commissions to levy a one-mill property tax. Some counties had done this, and had the money in a “Memorial Fund.” However, these funds were not enough to build their planned memorials. Therefore, on March 5, 1927, a law was enacted that allowed counties to again assess a one-mill property tax and combine it with donated funds or money from their general fund to finance memorials or “other suitable recognition” in “commemoration of the people of their county who rendered services . . . during the Great World War.” The new law specified that such taxes must be started by September 1, 1928.⁴⁸

In response to the 1927 legislation, citizens of Noonan, a small town ten miles from the Divide County seat, went to the Divide County Commissioners in March 1928. They requested a tax levy for the purpose of erecting a soldiers memorial and requested the memorial be a community hall erected at Noonan. They also offered to donate \$5,000 in cash and two lots in town to the project. Divide County Commissioners approved the plan; however, citizens in other parts of the county brought a lawsuit against the county commissioners questioning whether the \$5,000 was a type of bribe,

and asked the court to determine whether a building was a “suitable and appropriate memorial.” The North Dakota Supreme Court in August 1929 upheld the ruling of the district court in favor of the Divide County Commissioners on all counts and commented:

There is not general agreement as to what form a memorial or recognition should take. Many believe it should be characterized by a shaft, obelisk, or tablet . . . and that the same should contain proper inscriptions commemorative of persons and deeds. . . . On the other hand, many believe that a more suitable recognition is evidenced by a structure or edifice that can be used and enjoyed by the living.⁴⁹

Perhaps as a result of this lawsuit, when the North Dakota legislature convened in 1929, a law was enacted that specified cities and counties could work together to build a memorial “community building.” The law described the type of memorials that could be built:

Such buildings may be constructed so as to contain an assembly hall, gymnasium, armory, library, memorial rooms, rest rooms . . . as are required in a community house or recreation center; it may also include offices for any city, county or municipal purposes. The building so constructed



Burke County War Memorial Hall in Flaxton was designed by C. A. Pear to include an auditorium, stage, dressing rooms, meeting rooms, bathrooms, a kitchen and dining room, and even a two-cell jail. Today Flaxton Memorial Hall, built in 1931, serves as a community center and is one of one hundred official World War I Centennial Memorials designated by the US World War I Centennial Commission.

The War Memorial Building in Rugby also was completed in 1930. The county hired Theo B. Wells, a Grand Forks architect, to design the brick building, which included a gymnasium with a stage on the upper floor and a meeting room with kitchen on the lower floor. The lower level also featured an “American Legion Room,” where the American Legion still meets. Eighty-eight years after it was constructed, the building is still used by a variety of community groups and is truly a “living” memorial to those who served in the World War.⁵²

shall be known and designated as a World War Memorial and shall be commemorative of the people of the county who rendered services or lost their lives in the service of their country in the Great World War.⁵⁰

The World War memorial buildings when built could be jointly owned and operated by the city and county, and they could levy up to a one-mill tax for maintenance.

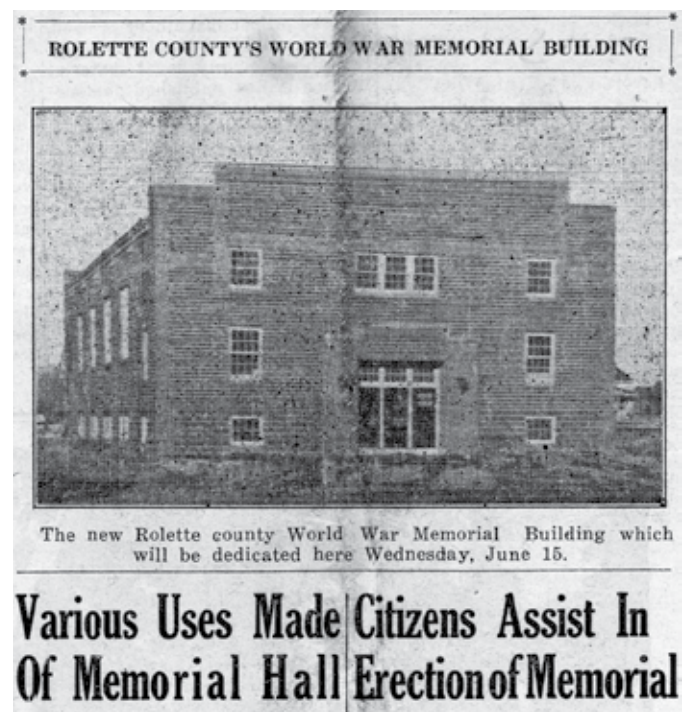
Also, the March 8, 1929, law did not limit counties only to using the memorial funds collected so far under the 1919 and 1927 laws. It allowed cities and counties also to use general funds, incur indebtedness, assess taxes, or issue bonds as they would for any other construction project. Thus, this law provided new ways for North Dakota cities and counties to construct World War memorial buildings.

Nine major projects were completed by December 1931. Six of these were dedicated in 1930: the War Memorial Building in Rugby, the Ward County Memorial Courthouse in Minot, the Ward County World War Memorial Building in Kenmare, the War Memorial Building in Towner, the Memorial Building in Stanley, and the Divide County World War Memorial Hall in Noonan. The World War Memorial Building in Bismarck

and the Burke County War Memorial Hall in Flaxton were dedicated in 1931. The World War Memorial Building in Rolette was completed in December 1931 and dedicated in 1932.⁵¹

The timeline for the World War Memorial Building in Bismarck shows how quickly plans became a reality after the 1929 law was enacted. At a special election on May 31, 1929, Bismarck and Burleigh County voters approved bond issues to construct a joint city-county memorial building with a convention hall, National Guard armory, gymnasium, and rooms for other community purposes. Construction commenced in spring 1930, and the building was completed in December 1930. It was fortunate the World War Memorial Building was completed at that time, because its gymnasium and meeting rooms were needed by the North Dakota Legislature in January 1931. A fire had destroyed the Capitol building in late December 1930.

Ward County’s Memorial Courthouse in Minot is an outstanding example of art deco architecture. It is special because plans included a beautiful twenty-nine-by-fifty-eight-foot room in the courthouse dedicated to ex-servicemen. The room is accessed through a vestibule near the courthouse front door. No expense was spared on the memorial room, which still has its original decorations. Oak wainscoting decorates the lower portion of the walls, and an elaborate plaster ceiling with geometric designs is painted in pastel tones. At the



Rolette Record, June 9, 1932



The Ward County World War Memorial Building, also known as Kenmare City Memorial Hall, was built in 1930. The main level was remodeled in 1997 and serves as a meeting hall/gymnasium, city offices, and the public library. The upper level provides rooms where various community groups meet.



The decision to build Divide County World War Memorial Hall in Noonan (pop. 423) rather than the county seat of Crosby (pop. 1,271) was contested in the 1929 North Dakota Supreme Court case *Gehrke et al. v. Board of Commissioners of Divide County*. In 2018, the building is vacant in a town of an estimated 130 people. Photo by Annette Rockeman



The World War Memorial Building in Downtown Bismarck was built in 1930 and still serves as a community gymnasium. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this building is one of one hundred official World War I Centennial Memorials designated by the US World War I Centennial Commission and the Pritzker Military Museum & Library. Courtesy of author

far end of the room is a beautiful stained-glass window with geometric designs. For years this room was used for meetings of the American Legion and other groups. It is currently used as a courtroom.⁵³

Many people pitched in with volunteer labor and donations to build the World War Memorial Building in Rolette in 1931. Even though many families had no extra cash, when the city of Rolette called for volunteer labor for work on the basement, the *Rolette Record* noted, "On more than one occasion more than 20 men were working at once. Farmers contributed willingly in the work furnishing horses and machinery."⁵⁴ Women attended a "kitchen shower" and donated items for the building's kitchen.⁵⁵ School children were each asked to give "one cent," which was used to purchase a picture of George Washington for the building.⁵⁶

Monuments "to the Memory of Those Who Have Given Their All"

By 1932, counties and cities could not afford new public buildings due to the Great Depression. Funds dried up as many local governments, especially those in the western part of the state, faced major challenges providing basic services to their constituents.

However, starting in June 1933, a federal building program called the Public Works Administration (PWA, 1933–40) encouraged North Dakota communities to build civic buildings in order to stimulate the economy. State and local projects had to provide a good share of local funds for these projects, but PWA provided the extra dollars needed to make many projects a reality. The local government entity chose an architect to design the building, chose a contractor, and hired construction labor. Other federal relief programs, such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA, 1933–35) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA, 1936–42), did not provide funds but paid the labor force that constructed public buildings. Generally, PWA funded more expensive projects such as county courthouses, and FERA or WPA provided the labor force for projects under \$25,000.⁵⁷

From 1934 through 1937, four North Dakota counties combined dollars from their World War Memorial funds, other local funds, and



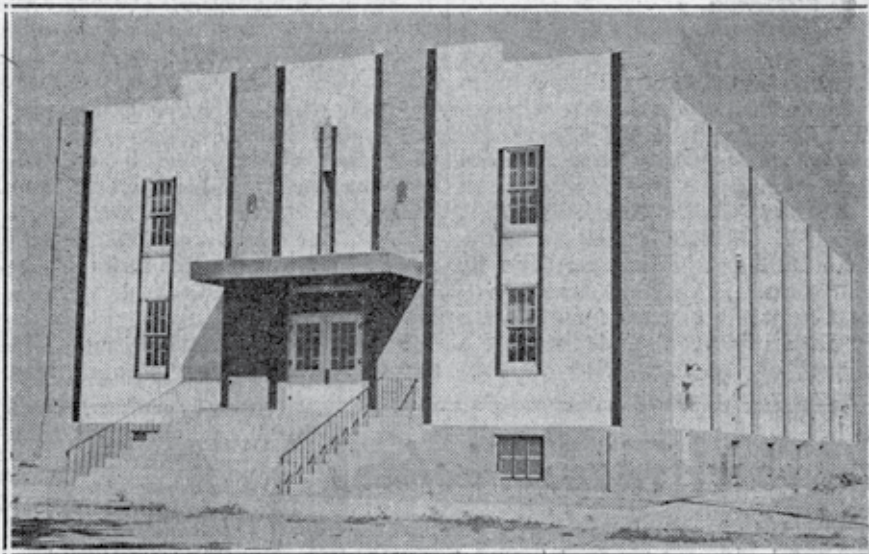
The Stark County Courthouse and World War Memorial in Dickinson was dedicated on June 16, 1937. Nearly half the funds for construction were raised locally, and the rest came from the Public Works Administration.



The 1937 Renville County Memorial Courthouse in Mohall is the only art moderne-style courthouse in North Dakota. The granite monument with a flag pole in front is engraved with the names of the Renville County veterans who gave their lives in World War I.



Western Stark County's Community Center



Pictured here is Belfield's new community building and World War Memorial which will be dedicated at ceremonies being arranged for the afternoon and evening of Thursday, September 30.

Dickinson Press, September 23, 1937

Also known as Memorial Hall, the art deco-style World War Memorial Auditorium in Belfield was built through a Works Progress Administration program and dedicated on September 30, 1937.

federal resources and built four county courthouses. Emmons Memorial County Courthouse in Linton (1934), Hettinger County Memorial Courthouse in Mott (1936), Renville County Memorial Courthouse in Mohall (1937), and Stark County Courthouse and World War Memorial in Dickinson (1937) are all World War memorial courthouses.⁵⁸

Also, five cities and counties worked together using federal, county, and city funding to build World War Memorial Buildings. They were Ramsey County and Devils Lake (1934), Morton County and Mandan (1934, with addition in 1937), Hettinger County and New England (1936), Bottineau County and Bottineau (1937), and Stark County and Belfield (1937).⁵⁹ While it might seem strange today that memorials were still being built fifteen to twenty years after the war ended, “widespread fascination with the First World War remained relatively constant in America between 1919 and 1941.”⁶⁰

The Renville County Commissioners hired architect Edwin Molander to design their new county courthouse. Working with the Renville County Commissioners and \$118,000 (including \$30,000 from the Memorial Fund and \$51,000 from PWA), Molander designed a beautiful memorial courthouse that included a granite memorial to those who had died in the World War.⁶¹

Constructed of brick, the art moderne courthouse entrance is marked with two tall columns, bronze doors, large glass windows, and a sandstone cornice with the words “Memorial Court House.” The court room, county offices, a jail, and a community room occupied most of the space of the building, but the basement of the east wing was devoted to the activities of the American Legion. The American Legion rooms included a “large club room, modern kitchen, shower room, office and rest room for the ladies Auxiliary.”⁶²

A beautiful feature of the Renville County Memorial Courthouse entrance plaza today, as in 1937, is a granite World War



Roughly two feet by four feet in size, this bronze plaque in the Ransom County Courthouse in Lisbon lists 514 names of “Our Boys” who served during World War I.

monument. The circular base of the monument, inscribed with the names of the eleven men from Renville County who died in the World War, is topped with a flag pole. At the dedication of the courthouse Fred Carbert said a prayer, which included this petition: “May this edifice serve for the good

of the many; in service to the living may it be a memorial to the dead.”⁶³

The World War Memorial Building located in Devils Lake is an outstanding example of a World War memorial community recreation center, which was built using county, city, and federal funds. The Ramsey County Board of

Commissioners apportioned \$75,000, Devils Lake issued \$25,000 in bonds, and the PWA also contributed funds.⁶⁴ Architect John Marshall of Devils Lake designed a building that was both functional and beautiful. Art deco/moderne design elements decorate both the exterior and the interior of the building, which has been beautifully maintained. The building is currently used by community groups and contains a small military museum.

The small city of New England in Hettinger County was hard hit by the Depression, but that did not stop the residents from finding ways to fund a city auditorium where they could hold “community gatherings, conventions, athletic events and other affairs.”⁶⁵ New England citizens met with Hettinger County officials and found they could obtain \$12,000 from the Hettinger County World War Memorial Fund, as long as the city could raise a similar amount. New England then held two separate bond elections, which passed almost unanimously, and the city raised \$10,000. With funds still needed to build a “real” community center, the city turned to the PWA, which contributed \$17,310 (45 percent) of the total cost of the project.⁶⁶ The city chose Ritterbush Brothers of Bismarck to design the building. When the building was dedicated in a grand celebration in September 1936, one of the speakers noted:

We have seen how this building will benefit us in a practical way. But it is more than a mere useful structure or hall. It is a monument to the memory of those who have given their all, that human rights may be preserved, and that we continue to enjoy those principles of government which have been guaranteed to us for so long.⁶⁷

The people of Slope County in southwestern North Dakota had been thinking about a World War monument for years. In 1938, their dream became possible when they learned WPA workers would build the

monument if the project sponsors provided the building materials. The Slope County War Memorial Committee decided to use petrified wood, which was available for free and in plentiful supply, as the main building material for the monument. However, it took time to raise money for the marble slab that listed the thirteen names of those “killed in action” from their county. Finally, in June 1940, the committee was able to dedicate a World War memorial near the Slope County Courthouse. Aware of another war involving US allies already occurring in other parts of the world, the committee left a place to insert another marble slab if needed.⁶⁸

As Steven Trout wrote in *On the Battlefield of Memory*, “If judged by the number and scale of public memorials that it inspired, the First World War produced an outpouring of pride and patriotism unparalleled in American history.”⁶⁹ North Dakotans remembered with monuments and memorials, including four parks, one bridge, twenty-three buildings, two bronze statues, four stone markers, six monuments, and seven memorial plaques (tablets). With these monuments, North Dakotans dedicated themselves to preserving the memories of their sons and daughters who served in the Great World War.

View more World War I memorials and monuments at bit.ly/WWImonuments. If you are aware of memorials missing from this list, please notify the State Historic Preservation Office at 701.328.2089.



Susan Wefald was the first woman to serve on the North Dakota Public Service Commission. Appointed in 1992, she served for sixteen years. Wefald is a graduate of the University of Michigan and holds a master’s degree in public administration from the University of North Dakota. She is the author of two books.

ENDNOTES

The title refers to the Kidder County Courthouse World War Memorial Plaque with the heading “Roll of Honor/Our Boys.” Eighty-three names are listed on the plaque.

1. Elwyn B. Robinson, *History of North Dakota* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), 358. Grace E. F. Holmes, *North Dakota Nurses Over There 1917–1919* (Fargo: American Legion Auxiliary Department of North Dakota, 2017), 16.
2. Robinson, *History of North Dakota*, 370. Robinson states the total number who served was 30,269. This number includes the 271 women who served.
3. “County Takes Part in Memorial Dedication,” *Rolette Record*, June 23, 1932, 6.
4. According to historian Elwyn B. Robinson, “514 were killed in action; 149 died from wounds; and 642 died from disease.” *Ibid.*, 360.
5. Mark Levitch, email message to author, February 19, 2017. Levitch is the president of the World War I Memorial Inventory Project, which can be referenced online at <http://www.1mproject.org/>.
6. Mark Levitch, email message to author, February 17, 2017.
7. The Minot Girls Military Squad was not an organization for girls who were under eighteen years old. Recruitment was directed to “young women,” probably eighteen years old and older.
8. “Minot Girls Military Squad,” *Ward County Independent*, April 12, 1917, 9.
9. “Girls Military Squad Is Surely Making History,” *Ward County Independent*, April 26, 1917, 15. See also “Military Girls Drill,” *Ward County Independent*, March 7, 1918, 1; “Minot Girls in Khaki Recruiting for Guard,” *Bismarck Tribune*, July 17, 1917, 2.
10. “Girls Unjustly Criticized,” *Ward County Independent*, June 21, 1917, 2.
11. “Girls Military Squad Has Charge of Affair—Dedication Will Be on Memorial Day,” *Ward County Independent*, May 23, 1918, 9.
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15. Bertha Palmer, *Beauty Spots in North Dakota* (Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1939), 199.
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18. Mark Halvorson (State Historical Society of North Dakota curator of collections research), email message to author, February 17, 2017.
 19. "Memorial Building Dedicated," *Bismarck Tribune*, November 12, 1925, 1.
 20. "Authorizing County Commissioners to Erect Memorials," S.B. No. 212, *Laws Passed at the Sixteenth Session of Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota* (Bismarck: Bismarck Tribune, 1919), 329.
 21. "The Construction of a Community Building," *Devils Lake World*, December 17, 1919, 5; "Community House with Dance Hall Being Urged as Fitting War Memorial for the County," *Grand Forks Herald*, October 7, 1919, 10; "To Have Fine Memorial [sic] Building," *Weekly Times Record* (Valley City, ND), April 24, 1919, 4.
 22. "War Memorials," *Bismarck Tribune*, January 13, 1920, 4.
 23. "'Constitution Day' Celebrated with Pomp and Circumstance," *Lamoure County Chronicle*, September 18, 1919, 1.
 24. "Chatauqua Closes in Blaze of Glory," *Lamoure County Chronicle*, July 22, 1920, 1. See also "Rainy Weather Spoils Plans for Formal Dedication of Memorial Park," *Lamoure County Chronicle*, July 8, 1920, 1.
 25. "Old Settlers' Day Brings Big Crowd," *Lamoure County Chronicle*, June 30, 1921, 1.
 26. Palmer, *Beauty Spots in North Dakota*, 151.
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 31. "Ask Bridge Be Made Memorial to War Heroes," *Bismarck Tribune*, May 14, 1921, 1.
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 53. Devra Smestad (Ward County auditor/treasurer's office), interview with the author, August 25, 2015; see also, "No Bonding Needed for Building New County Courthouse," *Ward County Independent*, May 29, 1930, 1–2.
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 63. "Renville County Dedicates Courthouse," *Renville County Farmer*, June 24, 1937, 1.
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BOOK Reviews

Pioneer Girl Perspectives: Exploring Laura Ingalls Wilder

Nancy Tystad Koupal, ed.
Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2017.
317 pp. \$29.95 (hardcover).
Illustrations, notes, index.



With the 2014 publication of *Pioneer Girl: The Annotated Autobiography*, the public became more aware of the level of scholarship surrounding the writings of Laura Ingalls Wilder and her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane. *Pioneer Girl Perspectives*, South Dakota Historical Society Press's new collection of essays, is an insightful addition to the body of scholarship that helps us understand these notable writers.

Editor Nancy Tystad Koupal combines the essays under a number of topics that allow the reader to look at aspects of Wilder's works from opposing perspectives. One main topic is Lane's influence on Wilder's writing. It is clear the mother-daughter relationship was sometimes contentious and difficult; yet Lane was a major editor and promoter of Wilder's writings. Many writers acknowledge that without Lane's influence, push, and literary connections, it is doubtful the Little House books would have ever been published.

Another theme through the essays is the truth of the stories written in the Little House books. At the Detroit Book Fair in 1937, Wilder stated, "All I have told is true but it is not the whole truth" (15). But even this is questionable, as stories were made up to help the plots. Wilder changes or omits people or events to emphasize the family's self-sufficiency or to highlight their pioneering spirit. Wilder is criticized for ignoring difficult topics such as death, disease, aging, pregnancy, sex, and violence. Some of this could be out of consideration for young readers, or in the case of her baby brother's death, it may have been a subject too difficult to discuss.

The essays have given me a new perspective on the Little House books. As a child I devoured them; as an adult I have re-read them multiple times and see them much like "comfort food." The next time I read the books I am going to do so differently, as I now look at them as American myths. From the first lines of *Little House in the Big Woods* ("Once upon a time, sixty years ago, a

little girl lived in the Big Woods of Wisconsin, in a little gray house made of logs") to the last line of *These Happy Golden Years* ("It is a beautiful world," Laura answered, . . . she heard . . . the echo of a song, 'Golden years are passing by, These happy, golden years'"), Wilder's writings seem to follow the formula of a fairy tale or myth. I don't see this as a failing, but as playing into the mythology of the America frontier, mixed with that golden hue that lives over many childhood memories.

For readers of the Little House books who like to think of Pa, Ma, and the girls living forever on the prairie, *Pioneer Girl Perspectives* is not for you. If, on the other hand, you are interested in the story behind the stories, the context in which Wilder wrote her famous books, and the lasting legacy those books have had on the American identity, then this is the book for you. In *Perspectives* the essayists delve into the lives and times of Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane, giving us different views on the people and places that influenced them and the influence of Wilder's writing on American literature.

Jenny Yearous is curator of collections management at the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

A Surgeon with Custer at the Little Big Horn: James DeWolf's Diary and Letters, 1876

James Madison DeWolf;
Todd E. Harburn, ed. Norman:
University of Oklahoma
Press, 2017. xxv + 257 pp.
\$29.95 (hardcover). Maps,
illustrations, appendixes, notes,
bibliography, index.



Dr. James Madison DeWolf was an unfortunate victim killed at the opening of the Battle of the Little Bighorn when Major Marcus Reno's charge was thwarted by the American Indian counterattack in the valley. As part of the disorganized retreat, DeWolf sought to scale the bluffs and was gunned down within view of Lieutenant George Wallace.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1843, the one-time farmer was wounded at Bull Run in 1862 as an enlisted man and later returned to duty in 1864 as an artilleryman. After the war, DeWolf became an army hospital steward at Watertown (Massachusetts) Arsenal, where he was able to attend and graduate from Harvard University Medical School.

At Little Bighorn as an acting assistant surgeon (contract surgeon, not a commissioned officer), he was one of three surgeons in the battle, and one of two who were killed. Dr. Henry R. Porter, the surviving surgeon (also a contract surgeon), retrieved DeWolf's notebook and personal effects and forwarded these items to DeWolf's widow with a letter of condolence. The diary and letters to his wife are the subject of this interesting book. They have been published earlier in an issue of *North Dakota History*, Vol. 25, Nos. 2 & 3 (1958), pages 33–81, edited by Edward Luce. This book, however, is the first to make the material widely available with expanded annotations.

DeWolf's diary entries span from March 10, 1876, until June 24. They tend to be brief, describing places, weather, and troop movements. There are thirty-one letters to his wife that are chatty and refer to his daily activities and encounters with friends and fellow campaigners. They are sometimes quite lengthy and are always affectionate. He never betrays any anxiety. In his last letter to his wife, Fannie, on June 21, 1876, he wrote, "I think it is very clear that we shall not see an Indian this summer," and, "It is believed that the Indians have scattered and gone back to the reservations" (121–22). He died four days later.

Dr. Todd E. Harburn, an orthopedic surgeon, edited the diary and letters in a most comprehensive way, and researched DeWolf's biographical information to enrich the account. There are sixty-eight pages of endnotes analyzing and supporting the text. The book is well illustrated with photographs of DeWolf, his family, frontier military camps, and participants in the battles, as well as his final resting place in Woodlawn Cemetery in Norwalk, Ohio. *A Surgeon with Custer at the Little Big Horn* will interest students of the American Indian Wars of the West as well as the general reader seeking more information about the battle and its participants.

Dr. L. G. Walker Jr. retired in 1997 as chair of the department of general surgery and residency program director at Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, and as clinical professor of surgery at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His publications include Dr. Henry R. Porter: The Surgeon Who Survived Little Bighorn.

Claiming Turtle Mountain's Constitution: The History, Legacy, and Future of a Tribal Nation's Founding Documents

Keith Richotte Jr. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2017. xii + 289 pp. \$32.95 (paperback). Map, illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index.



Keith Richotte Jr. has written an extremely well-researched text about the political history of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota. Richotte begins his book by relating his experience of being an associate judge on the Turtle Mountain Tribal Court of Appeals in 2009.

Richotte's court of appeals experience involved a dispute between the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council and the tribal chairman in which both parties were trying to determine their authority to impeach or "throw the other one out of office." Neither party's legal counsel seemed interested in referencing the tribe's Constitution in support of their position. As it turned out, each side's legal counsel stated that the primary issue supporting their argument hinged upon two separate and disputed tribal codes (the code of 1976 versus the code of 1997) and not the tribe's Constitution. On that day the disputing parties wanted to resolve their conflict based upon the codes. Any attempt by the judges to suggest the tribe's Constitution would best solve the controversy was ignored. Because of this dispute in 2009, the court ruled that no removal process existed in the tribal code. Thus, "When it was all said and done everyone got to keep their jobs" (1).

The story of Turtle Mountain's political history is very unique and complex. Consequently, Richotte necessarily weaves into his text multiple perspectives such as his own personal experience, as well as that of important historical tribal members such as Chief Little Shell, John B. Bottineau, Robert Bruce, and former Tribal Chairman Patrick Gourneau, along with various federal and state government officials who made far-ranging decisions impacting Turtle Mountain throughout the past seven generations. Most importantly, Richotte is aware of the geographical, historical, and multiethnic Native context in which the Turtle Mountain people have lived for these many generations, which also influences the past and present political climate.

I highly recommend that students of Native American political and constitutional history read and study Richotte's text. More critically, the book provides a chance for the thirty-six thousand living members of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa to further understand their common and complex cultural and political identity built within the context of large family clans who eventually settled in their ancestral wintering home. All who take up this volume will gain further understanding of the cultural and historical journey of the Turtle Mountain people. Furthermore, Turtle Mountain tribal members may hope to use what is revealed in these pages to learn from their past and improve their political framework and effectiveness for future generations.

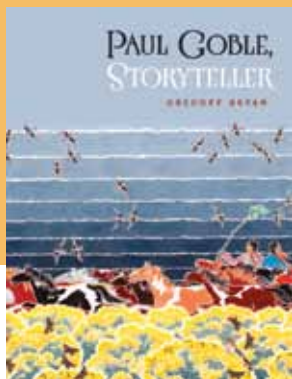
David "Doc" Brien is tribal chairman emeritus of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. He currently works in development for Saint Ann's Indian Mission among the Chippewa and Métis in Belcourt, North Dakota.

Paul Goble, Storyteller

Gregory Bryan. Pierre: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2017. xii + 204 pp. \$29.95 (paperback). Illustrations, bibliography, index.

Like the award-winning illustrator and author he studies, Gregory Bryan seamlessly interweaves the story of Paul Goble's life with significant examples of Goble's masterful illustrations. This is crucial as Bryan is not just focused on Goble's life story, but also on his technical prowess as an illustrator, the types of stories he wrote and illustrated, and the controversy that surrounded these decisions.

Bryan traces Goble's childhood in England during and after World War II, focusing on early influences in the author and illustrator's life that ignited a lifelong interest in American Indians. Bryan then moves us through Goble's struggles to find his passion, his family life, his early visits to the United States, and the friendships he developed on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota and the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. These trips eventually led to the publication of his first book, *Red Hawk's Account of Custer's Last Battle*, written to correct the inaccuracies Goble saw portrayed on television and in other texts. To illustrate his story, he used ledger art as his inspiration, as he appreciated the genre's history and design. The book may have been marketed to children but had widespread appeal, a trend that would continue throughout his career.



While Bryan follows Goble's career as a writer and illustrator, describing each of his works in detail, he also incorporates an effective analysis of the more technical aspects of Goble's illustrations. Ledger art may have been Goble's initial inspiration, but with each successive book, he added new details, experimented with different artistic processes, and found new inspiration, such as his incorporation of Asian printmaking techniques in his artwork. Included in this appraisal is an in-depth look at the actual process that Goble went through to not only create his illustrations, but to also have the artwork print correctly as technologies changed over time. Bryan captures the story of Goble's life while describing what made him such a successful illustrator and author, as evidenced by Goble's numerous awards, including a Caldecott Medal for *The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses*.

However fascinating the story of Paul Goble's life and work is, Bryan takes pains to include a discussion of the controversies that have surrounded his publications, such as the swirling dispute over Goble's qualifications for retelling American Indian legends. This provides a nice balance to the text, as he brings in both the awards that Goble has won and the criticism that he has received.

This beautifully designed and intimately researched book is a great addition to any collection on writers and researchers of Great Plains and American Indian history and culture. Educators will also appreciate the additional background and information about a prodigious children's author and illustrator.

Kelly Kirk is the assistant director of the University Honors Program and an instructor of history at Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota.

Sioux Code Talkers of World War II

Andrea M. Page. Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2017. 136 pp. \$14.95 (hardcover). Maps, illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index, teacher's guide.



Despite the long, mostly horrid history of American Indians and the US military, this book focuses on the American Indian spirit of the warrior throughout history. Andrea M. Page, a citizen of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, takes readers on an intimate view of what it was like for her great-uncle John Bear King and other Lakota men who were Lakota code talkers during World War II.

Bookmarks

Page dedicates a chapter to the history of the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota and the battles and massacres of the Great Sioux Nation. She goes into lifeways of the Lakota and the significance of the *tiyospaye* (family). The *tiyospaye* helped a young warrior with hunting rights, ceremonial rights, and getting ready for a war party. Page creates a link between this support from the past and how modern generations continue to find their own warrior paths.

Sioux code talkers were first assigned during World War I, when the US military figured out the enemy could not understand the Indigenous languages of the Americas. When the United States joined World War II, young American Indian men volunteered to join the military. John Bear King ended up in the First Cavalry Division, joining the Seventh Cavalry Regiment. He and the other Lakota code talkers would go on missions in enemy territory and report back to headquarters. Once the reports had been declassified, Page was able to better understand what her great-uncle and his comrades went through. She includes transcripts in the book. Page also goes into detail on the First Cavalry campaign to free South Pacific islands from Japanese control.

Page has done years of research and met with many experts and servicemen. She gives their accounts and provides pictures, including the picture that started this journey for her. She also summarizes the history of code talking using Indigenous languages. This book provides a history that these men did not get to talk about for years, and that some took to their graves. This book also highlights the great things that American Indian servicemen and -women have done for their country and how, as Indigenous people of the Americas, we still protect our ancestral home.

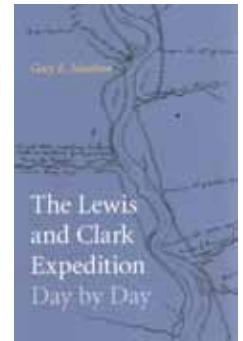
Sioux Code Talkers of World War II is an excellent resource for schools that want to dive deeper into North Dakota history and the overall history of the United States. The book is geared toward eighth grade and provides a teacher's guide with lesson plans and a vocabulary list that fit with Common Core Standards.

Alisha Deegan is a citizen of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation and is chief of interpretation and cultural resources at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition Day by Day

Gary E. Moulton. Lincoln: Bison Books / University of Nebraska Press, 2018. lxi + 695 pp. \$75.00 (paperback). Maps, illustrations, index.

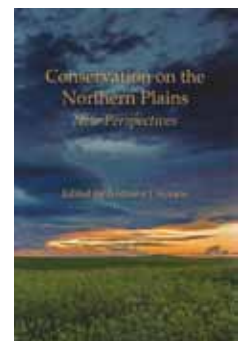
The editor of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, published in thirteen volumes between 1983 and 2001 by the University of Nebraska Press, presents a new concise volume summarizing the daily activities of the Corps of Discovery from 1804 to 1806.



Conservation on the Northern Plains: New Perspectives

Anthony J. Amato, ed. Sioux Falls, SD: Center for Western Studies / Augustana University, 2017. xxiii + 215 pp. \$12.00 (paperback). Maps, illustrations, notes, index.

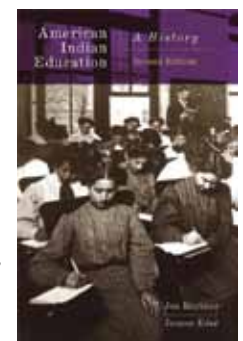
In eleven essays edited by Southwest Minnesota State University associate professor Anthony J. Amato, scholars address conservation efforts surrounding a variety of regional topics, from hunting and cattle ranching to honeybees, wild horses, and wolves.



American Indian Education: A History, 2nd Edition

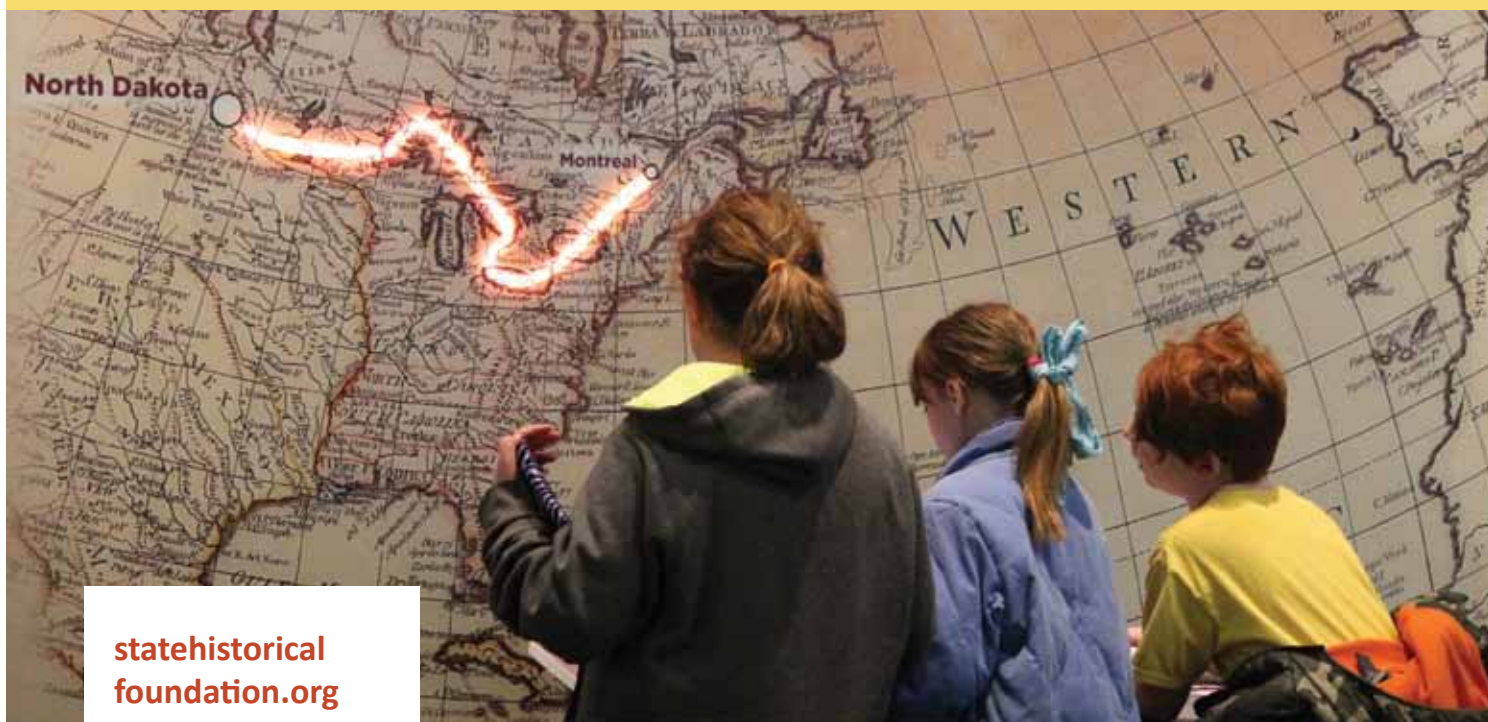
Jon Reyhner and Jeanne Eder. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2018. xv + 392 pp. \$29.95 (paperback). Illustrations, tables, bibliography, index.

In this updated edition of the 2004 text, which *North Dakota History* reviewer James T. Carroll called “essential reading” in his synopsis of the first edition, authors Jon Reyhner and Jeanne Eder recount the earliest missionary and government attempts to “civilize” Indian children, the boarding school era, and more recent efforts to return control of schools to Indigenous peoples.





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- 3. Leave Your Legacy and Make History:** Planned gifts to the Foundation and its endowment may be eligible for tax incentives, including federal deductions and the ND Charitable Giving 40% state income tax credit. Gifts may include outright gifts of cash, stock, or certain assets and distributions from an IRA. Charitable trusts or annuities can generate an income for you now and leave a legacy for generations to come. Contact our development team to visit about these giving opportunities.
- 4. Annual Giving Campaign:** Several times a year, you may give an additional gift to support the Foundation's work. This is the perfect way to invest in projects moving forward.

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