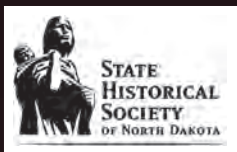


PASSPORT to NORTH DAKOTA HISTORY

Traveler's Guide



ND Heritage Center
Bismarck



HISTORY FOR *everyone.*



Adaptation Gallery: Geologic Time ND HERITAGE CENTER & MUSEUM

Discover prehistoric underwater creatures, dinosaurs, early bison, and more. Explore 600 million years of North Dakota history in a day.

FREE admission seven days a week.

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HISTORY FOR *everyone.*



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Explore early Native American history, fur trading, and the beauty and breadth of the State Museum's collections. Experience 13,000 years of early North Dakota history in a day.

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HISTORY FOR *everyone.*



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Learn the story of our state through themes that continue to shape our history: agricultural innovation; industry; energy; settlement; immigration; conflict; cultural expressions, and more.

Gallery opening Nov. 2, 2014.

history.nd.gov / 612 E. Boulevard, Bismarck



Passport to *North Dakota* History

Published by

The Partners in the 2014 Passport to North Dakota History Program:

These pocket-sized guides are being produced with a grant from the United States Forest Service. This edition celebrates the 125th Anniversary of North Dakota Statehood and the Grand Opening of the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum and our major historic attractions across the state. Contributors to this edition are the United States Forest Service, KJL, the North Dakota Department of Transportation, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota Foundation. Other contributing partners over the years include: Basin Electric Power Cooperative and more than 20 energy companies; Tesoro Corp; Bismarck-Mandan Convention and Visitors Bureau; The Bismarck Tribune; Cass Clay Creamery, Inc., Fargo; Dan's SuperMarkets of North Dakota; Economart, Williston; Hornbacher's Foods, Fargo-Moorhead; Leever's Foods, Devils Lake and Regional Stores; Miracle Mart of Minot; North Dakota Grocers Association; North Dakota Department of Commerce–Tourism Division; North Dakota Geological Survey; North Dakota Heritage Center Museum Store; North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department; and state and federal historic sites across North Dakota. ***Celebrate North Dakota!***



STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF NORTH DAKOTA



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(Map of State Historic & Park sites at centerfold)

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The *Dakota Prairie* National Grasslands USDA FOREST SERVICE

The Dakota Prairie National Grasslands administers 1.2 million acres of National Forest System land in North and South Dakota. The Sheyenne National Grassland has tall grass prairie and oak savannah. Rolling mixed grass prairie and rugged badlands are the major features of the Little Missouri National Grassland. The Grand River and Cedar River National Grasslands provide rolling prairie and open landscapes. Hunting, sightseeing, horseback riding, mountain biking, camping, hiking, bird-watching, and exploring historic sites are just a few of the available recreation opportunities. These four National Grasslands are managed from offices in Bismarck, Dickinson, Watford City, and Lisbon, ND, and Lemmon, SD. www.fs.usda.gov/dpg



Map of Dakota Prairie National Grassland in North and South Dakota



Scenic view of the Dakota Prairie N.G.

Sheyenne NATIONAL GRASSLAND

SHEYENNE RANGER DISTRICT, LISBON, ND

The Sheyenne National Grassland encompasses 70,200 acres of southeastern North Dakota. Situated at the junction where eastern hardwoods meet the western prairie, the Sheyenne has the largest remaining tallgrass prairie in public ownership in the United States. This area is home to one of North Dakota's largest populations of greater prairie chickens, the state's only population of endangered western prairie-fringed orchid, more than 40 sensitive



Western Prairie Fringed Orchid



Greater Prairie-Chicken

plant and animal species, and well over 800 species of plants. Recreation facilities include 32 miles of the North Country National Scenic Trail, a total of 50 miles of non-motorized trail, and two developed campgrounds. Bird-watching is world class since the Sheyenne contains several different habitat types. The Sheyenne Ranger District office is located in Lisbon, ND (701-683-4342).

Date Visited: _____

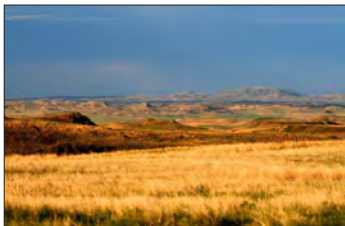
Little Missouri NATIONAL GRASSLAND

MCKENZIE RANGER DISTRICT, WATFORD CITY, ND

MEDORA RANGER DISTRICT, DICKINSON, ND

The Little Missouri River meanders through the rugged badlands, exposing colorful geologic layers on the Little Missouri National Grassland.

Geologists can discover a potpourri of paleontological resources that include ancient crocodile, *Triceratops*, and Giant Sequoia. History buffs can enjoy Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranchlands, view the dilapidated remains of homesteader's lives, feel the power of the American Indian legacy, trace Lewis & Clark's route, and follow military expeditions. Eleven developed campgrounds, 180 miles of non-motorized trail, thousands of road miles, and over one million acres of National Forest System land provide everything needed for the adventure of a lifetime. The Little Missouri National Grassland is managed by the Medora Ranger District in Dickinson, ND (701-227-7800) and the McKenzie Ranger District in Watford City, ND (701-842-2393).



Scenic view of Little Missouri N.G.

Date Visited: _____

Grand River NATIONAL GRASSLAND Cedar River NATIONAL GRASSLAND GRAND RIVER RANGER DISTRICT, LEMMON, SD

These grasslands are characterized by rolling hills dominated by mixed grass prairie with scattered outcrops of badlands. The Grand River National Grassland, located in northern South Dakota, offers the seven-mile Black Tail Interpretive Trail with an adjacent picnic area and fishing pond. Shadehill Reservoir is a popular destination for camping, picnicking, and water sports. This area was once home to *Triceratops* and *Tyrannosaurus rex* as well as other dinosaurs. Millions of years after the dinosaurs, prehistoric and historic Plains Indians left tipi rings and remnants of campfires scattered across the prairie.

Early trappers Jim

Bridger and Hugh Glass stayed in this region as well.

The Cedar River National Grassland, located in southern North Dakota, offers a serene prairie landscape with no recreation or interpretive developments. Wildlife is abundant, big game and upland bird hunting is a popular activity. The Grand River Ranger District is located in Lemmon, SD and administers both of these National Grassland units (605-374-3592).



Paleontological excavation of a Triceratops

Date Visited: _____

Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch and Greater Elkhorn Ranchlands

NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI
NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Theodore Roosevelt hunted, ran cattle, and explored this expansive ranch in the rugged North Dakota Badlands in the late 19th century. It was here that the 26th president of the United States developed a deep appreciation for the American West and for conservation. Theodore Roosevelt wrote extensively about the natural setting of the ranch, which lies on both sides of the Little Missouri River. He described in detail the awe-inspiring natural features. As early as the 1880s, Roosevelt witnessed environmental degradation in the Badlands wrought by overgrazing and overhunting, an experience that led directly to the development of his influential conservation beliefs.



Scenic view of Theodore Roosevelt Ranchlands

Today, the Greater Elkhorn Ranchlands is home to multiple uses and can be explored alongside the State Historic site as Theodore Roosevelt had once done. For more information contact the Medora Ranger District (701-227-7800).

Date Visited: _____

Custer Military Trail Auto Tour

USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Several important military sites associated with the Plains Indian Wars are located in the Little Missouri National Grassland. This chapter in American history is remarkably preserved in its natural setting, and includes



Image of Custer Military Trail Auto Tour Map

the Battle of the Badlands battlefield, military expedition campsites, the Custer Military Trail, Initial Rock, wagon ruts, and other features associated with the Plains Indian Wars. General George A. Custer, Brigadier General Alfred Sully, Major J.N.G. Whister, Private Eben B. Standley, Brigadier General George Crook, and Major General Alfred H. Terry led expeditions over all or portions of the military trail between 1864 and 1876. An 80-mile auto tour near the town of Medora incorporates seven interpretive sites for the public to enjoy year-round. Maps and brochures are available at area USDA Forest Service offices, Dickinson & Medora tourism offices, Theodore Roosevelt National Park offices, and other locations in the Medora area.

For more information please contact the Medora Ranger District (701-227-7800) or the National Park Service (701-623-4446).

Date Visited: _____

Initial Rock Interpretive Site

USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Enroute from Fort Abraham Lincoln (Mandan, ND) to the Little Bighorn, the Centennial Expedition commanded by General Alfred Terry entered the badlands with infantry, cavalry, wagons, a pack train, a beef herd, and



Initial Rock Interpretive Site

a heavy weapons platoon of Gatling guns on May 27, 1876. Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer and the 7th Cavalry were part of the expedition. Progress was slow down the tortuous Davis Creek route. Two 7th Cavalry troopers had time to carve their names on a sandstone bluff, now called Initial Rock or Signature Rock. Their names are still visible today at the Initial Rock Interpretive Site, which is part of the Custer Trail Auto Tour. A short interpretive trail and signs, parking lot, and restroom are also at the site. For more information contact the Medora Ranger District (701-227-7800).

Date Visited: _____

Denbigh Experimental Forest and Historic Site

USDA FOREST SERVICE, SHEYENNE NATIONAL GRASSLAND

During the 1930s, the entire Great Plains region from Texas to North Dakota was experiencing climatic conditions caused by lower-than-average precipitation, higher-than-average temperatures, and strong winds. These conditions caused what is known as the Dust Bowl era. During this period, the USDA Forest Service established the Denbigh Experimental Forest to determine in part the feasibility of establishing a forest in North Dakota. Other purposes included determining what types of trees would grow well in North Dakota (largely for shelterbelts), which seed sources were adaptable to the Great Plains, and the best methods of soil preparation. Experimental work was conducted into the 1960s. The Denbigh Station and Experimental Forest is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, this unique 640-acre forest and prairie environment is home to approximately 40 species of trees from all over the world, providing an oasis for bird watchers as well as a fully-accessible four-mile non-motorized trail. Denbigh is located 35 miles east of Minot on US-2.



Scotch pine forest within the Denbigh Experimental Forest

For more information please contact the Sheyenne Ranger District (701-683-4342).

Date Visited: _____

Birnt Hills Overlook

USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

After leaving Fort Mandan in the early spring of 1805, Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery passed through what Clark named "the birnt hills." What lay before them was essentially uncharted territory. On the return trip in 1806, the Corps temporarily separated and Meriwether Lewis' group arrived at Birnt Hills on August 11th. Lewis was mistakenly shot by Pierre Cruzatte while they were hunting elk on an island. After treating his wound and a few days of recovery, they rejoined Clark's party downstream at Reunion Bay. Birnt Hills Overlook has a four-mile trail, interpretive signs, and a restroom. Located about 30 miles north of Watford City, follow Highway 1806 to Tobacco Garden Bay Resort, turn east on Road 50 and follow the signs for two miles to the site entrance. For more information contact the McKenzie Ranger District (701-842-2393).



*Lake Sakakawea from
Birnt Hills Overlook*

Date Visited: _____

Buffalo Gap Campground

USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Theodore Roosevelt described a typical stay in the badlands as “relaxation, reflection, and repose in the heart of the Great Plains.” An evening meal cooked over a campfire and a night sleeping under



Buffalo Gap Campground

the stars at Buffalo Gap Campground is a great place to experience this. The campground contains 36 campsites with picnic tables, fire rings, potable water and restrooms. More modern accoutrements include flush toilets, showers, and paved roads. The Buffalo Gap Trail leads 20 miles from the campgrounds, around the west side of Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness, to the Maah Daah Hey Trail. Cyclists will need to use this route as bikes are prohibited in wilderness. There is also a short interpretive trail, short loop trails and a nearby prairie dog town. The campground is seven miles west of Medora on I-94.

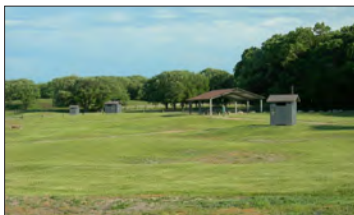
For more information contact the Medora Ranger District (701-227-7800).

Date Visited: _____

Hankinson Hills Campground & Trail

USDA FOREST SERVICE, SHEYENNE NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Spend some time in ancient sand dunes and oak savannah at the Hankinson Hills Campground and enjoy the eight mile non-motorized trail, wildlife viewing, wildflower identification, and many



Hankinson Hills Campground

other recreational activities. The campground has six campsites designed for stock campers and nine sites for non-stock campers. A picnic shelter, picnic tables, fire rings, restrooms, and potable water are available. The campground is located three miles northwest of Hankinson, ND on the Sheyenne National Grassland.

For more information on recreational opportunities on the Sheyenne National Grasslands including the Hankinson Hills Campground, contact the Sheyenne Ranger District (701-683-4342).

Date Visited: _____

Maah Daah Hey Trail System

USDA FOREST SERVICE, LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLAND

The term “Maah-Daah-Hey” comes from the Mandan language.

This term means “Grandfather” and can be used in many different ways. The Mandan language is a picture language, meaning one word or term will describe a



Hiker on the Maah Daah Hey Trail

picture, feeling or situation. The term “Maah-Daah-Hey,” in this case, means an area (the trail) that has been, or will be, around for a long time. This trail has been, and will continue to be, old and is to be respected and treated as such.

This 140-mile non-motorized trail provides a unique portal through the beautiful Little Missouri River badlands. The trail runs north/south through the Little Missouri National Grassland, both units of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Sully Creek State Park, and private and State lands, traversing one of the most wild and challenging landscapes in North Dakota.

Open to all non-motorized uses, this trail has gained national attention as a premier mountain bike trail and hosts several competitive events each year. The trail’s northern terminus is at CCC Campground on the McKenzie Ranger District; its southern terminus is at

Burning Coal Vein Campground on the Medora Ranger District. A system of trails provides some loop opportunities and connects the Maah Daah Hey Trail to a campground approximately every 20 miles. Each campground provides potable water, restrooms, picnic tables, and fire rings to aid your rest for the next day's journey. Stock is welcome in the following campgrounds along the trail: CCC, Elkhorn, Wannagan, Bennett, Magpie, Coal Creek, and Burning Coal Vein, and Sully Creek State Park. Stock must remain outside Buffalo Gap Campground. For more information contact the Medora Ranger District (701-227-7800) or the McKenzie Ranger District (701-842-2393).



*Native American Turtle
Symbol representing the
Maah Daah Hey Trail*

Date Visited: _____

State and National

Historic SITES AND PARKS

Bagg Bonanza Farm

National Historic Landmark

One of the last bonanza farms in the US, the centerpiece of this 15-acre site is a fully restored 21-bedroom main house. The earliest bonanza farms were established by investors and officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, generally near its main right-of-way in the Red River Valley. Some of the farms encompassed thousands of acres of rich valley land and employed hundreds of workers and teams of horses and mules. The Bagg Farm is located one mile off I-29 at exit 23. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____



Bismarck-Deadwood

Stage Trail Historic Marker

From 1877 to 1880 during the Black Hills Gold Rush, Northwestern Express and Transportation Company operated stagecoaches to Deadwood. Initially coaches left three times per week but were soon scheduled daily. Bismarck was a major supply point for the northern Hills but when a railroad reached Pierre the stage and freight line moved there, as it was much closer to Deadwood. The marker is 0.25 miles east of Flasher on ND Hwy 21.

Date Visited: _____



Bonanzaville, USA

Bonanzaville, USA is the region's largest historical attraction. Located at 1351 Main Ave. in West Fargo, the complex features 43 buildings and over 400,000 artifacts. Exhibits include pioneer life displays, old trains, vintage cars, Native American artifacts, tractors, planes and much more. It is truly a stroll through the history of the Northern Plains. Summer hours starting



Memorial Day weekend are 10am–8pm Monday through Friday, 10am–5pm Saturday, and Sunday noon to 5pm. October–Memorial Day: Monday–Saturday 10am–5pm, Sunday 12–5pm. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Camp Hancock

State Historic Site

All that remains of the 1872 infantry post is the former post surgeon's (and later the executive officer's quarters), now the oldest standing building in Bismarck. After the post was decommissioned in 1894, the buildings were used by the Bismarck Weather Bureau until 1940. The current camp property was deeded to the state in 1951. It is located at 101 E Main Ave, Bismarck. Exhibits illustrate the military and weather bureau operations.

Date Visited: _____

Cannonball Stage Station

State Historic Site

This was the fifth stop after Bismarck on the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail. It was built overlooking the Cannonball River in 1877. Tired horses were replaced with fresh teams, and travelers could stretch their legs and have a meal of sorts at this stop. The site is approximately 15 miles south of Carson—travel south 4.5 miles, turn east 2.5 miles, and turn south 4 miles, east 0.25 miles, south 4.5 miles. The site is on the north side of the road and east side of the river.

Date Visited: _____

Chateau de Mores

State Historic Site—Interpretive Center

In the spring of 1883 a French nobleman, Antoine de Vallombrosa, the Marquis de Mores arrived in the badlands of Dakota Territory and established the town of Medora, naming it after his New York socialite wife. With financial help from his father-in-law and much of his own fortune, the Marquis built a packing plant that shipped finished meat to eastern markets. He also established a short-lived stagecoach line

to the Black Hills. Both ventures collapsed within three years. However, several buildings the Marquis had built still stand today—including the large home for his family, the “Chateau,” the home for his in-laws, and the St. Mary’s Catholic Church. An interpretive center highlights Medora’s history while offering a traveling gallery.

Date Visited: _____



David Thompson

State Historic Site



The land and monument for this site were donated by the Great Northern Railroad to honor David Thompson, “the greatest geographer of his day in British America.” He passed this spot in 1797 and 1798 while on a scientific and trading expedition for the Northwest Company, a Hudson’s Bay Company competitor. Thompson made the first reliable map of the region between what is now North Dakota and Lake Superior. Lewis and Clark on their 1804-1806 expedition used a Thompson map. The site is two miles north and six miles west of Karlsruhe in McHenry County.

Date Visited: _____

Double Ditch Indian Village

State Historic Site

This spectacular Mandan earthlodge village overlooks the Missouri River and its valley, 7.25 miles north of Bismarck on Highway 1804. It was originally thought to have been occupied from about 1675 to 1781, when a smallpox epidemic resulted in its abandonment. Recent archaeological excavations indicate the Mandans occupied this site as early as AD 1490. Its name is from the two fortification ditches surrounding the village, but two more outer ditches have since been discovered. First excavated in 1905 by a group from Harvard University, no further excavation occurred at the site until the summer of 2002 when field work revealed the presence of two additional fortification systems beyond the previously known ones.

Date Visited: _____



Former Governors' Mansion

State Historic Site



Asa Fisher built the mansion in 1884, and it was sold to the state in 1893 for \$5,000. It served the governors from Eli Shortridge in 1893 through John Davis who then moved into the new governors' residence on its completion in 1960. Through the years many changes were made. In 1975 the house was transferred to the State Historical Society. It was carefully researched and returned, externally, to its original appearance. The interior was preserved to reflect the changes in both appearance and furnishing over the years it was occupied. The renovated 1903 carriage house exhibit features the time of transition from the horse and buggy to the automobile. Now an architectural and historic landmark, it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The mansion is located at 320 East Avenue B in Bismarck.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Abercrombie

State Historic Site - Interpretive Center



Established in 1858 on the banks of the Red River, the fort was moved to its present location in 1860 due to flooding problems at the original location. It was the first military establishment in what was to become North Dakota, and the only post besieged by Sioux warriors for over six weeks during the 1862 Dakota Conflict. During the siege there were no blockhouses or palisades, but they were constructed soon after. The fort served to guard wagon train and steamboat traffic on the Red River and was a supply base for wagon trains headed for Montana. It was abandoned in 1877. It is located on the east edge of the town of Abercrombie. An interpretive center highlights the history of the site. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Abraham Lincoln

State Park

Seven miles south of Mandan on Highway 1806 is the site of the military post where the 7th Cavalry was stationed during the Plains Indian wars. Custer set forth from Fort Abraham Lincoln to the Battle of the Little Bighorn. The Custer home, the commissary,



granary, an enlisted men's barracks, and the blockhouses overlooking the fort have been reconstructed and are open to the public in season, as are several reconstructed earthlodges of the On-A-Slant Mandan Indian village and the visitors center and museum. There are campgrounds, hiking and walking trails, and a trolley line that runs to the park from Mandan. For details, contact the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department, 1600 E Century Ave, Suite 3, Bismarck, ND 58503; phone 701 328 5357. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Buford

State Historic Site - Interpretive Center

Fort Buford, located at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, was established in

1866 to provide escorts for wagon trains, steamboats, international boundary patrols, and



Fort Buford officers row about 1880

later to protect railway construction crews. It is perhaps best known as the fort where Sitting Bull surrendered in 1881. Three original buildings (a stone powder magazine, wood-framed officers' quarters, and wood-framed officer-of-the-guard building) and a reconstructed enlisted men's barracks stand on site. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Missouri-Yellowstone Confluence Center (MYCIC)

Adjacent to Fort Buford is MYCIC, with rest rooms, galleries, a theater, store, offices, and

Interpretive Center at Fort Buford



patio overlooking the rivers' confluence. The permanent exhibits explore regional geography, geology, prehistory, and the historical era. Annually rotating exhibits are featured in the temporary gallery. Lectures, special events, and activity-centered programs are offered to the public

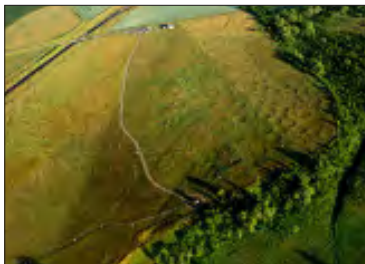
year-round. The site is located 23 miles west of Williston on Highway 1804. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Clark Trading Post

State Historic Site

Mandan Indians built an earthlodge village here in 1822. James Kipp, an American Fur Company employee, built Fort Clark Trading Post just south of the Mandan village in 1830-31. In



1837 passengers on the steamboat *St. Peters* were infected with smallpox, causing an epidemic that swept the village killing 90 percent of its inhabitants. Francis A. Chardon, while chief trader, recorded the site history. His journal provides exquisite details of daily life. It is located 1.25 miles west of the town of Fort Clark.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Dilts

State Historic Site

Here, about eight miles west and north of Rhame, in 1864 a real-life “circling the wagons” took place when a wagon train headed for Montana was attacked by the Sioux. A detachment returned to Fort Rice for

help, but the train was besieged for 16 days before help arrived. Several died and were buried in the earthwork embankment built for protection during the siege.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Ransom

State Historic Site

The fort was established in 1867 to protect overland travel from Minnesota to Montana. Built of oak logs from the Sheyenne River Valley, the structures were arranged within an earthen breastwork.



It was dismantled in 1872 and the materials were used to build Fort Seward at Jamestown. Located 0.6 miles southwest of the town of Fort Ransom.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Seward

State Historic Site

Established in 1872 overlooking the confluence of the James River and Pipestem Creek, Fort Seward guarded the railroad crossing at the James River. The community of Jamestown, ND then was founded in 1872. Fort Seward was decommissioned in 1877. The site includes an interpretive center, Veteran's Memorial

Wall, and an overlook of the city. Open Memorial Day to Labor Day, the site is located at 605 10th Ave NW in Jamestown, ND.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Totten - Totten Trail Inn

State Historic Site - Interpretive Center

This site, on the southeast edge of the town of Fort Totten, is one of the best preserved frontier military posts in the country. Constructed from 1867 to 1873 and used as a military outpost until 1890, it was converted



to a boarding school for Dakota Indian children from the nearby Spirit Lake Nation Reservation and Chippewa children from the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. It closed in 1959. A boardwalk guides visitors on a tour of the buildings, with exhibits beginning at the Fort Totten Interpretive Center in the restored commissary storehouse. These exhibits describe the military, Indian school, and historic preservation activities at Fort Totten. Several other buildings around the parade grounds are open to the public or have window exhibits showing their functions. Buildings painted gray with red trim

are the original military color scheme; those white with green trim are of the post-1904 Indian school colors. The historic Totten Trail Inn is available on-site for overnight and meeting accommodations. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Fort Union Trading Post

National Historic Site

John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company established Fort Union at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in 1828. It dominated the upper Missouri region fur trade for nearly four decades. Due to over-trapping and a declining market, buffalo robes replaced



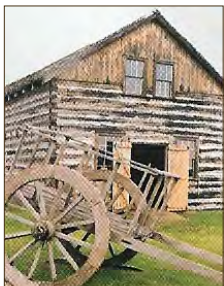
beaver skins as the principle trade item by 1835. Buffalo robes remained the fur trader's primary commodity through the 1860s. The fort was acquired by the US Army in 1867. Materials from Fort Union were used to expand Fort Buford in 1867. The National Park Service established it as a national site by 1966. Located about 2.5 miles west of Fort Buford.

Date Visited: _____

Gingras Trading Post

State Historic Site

From 1843 to 1873 Antoine B. Gingras' house and store served the Métis of the northern Red River Valley.



It is one of the oldest standing Euro-American buildings in North Dakota. Gingras also served in the Minnesota Territorial Legislature, and his store was a political center when Dakota Territory was organized. Gingras supported the Métis separatist movement in Canada, and when that failed, the movement's leader Riel sought Gingras'

protection. The site is located 1.25 miles north and east of Walhalla.

Date Visited: _____

Huff Indian Village

State Historic Site–National Historic Landmark

This site has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Of great archaeological interest due to its large size and distinctive fortification



system, the village had at least 103 mostly rectangular, probably multi-family houses, with a population of approximately 1,000 in about AD 1450. It was protected by a ditch that was 15 feet wide and two to five feet deep with a line of outward pointing stakes on the inner edge. Soil from the ditch was thrown inwards to form a ridge topped by a palisade of posts. The side facing the river was protected by a steep bank. The site is 20 miles south of Mandan, 0.5 miles south of the town of Huff, Morton County.

Date Visited: _____

The International Peace Garden

On July 14, 1932, the International Peace Garden on the North Dakota-Manitoba border was dedicated with a cairn which has the inscription: "To God in his Glory we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against one another." The garden was the dream of Dr. Henry T.

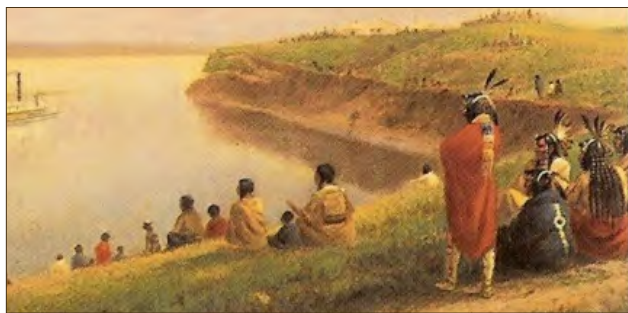


Moore, who said it would be, “not merely a memorial to the long period of peace which has been enjoyed by both countries, but as an example to the warring nations of the world that there is a better way to settle international differences than through the recourse of bloody war, and as a memorial to international friendship that shall endure to all time.” Located 13 miles north of Dunseith on US Highway 281. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Knife River Indian Villages

National Historic Site



The Knife River Indian Villages had become an important trading site by the early 1800s. It was in one of these villages that Sakakawea lived with the Hidatsa. It was when her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, was hired as their interpreter, that Sakakawea became part of the Lewis and Clark expedition. A visitor center with exhibits and a book store is located at the site, as well as

the remains of three Hidatsa villages and a reconstructed earthlodge. The site is 0.5 miles north of Stanton on County Road 37.

Date Visited: _____

Lewis and Clark's Fort Mandan

Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center

The center is located just off US Highway 83 at Washburn. The North Dakota segment of the Corps of Discovery's journey is featured in the exhibits. A



short distance away is the reconstructed Fort Mandan, a replica of the place where the expedition spent the winter of 1804-1805. The center and the fort represent the work of the Lewis and Clark's Fort Mandan Foundation. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Medora – Legendary Destination

North Dakota Cowboy Hall of Fame

Medora Musical

Various Museums and Historic Attractions

Initially, Theodore Roosevelt came to Dakota Territory in 1883 to hunt bison and other big game. Interested in the cattle business at that time, he purchased the Maltese Cross Ranch 10 miles south of Medora. In 1884 Roosevelt bought the Elkhorn Ranch located 35 miles north of Medora in what is now Theodore Roosevelt National Park. It is clear from his



writings Roosevelt regarded the Elkhorn Ranch as his Dakota home. The cattle business in the region flourished until the summer drought of 1886. Immediately afterward came the brutal Northern Plains winter of 1886/1887. Ranchers lost 60-75% of their cattle herds. Roosevelt reorganized and kept ranch operations going until 1898. One way to access the former Elkhorn Ranch site is by taking a gravel road north from Medora, through the south unit of Theodore Roosevelt



National Park and then walking about half a mile to the site. Maps are available at the Park's information booth and interpretive center. Call 701-623-4466 for more information. Fees apply at the ND Cowboy Hall of Fame.

Date Visited: _____

Menoken Indian Village

State Historic Site–National Historic Landmark

Once believed to have been the village visited by the Vérendrye party in 1738, later studies have shown the site to be of much earlier occupancy. The site dates to AD 1200, based on radiocarbon dates unavailable to earlier archaeologists. Menoken



was a small village of perhaps 25-30 oval lodges. The site contains important information about the transition from an exclusively hunting-gathering lifeway to one including corn horticulture on the Northern Plains. The site has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. Located just north and one mile east of the I-94 interchange at Menoken.

Date Visited: _____

North Dakota Heritage Center & Museum

The State Museum - Museum Store - State Archives and Additional Offices

See a full-scale *T. rex*, rare collections of Native American artifacts, a ND spacesuit, and much more when our major expansion is finished in 2014. You'll find almost twice as much exhibit space as the original museum. Four new galleries tell the story of North Dakota history and its people, from the time when dinosaurs ruled through the development of today's emerging industries. There is history for everyone.



The recently expanded North Dakota Heritage Center is home to the State Museum, State Archives, the offices of the State Historical Society of North Dakota and its Foundation, North Dakota Geological Survey paleontologists, and the State Fossil Collection.

The grand opening will be November 2, 2014, the 125th anniversary of North Dakota's statehood. The Heritage Center continues to be, as former North Dakota Governor Art Link described it, "the people's place." Please visit history.nd.gov to find out when each new gallery will open in 2014.

Date Visited: _____

Pembina State Museum

State Historic Site - Interpretive Center

The Pembina Region has been a center of activity for centuries. It was home to several groups of native peoples, including the Ojibwa, Dakota, Assiniboine, and Cree. The region played an important role in the fur trade, including the birth of the Métis nation, descendants of European traders and Native Americans. Since the early 1800s, the region has served as a gateway to commerce between Canada and the U.S.



The Pembina State Museum is located near Exit 215 on I-29. Open year-round, it features two exhibit galleries, interpretive programs and activities, a travel information center, and a seven-story-high observation tower with a great view of the Red River Valley.

Date Visited: _____

Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile Sites

State Historic Site—Interpretive Center

The Oscar-Zero Launch Control Center and the November-33 Missile Facility near Cooperstown are the last remnants of the 321st Missile Wing, which played an integral part of the Cold War. The 321st Missile Wing once oversaw 15 Launch Control Centers and 150 nuclear missile silos. Oscar-Zero is the last intact launch control center from the 321st.



In accordance with the arms reduction treaty, the Grand Forks missile wing was deactivated in the late 1990s. The missiles were removed from their silos and the silos were destroyed. The Missile Alert Facilities were retired from service, sensitive equipment was removed and scheduled for demolition. However, the Oscar-Zero Control Center and November-33 Launch Facility were obtained by the State Historical Society of North Dakota to be preserved and developed as historical interpretation sites.

The Oscar-Zero Missile Alert Facility is a complex of above-ground and below-ground buildings and structures including the Launch Control Support Building, the Launch Control Center, the Launch Control Equipment Building, and the Vehicle Storage Building. Fees apply.

Date Visited: _____

Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byway

National Scenic Byway

The Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byway, a 63-mile drive along the beautiful Sheyenne River Valley from Baldhill Dam north of Valley City and south to Lisbon along the winding, tree-bordered river, has 27 interpretive sites. They provide information on Native Americans who once lived here, early settlers, gold rush and military trails and installations, as well as fossils, birds, grasslands and geology along the route.



Date Visited: _____



Railroad trestle crossing the Sheyenne River at Valley City

Standing Rock National Native American Scenic Byway

National Native American Scenic Byway

This nationally-designated scenic byway conveniently displays rugged terrain along the Missouri River and offers the excitement of cultural and historical discovery. Grand vistas present the Missouri River along the same routes traveled by Lewis and Clark, Sakakawea and Sitting Bull. The route offers access to authentic history and culture of Lakota and Dakota people, along with casino entertainment, food and lodging, and uncrowded outdoor recreation.

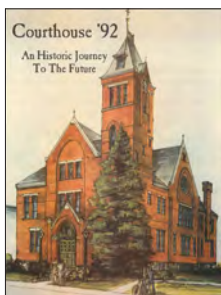
Date Visited: _____

Stutsman County Courthouse

State Historic Site

Completed in 1883, this is North Dakota's oldest surviving courthouse and is in the National Register of Historic Places. In territorial days, meetings were held here in preparation for statehood. It is a superb example of Gothic Revival style architecture. The interior, not open to the public, is outstanding for its stamped metal ornamentation (circa 1905). The building is located at 504 3rd Ave SE, Jamestown.

Date Visited: _____



Theodore Roosevelt

National Park

The park was originally established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park on April 25, 1947, to honor the



26th president and to preserve a portion of the scenic North Dakota Badlands. An Act of Congress in 1978 changed the name to Theodore Roosevelt National Park. It was here that Roosevelt rebuilt his health and life after a series of personal losses, including the deaths of his wife and mother. He remarked that he never would have become president if not for his time ranching in North Dakota.

During his time in office, President Roosevelt set aside 230 million acres of public land in national monuments, national parks, wildlife refuges, and forest reserves.

Date Visited: _____

Walhalla

State Historic Site

Norman Kittson was sent to Pembina in 1842 to replace Joseph Rolette, Jr. as head trader in the Red River Valley. Kittson arrived in 1843 and established three posts, including one near present day Walhalla. Rolette organized Red River oxcart trains to haul furs and hides to St. Paul. This drew many Métis families to the area and Kittson built a store and warehouse in 1852. Father

Belcourt built a chapel dedicated to St. Joseph, and the community was so named. Following the Riel Rebellion, opening of a US Land Office, and decline in the buffalo trade, there was a huge influx of Europeans, especially Scandinavians. By 1877 only a few Métis remained and the town was rechristened Walhalla. The Kittson store was moved here in 1904.

Date Visited: _____

Whitestone Hill



State Historic Site

One of North Dakota's first historic sites, this commemorates both the soldiers under General Sully and the bands of Sioux Indians who fought here in September of 1863. Twenty soldiers died and 38 were wounded. Of the Sioux, 100-300 men, women and children were killed, another 156 captured, and all of their food and equipment destroyed. Whitestone Hill is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Date Visited: _____

Writing Rock

State Historic Site

There are two granite boulders with thunderbird figures inscribed on them 11.5 miles north and two miles east of Grenora in Williams County. They are protected by a shelter at the site which also has restrooms, picnic tables and other amenities for visitors.

Date Visited: _____

Other Sites, Byways, Backways, and Parks

North Dakota Scenic Byways and Backways

Chan SanSan Scenic Backway (James River Scenic Backway) — From ND 46, 18 miles south and five miles east of Jamestown, go south through Adrian, Dickey, Grand Rapids and LaMoure to intersection of county line road.

Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge Scenic Backway — From US 52, six miles south of Kenmare take Ward Road 1 back along Des Lacs Lake to Kenmare.

Killdeer Mountain Four Bears Scenic Byway—ND 22 north from Manning along the Killdeer Mountains to ND 23, then east to Crow Flies High Butte just east of New Town.

Old Red/Old Ten Scenic Byway—From the Mandan Depot on Main Street in Mandan travel west 108 miles along Old Highway 10 to Dickinson (12 mile section of gravel road near Almont known as the Curlew Loop).

Rendezvous Region Scenic Backway—Follow ND 55 west from Walhalla through the Pembina Gorge.

Sakakawea Scenic Byway—From Washburn west to Stanton on ND 200A.

Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byway—Page 43

Standing Rock National Native American Scenic Byway—Page 44

Theodore Roosevelt National Park North Unit Scenic Byway—Scenic loop of an interior park road; from Hwy 85, 15 miles south of Watford City.

Turtle Mountain Scenic Byway—From intersection of ND 30 and Rolette County Road 4006, north to St. John and west to ND 14.

North Dakota State Parks

Beaver Lake State Park—17 mi. southeast of Napoleon on ND 3.

Cross Ranch State Park—From Hensler 12 mi. southeast on ND 1806.

Devils Lake State Park—10 mi. west of Devils Lake on ND 19, then 5 mi. south on Grahams Island Road.

Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park—Page 28

Fort Ransom State Park—2 mi. north of Fort Ransom.

Fort Stevenson State Park—3 mi. south of Garrison.

Icelandic State Park—From Cavalier 5 mi. west on ND 5.

Indian Hills State Recreation Area—31 mi. west of Garrison on ND 1804.

Lake Metigoshe State Park—16 mi. northeast of Bottineau.

Lake Sakakawea State Park—ND 200, one mi. south of Pick City.

Lewis & Clark State Park—19 mi. southeast of Williston on ND 1804.

Little Missouri State Park—19 mi. north of Killdeer east of ND 22.

Sully Creek State Recreation Area—2.5 mi. south of Medora.

Turtle River State Park—20 mi. west of Grand Forks on US 2.



Thank You to Our Partners for a Decade of Support

Many groups have been involved with the Passport to North Dakota History Program. It began nearly a decade ago with a development grant from the United States Forest Service during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebrations in our state. Cass Clay Creamery of Fargo printed milk cartons with Lewis and Clark “Fun Facts” and distributed over 120 million cartons in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Also, they delivered 850 Journey to Discovery Backpacks, donated by the North Dakota Department of Commerce–Tourism, to regional schools and libraries filled with resources about historic sites, parks, and attractions. Dan’s SuperMarkets in Bismarck, Mandan, and Dickinson promoted the Passport to North Dakota History website by printing three million plastic grocery bags featuring the web address. Other regional grocery stores distributed State Historical Society brochures. Tesoro Corp reprinted passports and offered them free to travelers at their fueling stations. KLJ, the State Historical Society and its Foundation worked on the design, writing, and graphics. New to the 2010 edition was a fold out map. It included a highway map created by the North Dakota Department of Transportation and the North Dakota Energy Trail guide provided by Basin Electric Power Cooperative and more than 20 other energy companies. Now as we celebrate the 125th Anniversary of North Dakota Statehood on November 2, 2014 and the Grand Opening of the expanded North Dakota Heritage Center and the State Museum - we are grateful for these continuing partnerships which have allowed us to reprint this signature document. The Passport to North Dakota History is available online at history.nd.gov. *Thank you partners!*

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Have Fun!

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THE MUSEUM STORE

Locations

- North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck
- Chateau de Mores Interpretive Center, Medora
- Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile Site, Cooperstown
- Missouri-Yellowstone Confluence Interpretive Center
- Gingras State Historic Site, Walhalla
- Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site
- Fort Totten State Historic Site
- Pembina State Museum

701.328.2822 / shop online at history.nd.gov



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or call 701.328.2674.



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The Treehouse ND HERITAGE CENTER & MUSEUM

The Treehouse will be a museum space especially for children — a place where play and learning go hand in hand with activities for pre-school through third-grade visitors.

Treehouse opening in late 2014 or early 2015.

history.nd.gov / 612 E. Boulevard, Bismarck



HISTORY FOR *everyone.*



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Find your North Dakota roots in the State Archives. Naturalization and census records, photos, atlases, county histories, newspapers, and more will help you discover your family's story and bring the past to life.

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Notes

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