

1999 SENATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

SCR 4024

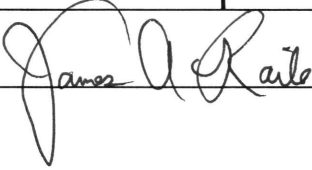
1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SCR4024

Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Conference Committee

Hearing Date FEBRUARY 11, 1999

| Tape Number | Side A | Side B | Meter # |
|--|--------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | X | | 1776 - 5443 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Committee Clerk Signature  | | | |

Minutes:

The hearing for SCR4024 was opened at 9:30 AM by SENATOR WARDNER. All Senators were present.

SENATOR MATHERN the Senator from District 11 from Fargo testified in support of SCR4024. His testimony is attached.

DAVID BORLAUG the volunteer chairman of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation, testified in support of SCR4024. This is North Dakotas opportunity to claim Sakakawea as their own. The Lewis & Clark at Fort Mandan video, soon to be released by the Lewis and Clark Foundation was shown and also showed support for Sakakawea. His testimony is attached.

SENATOR STENEHJEM How did John Burke get there? Was there a resolution in the Legislature?

Page 2

Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Bill/Resolution Number Scr4024

Hearing Date FEBRUARY 11, 1999

DAVID BORLAUG Actually there was. Jim Fuglie who is working on this project with me has information on this subject.

SAM WAGNER the Superintendent of the North Dakota Historical Society testified in support of SCR4024. His testimony is attached.

CALVIN GRINNELL a member of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee, on behalf of Tribal Chairman Tex Hall testified in support of SCR4024. Sakakawea was a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes. The anniversary of the journey will be a tourist attraction. Sakakawea did not live in North Dakota. North Dakota was not a state at the time. His testimony is attached.

SENATOR MUTZENBERGER Do you have a suggestion on how we might improve this?

CALVIN GRINNELL We can work on this.

JOANN FREELAND the State President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs appeared to speak in favor of SCR4024. Our organization raised the funds for the statue of Sakakawea on the North Dakota State Capitol Grounds. Our organization will work on raising the money for a similar statue in Washington, DC.

JIM FUGLIE of Bismarck testified in support of SCR4024. His testimony is attached.

SENATOR KREBSBACH We heard testimony from Mr. Grinnell stating that they would prefer to have the face unrecognized. How could we do something different?

JIM FUGLIE We can work with them before it is placed in statuary hall. We need to talk with Calvin and see how that can be reconciled.

The hearing was closed on SCR4024.

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Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Bill/Resolution Number Scr4024

Hearing Date FEBRUARY 11, 1999

SENATOR STENEHJEM proposed an amendment that would deal with Sakakawea living in North Dakota. She did not live in North Dakota. She lived in what would later become North Dakota. If we amend in that fashion, it would take care of it. On Line 10, after the word lived; the words lived in; add the words "what would later become North Dakota".

CALVIN GRINNELL stated that this amendment would be fine.

SENATOR STENEHJEM made a motion to the adoption with the amendment. SENATOR DEMERS seconded the motion. The motion was carried with a vote of 7 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent.

SENATOR STENEHJEM made a motion for a Do Pass of SCR4024 as amended. Senator Thane seconded the motion. The motion was carried with a vote of 7 Yes, 0 No, 0 Absent.

SENATOR THANE will carry the bill.

Proposed Amendments to
SCR#4024

Page 1, line 10, after “in” insert “what would later become”

2-11-99

Date:
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SCR 4024

Senate GOVERNMENT AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS Committee

Subcommittee on _____

or

Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Amendment

Motion Made By Stenehjem Seconded By Demers

| Senators | Yes | No | Senators | Yes | No |
|----------------------|-----|----|----------|-----|----|
| SENATOR KREBSBACH | X | | | | |
| SENATOR WARDNER | X | | | | |
| SENATOR KILZER | X | | | | |
| SENATOR STENEHJEM | X | | | | |
| SENATOR THANE | X | | | | |
| SENATOR DEMERS | X | | | | |
| SENATOR MUTZENBERGER | X | | | | |
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Total (Yes) 8 7 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 2-11-99
Roll Call Vote #: 2

1999 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SCR 40.24

Senate GOVERNMENT AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS Committee

Subcommittee on _____
or
 Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DO PASS AS Amended

Motion Made By Stenehjem Seconded By Thane

| Senators | Yes | No | Senators | Yes | No |
|----------------------|-----|----|----------|-----|----|
| SENATOR KREBSBACH | X | | | | |
| SENATOR WARDNER | X | | | | |
| SENATOR KILZER | X | | | | |
| SENATOR STENEHJEM | X | | | | |
| SENATOR THANE | X | | | | |
| SENATOR DEMERS | X | | | | |
| SENATOR MUTZENBERGER | X | | | | |
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Total (Yes) 7 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Senator Thane

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
February 12, 1999 10:49 a.m.

Module No: SR-29-2735
Carrier: Thane
Insert LC: 93075.0101 Title: .0200

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SCR 4024: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Sen. Krebsbach, Chairman)
recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends
DO PASS (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SCR 4024 was placed
on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 10, after "in" insert "what would later become"

Renumber accordingly

1999 HOUSE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
SCR 4024

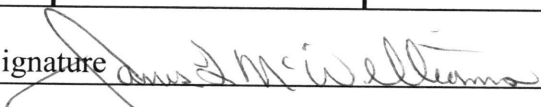
1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SCR 4024

House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Conference Committee

Hearing Date 3-12-1999

| Tape Number | Side A | Side B | Meter # |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| 1 | | X | 2.8 - 29.6 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Committee Clerk Signature  | | | |

Minutes: Some of the individuals testifying submit written testimony. When noted please refer to it for more detailed information.

Representative Klein, Chairman of the GVA Committee opened the hearing on March 11, 1999.

Summary of the Resolution: Designation Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in the National Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Testimony in Favor:

Representative Boucher, Appeared before the committee and submitted written testimony which he read in it's entirety (**please refer to his testimony**).

Representative Hawken, Who pays for it?

Representative Boucher, Not sure, I'll defer that to the people from the historical society.

Sam Wegner, Superintendent Historical Society submitted written testimony which he read in it's entirety (**please refer to his testimony**).

Page 2

House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SCR 4024

Hearing Date 3-11-1999

David Borlaus, L and C Foundation submitted written testimony which he read in it's entirety

(please refer to his testimony).

Alan Gernail, Submitted written testimony on behalf of Tex Hall (three affiliated tribes) which was read in it's entirety **(please refer to the testimony submitted).**

Tracy Potter, Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation appeared before the committee in support of this resolution.

Testimony in Opposition: None.

Representative Klein, Closed the hearing on SCR 4024.

Committee Action:

Representative Cleary, Made a motion for a Do Pass.

Representative Haas, Seconded the motion.

Motion Passes: Do Pass **14-0**.

Representative Haas, Is the carrier for the bill.

Roll Call Vote #: ~~4021~~ 1 Date: 3-11

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 4024

House GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS Committee

Subcommittee on _____
or
 Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DO PASS

Motion Made By CLEARY Seconded By HAAS

| Representatives | Yes | No | Representatives | Yes | No |
|---------------------|-----|----|-----------------|-----|----|
| CHAIRMAN KLEIN | ✓ | | REP. WINRICH | ✓ | |
| VICE-CHAIR KLINISKE | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. BREKKE | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. CLEARY | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. DEVLIN | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. FAIRFIELD | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. GORDER | | | | | |
| REP. GRANDE | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. HAAS | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. HAWKEN | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. KLEMIN | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. KROEBER | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. METCALF | ✓ | | | | |
| REP. THORESON | ✓ | | | | |

Total (Yes) 14 No 0

Absent 1

Floor Assignment HAAS

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
March 11, 1999 11:37 a.m.

Module No: HR-44-4531
Carrier: Haas
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SCR 4024, as engrossed: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Rep. Klein, Chairman) recommends **DO PASS** and **BE PLACED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SCR 4024 was placed on the Tenth order on the calendar.

1999 TESTIMONY

SCR 4024



NORTH DAKOTA SENATE

STATE CAPITOL
600 EAST BOULEVARD
BISMARCK, ND 58505-0360



Senate Minority
Leader

Senator Tim Mathern
District 11
406 Elmwood
Fargo, ND 58103-4315

**Testimony of Sen. Tim Mathern
Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024
Government & Veteran Affairs Committee
February 11, 1999**

In 1864, Congress created National Statuary Hall and allowed each state to donate two statues of their most prominent citizens for permanent display in the Hall and throughout the Capitol. Congress stated that the statues should be of persons who are "illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each state may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration."

North Dakota is one of only four states to have only one statue. Our only statue, given in 1963, is of John Burke, former Governor, Supreme Court Justice and Treasurer of the United States.

This resolution calls on our Legislature to designate Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in Statuary Hall.

Sakakawea is a legend of truly historic dimensions, yet she was a woman who lived right here and who made a lasting contribution through her courage and resourcefulness. Those traits have been an essential part of the character found in all North Dakotans. In this regard, she represents the best of who we have been and why we will always persevere.

Sakakawea will be one of the most famous of all Americans in Statuary Hall, bringing tremendous attention to our state. Although she will stand alongside George Washington, Jefferson Davis, Samuel Adams, Will Rogers, Andrew Jackson, Brigham Young, Robert E. Lee and Ethan Allen, many of the statues are of "local heroes." Our statue of an internationally recognizable figure will elevate North Dakota to pre-eminence in Statuary Hall.

It is also fitting that we recognize the important contributions to our society by women and Native Americans. Of the 96 statues now in Statuary Hall, 91 are men, and only one is of a Native American.

This resolution does not obligate the state to any financial commitment. All funds required to complete this project will be raised privately. There are some people here today who will talk more about the importance of recognizing Sakakawea and about the procedure for getting this accomplished. I ask for your do pass recommendation on SCR 4024. Thank you.

Tim Mathern

Testimony of David Borlaug, Washburn, in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024

Madam Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is David Borlaug, and I live in Washburn, where I am the volunteer chairman of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation. I am also currently President of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

I speak today in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024, and am very grateful for the strong support for this resolution, as evidenced by its bipartisan sponsorship.

Why Sakakawea as North Dakota's choice for Statuary Hall in Washington, DC?

Without question, she is the most famous woman to have ever lived in North Dakota. What she contributed to the ultimate success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition goes beyond legend. Those of us who know the story intimately know that her contributions are more significant than the erroneous version of her as "guide" to the Expedition.

Imagine, a 15 or 16 year old girl, just having given birth to her first baby, traveling with 30 men on the most perilous journey anyone could imagine, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The fact that she completed the journey is reason enough to memorialize her, but she did so much more than "keep up with the men."

Time and time again, the journals of Lewis and Clark tell us how she helped save the party from starvation by her native skills at securing food. Her relationship with the Shoshone tribe that the Expedition encountered, and desperately needed to secure horses from, saved the day. But perhaps most importantly, her mere presence on the Expedition...a woman, carrying a child, told Indian tribes from Montana to Oregon that this was not a war party.

That's the history. Today, in 1999, she is revered throughout our country and known around the world. Soon, her image will grace the new US Gold Dollar Coin. Millions of Americans will ponder her image on a shiny coin in their hand, and imagine what a remarkable person she must have been. As the world's attention turns to the bicentennial observance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, she will be at the forefront of that attention, her story is so compelling.

**Testimony of David Borlaug, Washburn, in favor of
Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024**

This is North Dakota's opportunity to rightfully claim her as our own. While she is believed to have lived in Idaho and Montana, and some say died in present-day South Dakota, this is where her immortality manifested itself, when Lewis and Clark gained her services, along with husband Toussiant Charboneau, at Fort Mandan, just up the river from where we sit today.

I'm North Dakota born and raised, in the shadow of Fort Mandan. You might expect this enthusiasm from me. Listen now, please to just a minute from the "Lewis and Clark at Fort Mandan" video production, soon to be released by our Foundation. Hear what renowned historians Dayton Duncan, Stephen Ambrose (author of *Undaunted Courage*) and Gerard Baker, have to say about Sakakawea....

(Tape excerpt)

Steve Ambrose relates a story that reveals to us the hero that she was. Gerard Baker tells us that, quite simply, she was doing her job as a woman, within her culture.

And let's consider what it means to have our Native Peoples represented by Sakakawea in Washington. These are our state's first residents. Before Squanto was showing Pilgrims how to plant corn, much less before Red River Valley farmers were considering which corn hybrids to plant, Mandan Indians were cultivating corn, sunflowers, beans and squash along the river banks of this area.

Hundreds of years before a New York Stock Exchange, or Minneapolis Grain Exchange, tens of thousands of nomadic Indians from across the Great Plains converged on the Knife River Indian Villages, to trade with the Mandans for those agricultural goods, along with buffalo meat and Knife River Flint.

This is a heritage that belongs to all of us who call North Dakota home.

Sakakawea....A hero. A woman. Known the world over. And she's ours.

Let's share her with millions of visitors to Statuary Hall in Washington, DC!



State
Historical
Society of
North Dakota

Since 1895

North Dakota
State Historical Board

Appointed Members:

Beverly Kraus Horne
Devils Lake - President
Lydia S. Sage-Chase
Halliday - Vice President
John E. Von Rueden
Bismarck - Secretary
Bradley W. Berg
Fargo
Leon B. Olson
Williston
A. Ruric Todd, III
Jamestown
Candyce J. Wood
Pembina

Ex-Officio Members:

Kathi Gilmore
State Treasurer
Alvin A. Jaeger
Secretary of State
Bob Martinson
Director
Tourism Department
Marshall W. Moore
Director
Department of Transportation
Douglas Prchal
Director
Parks and Recreation Department

Samuel J. Wegner
Superintendent

*Accredited by the
American Association
of Museums*

SCR 4024

**Senate Government & Veterans Affairs Committee
February 11, 1999**

*Testimony of Samuel J. Wegner, Superintendent
The State Historical Society of North Dakota*

Madame Chairman – and members of the committee – for the record my name is Sam Wegner. I am the new superintendent of the State Historical Society and state historic preservation officer for North Dakota. I wish to speak in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024.


This resolution – if approved – would allow history to repeat itself. The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis and the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition & Oriental Fair in Portland featured statues of Sakakawea. This prompted a cooperative venture between the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Historical Society of North Dakota to erect a statue of Sakakawea on the capitol grounds. In 1909 a successful statewide fund-raising effort, supplemented by a legislative appropriation, culminated in 1910 with the unveiling of the statue that now stands in front of the North Dakota Heritage Center. I have included with my testimony a staff report providing a brief history of this effort.

And now – more than eighty-eight years later – if approved, this resolution will provide authorization to initiate another fund-raising effort to create a duplicate of this same statue for placement in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. We estimate that the total cost of the project will range between \$150,000 and \$200,000 and will include needed conservation and interpretation of the original statue, funds to create and transfer the duplicate to Washington, D.C., as well as funds for the ceremonies which might surround its official presentation. The State Historical Society of North Dakota Foundation has agreed to be the 501(c)(3) organization designated to receive funds contributed for this project.

The recent decision by Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin to feature Sakakawea on the new dollar coin scheduled to begin circulation in the year 2000 and the upcoming Lewis & Clark Bicentennial will place a rare spotlight on North Dakota and one of its most famous people. It is only fitting that we undertake this project to bestow honor on Sakakawea – and by extension on the Native Americans – the first people of North Dakota; and also on our state and its enduring heritage.

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM

To: Samuel Wegner, Superintendent
From: Mark J. Halvorson, Curator of Collections 
Re: Sakakawea statue
Date: December 8, 1998

- The initial model of Sakakawea featured her carrying a baby, with her hair in braids. This image was used in the fund-raising campaigns for the statue.
- The second model featured Sakakawea with arm outstretched, much like the Portland, Oregon statue.
- The final model of Sakakawea was completed in 1910 and the bronze was cast based on this model.¹
- Neither the final clay model of Sakakawea, or a plaster cast of the model are known to exist.

Background

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis, Missouri from 30 April - 1 December 1904, a statue of Sakakawea² by Bruno Louis Zimm was exhibited. At the Lewis & Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition & Oriental Fair, held in Portland, Oregon in 1905, a statue of Sakakawea³ by Alice Cooper was unveiled. The State of North Dakota expended over \$50,000 for pavilions, exhibits, and promotions at these expositions⁴.

In the wake of the popular acclaim and attention given to Sakakawea, the North Dakota Federation of Women's Club, working with the State Historical Society of North Dakota, began the process to erect a statue of Sakakawea near the Capitol in Bismarck. The Federation published 20,000 copies of a small booklet to raise public awareness about Sakakawea and the statue.⁵ Leonard Crunelle, a noted Chicago artist was chosen as

sculptor and Sakakawea's granddaughter, Hannah Leavings Grant, was chosen to pose and serve as the model.⁶

Crunelle completed a small model of the statue in 1906⁷ and the large model of the statue by January 1910. Spotted Weasel⁸, the noted Mandan chief, accompanied by James Holding Eagle⁹, went to Chicago to inspect the statue and made suggestions for changes.¹⁰

Through donations from public, including pennies from school children, the sale of North Dakota Christmas seals in 1909, and postcards, \$3,500.00 was raised by popular subscription. The 1909 Legislature appropriated \$1,500.00 for the base and erection expenses. The statue was unveiled at sunset on October 13, 1910 as the regimental band from the 14th United States Infantry played the *Star Spangled Banner*.¹¹ The following year a tablet was placed on the base of the monument.¹²

The statue of Sakakawea by Crunelle has graced the Capitol grounds since October 1910. Various plantings of flowers, bushes, and trees have surrounded the granite base since 1910.¹³ As of 1981, her base is surrounded by a plaza of granite pavers, allowing easy access to the multitudes of visitors who photograph this statue each year.

Artifacts relating to Statue of Sakakawea

1442.1 - dress, elk - worn by Mink Woman when modeling for Margarethe Heisser.¹⁴

1442.2 - leggings - worn by Mink Woman when modeling for Margarethe Heisser

2610 - painting, oil - Mink Woman¹⁵, Hidatsa, by Margarethe Heisser, 1907.¹⁶ The painting assisted Crunelle in his interpretation of Sakakawea.

12671 - stamps - ND Christmas Seals - used to raise funds for Sakakawea statue, by Crunelle¹⁷

82.84 - tokens, commemorative - silver, bronze, nickel, 1981, Sakakawea on obverse; North Dakota Heritage Center on reverse.

83.158.3 - plate, commemorative - blue on white image of Sakakawea, with *Sacagawea Statue * Bismarck, 1974*.

86.12.5 & 6 -Curtain pull, souvenir - 2.75", Sakakawea, yellow matte glaze. Commemorative for the Golden Jubilee of the North Dakota Federation of Womens Clubs, 1889-1939. 5,000 made.

unaccessioned - ribbon, convention - North Dakota Education Association, Bismarck, October 16 - 21, 1910. Photo image of Sakakawea statue by Crunelle.

Artifacts depicting Sakakawea

11444 -Souvenir spoon, sterling silver with image of Sakakawea statue in bowl. Souvenir from **Lewis & Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition & Oriental Fair *** Portland, Oregon, 1905

80.72.6 - bronze bust - Sakakawea, by Ida Prokop Lee. Bronze cast in 1978, mold taken from 1957 plaster bust.

80.73.6 - plaster bust - Sakakawea, by Ida Prokop Lee in September 1955, modeled by Esther Horn, given to SHSND on September 14, 1957.

85.22 - painting, oil - Lewis, Clark, & Sakakawea - by Vernon Erickson

97.114.1 - sculpture, moose antler - Lewis, Clark, & Sakakawea, by Tony Ramer

F:\MJH\EXHIBITS\L&C\SAKAW2.MEM

ENDNOTES

1. Photographs taken by Frederick O. Bemm, Photographer, Art Institute of Chicago, 1910. These photographs show the final model in Crunelles' studio in Chicago. Originals preserved in State Archives & Historical Research Library, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND. C1110-1114.
2. Newspaper article from the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1916. Preserved as clipping in State Archives & Historical Research Library, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.
3. Ibid.
4. Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, 1903, Chapter 34, pp. 38-39.
5. North Dakota Sakakawea (Bird Woman) Statue Notes, (Fargo, ND: The Porte Company, Publisher, 1906), 16 pp.
6. Bertha R. Palmer, *Bird Woman Story Told by Miss B. Palmer, Granddaughter of Indian Woman Poses For Leonard Crunelle, Sculptor, Who Designed Statute Erected to her Memory*, Fargo Forum, 15 December 1923. This account was also published in Grand Forks Herald, Sunday, 16 December 1923, page 16. Bertha R. Palmer was Chairman of the Art Division, North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs.
7. Robert C. Hollow, *North Dakota's First Christmas Seals*, North Dakota History, Vol. 46, No. 3, Summer 1979, back cover.

8. Spotted Weasel (1866 - 22 October 1916)
9. James Holding Eagle (26 June 1884 - 14 September 1964), was the son of Scattered Corn (1858 - 26 June 1940) - Mandan, and Holding Eagle (1857 - 9 March 1918) - Hidatsa. James Holding Eagle was a translator for Orin G. Libby and Herbert C. Fish during their trips to Fort Berthold Agency.
10. *Indians Inspect Statue of Bird Woman*, Minot Optic, 31 January 1910. A newspaper clipping from The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1916, depicting the ND statue is probably the 1906 model. The 1910 model inspected by Spotted Weasel depicts Sakakawea with hair down and right arm outstretched. The final statue has her hair clubbed in the fashion of a married woman with the right arm holding her son.
11. *Statue Unveiling At State Capitol Is Unique Event*, Bismarck Tribune, Morning Edition, Friday, 14 October 1910, page 1.
12. Made by Paul E. Cabareg & Co., New York, NY. See: *Bronze Tablet Placed on Sakakawea Statue*, Bismarck Tribune, 20 October 1911.
13. Photographs from the collections of the State Archives & Historical Research Library, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND. A4310, C564, C1105, and C1107-1109.
14. Dress purchased from Mrs. Charles Ward Hoffman of Van Hook on 1 September 1907, for \$85.00. See Accession Files, Museum Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND.
15. Mink Woman (The Mink) aka. Hannah Leavings Grant aka. Hannah Black Bear (1878 - 12 February 1943), of Elbowoods, ND.
16. In the summer of 1907 Margarethe E. Heisser, a Minneapolis artist, began a series of portraits of Indian people. Three paintings were completed before her death in Grand Forks in early July 1908. Photographs of the paintings were taken, and hand-tinted by J.H. Heisser, father of Margarethe. The Womens Club Federation members sold these photos to raise funds for the Sakakawea statue. Upon completion of the statue, the 1911 Legislature appropriated \$700.00 for the Womens Club Federation (who contributed an additional \$300.00) to purchase the Heisser paintings from the estate, and present them to the State Historical Society. For further information see: Accession files, Museum Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND; and Bertha Rachael Palmer, Beauty Spots In North Dakota, (Boston, MA: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1939), pp. 254 - 261.
17. Robert C. Hollow, *North Dakota's First Christmas Seals*, North Dakota History, Vol. 46, No. 3, Summer 1979, back cover.



*Statue of Sacajawea
Made for St. Louis
Exposition.*



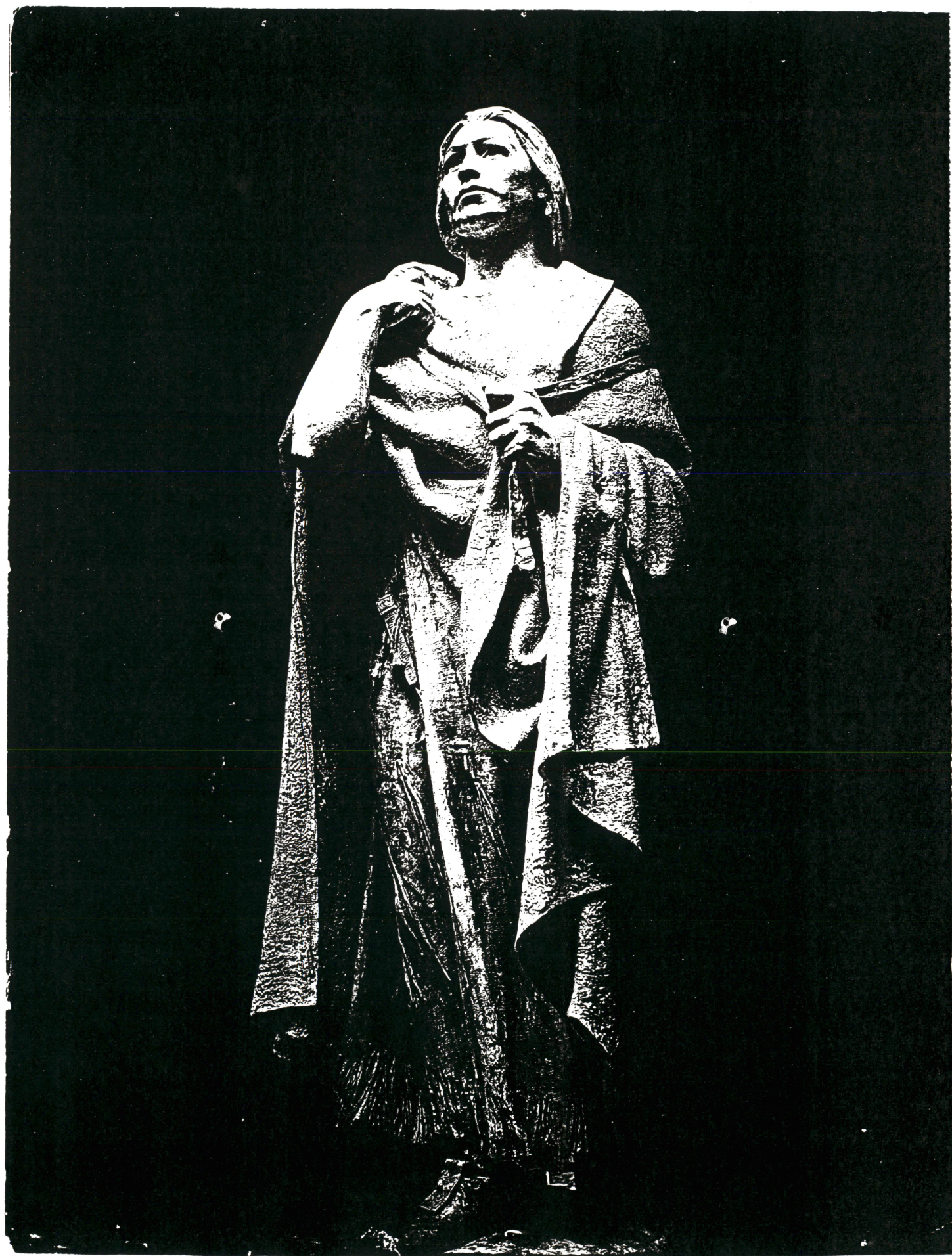
*Statue of
Sacajawea in
Washington Park,
Portland.*

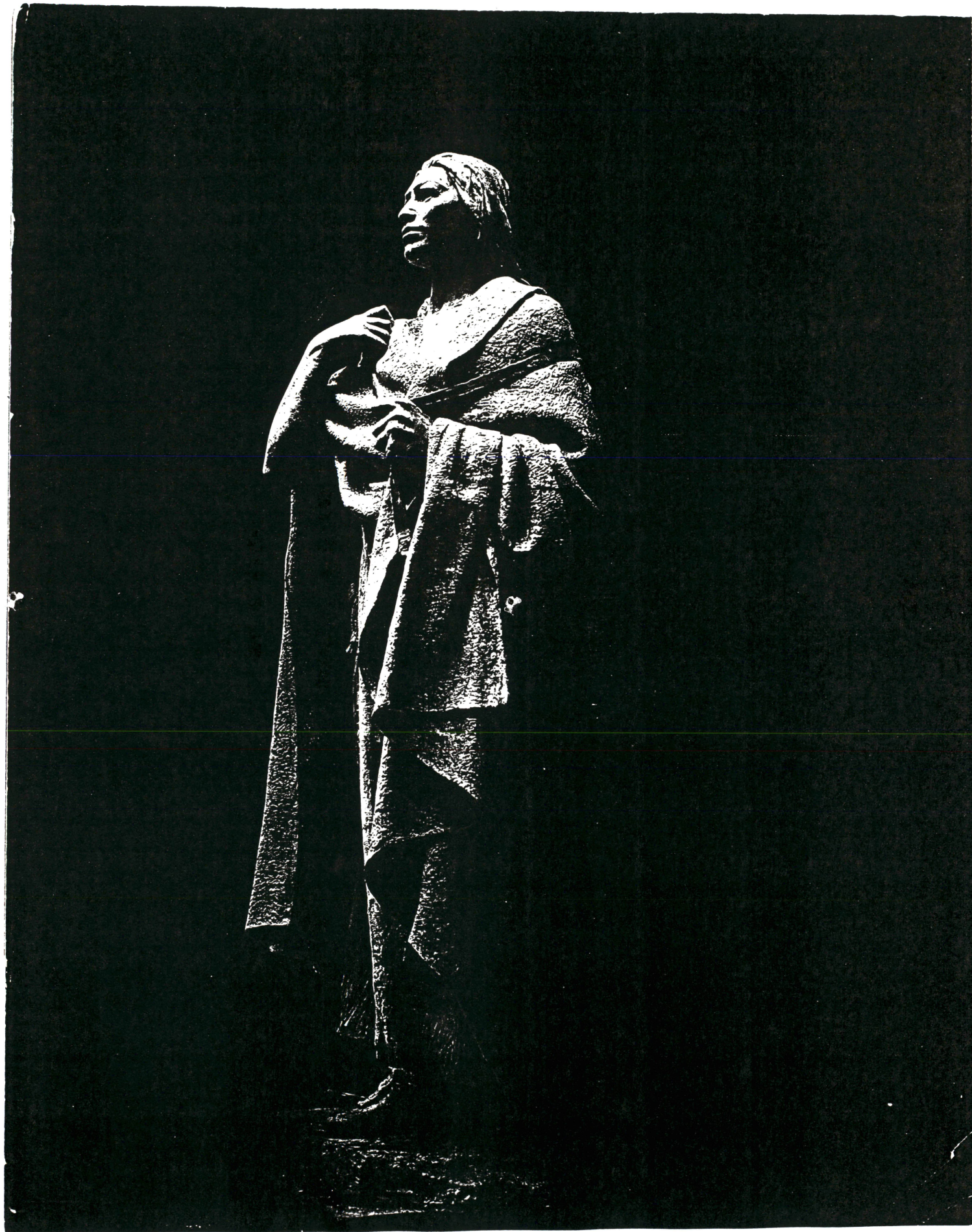


Sakakawea













C1109 Sakakawea statue, Capitol grounds.





C1108 Sakakawea statue, Capitol grounds.

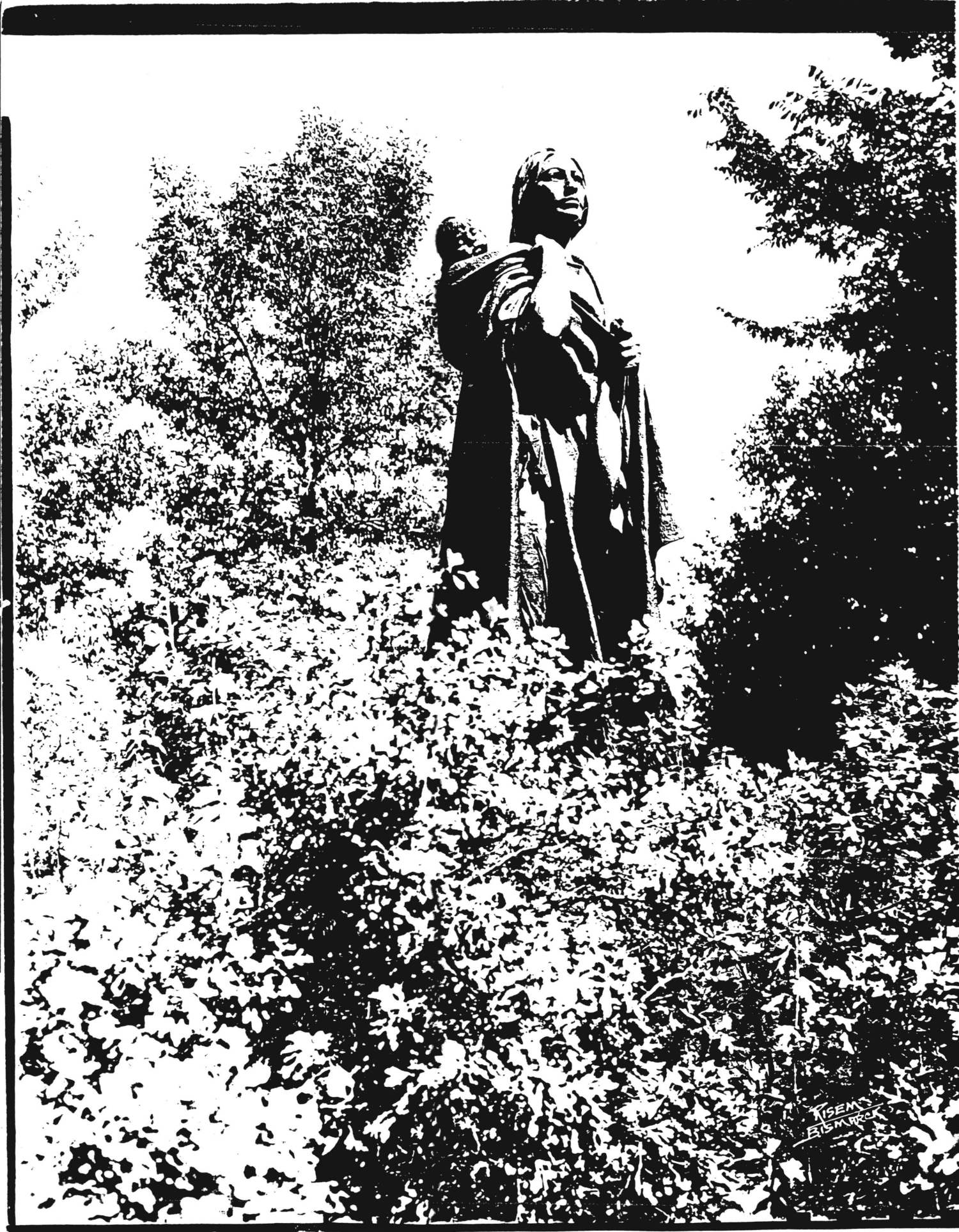






0564

Sakakawea statue, Capitol grounds. Bismarck.
Quain collection



THESE
BISMARCK

TESTIMONY OF JIM FUGLIE
SCR 4024
FEBRUARY 11, 1999

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee

I'm Jim Fuglie from Bismarck, and I've been involved in a number of Lewis and Clark activities over the last 15 years. Several months ago, I met with David Borlaug, Chairman of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation, and Congressman Earl Pomeroy about the possibility of placing a statue of Sakakawea in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. You've already heard the reasons why Sakakawea should be honored by North Dakota with a statue in the Capitol. What I'd like to explain is the process that might take place if you agree that this is an appropriate course.

As several others have mentioned, we do not envision that there would be any cost to the taxpayers for this project. I've talked to a number of individuals who would be willing to serve on a fundraising committee for this project. I believe that in a relatively short period of time, we can raise the money needed to have the statue cast and present it to Congress in an appropriate ceremony. The funds would be donated to the North Dakota Heritage Foundation, and the work would be overseen by the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Normally, once an honoree is selected by a state, a commission is appointed to select a sculptor. Since we feel that the current statue of Sakakawea which now sits on our Capitol grounds is the appropriate statue, all we'd really need to do is select a foundry to make a duplicate statue.

Once the statue is done, we would work with the Congressional delegation to schedule an appropriate ceremony to be held in Washington to place the statue in its place in the Capitol.

As you will hear, the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs, which was instrumental in the effort to sculpt the original statue of Sakakawea, is once again willing to assist in the fundraising for the project.

We'd like the Legislature and the Governor to appoint representatives to a committee to coordinate all the steps that would have to be taken to complete this project. We would hope to have the fundraising done and the sculpture complete for placement in the Capitol in the year 2000, to coincide with the release of the new Sakakawea dollar.

We think this project is a fitting tribute to Sakakawea and the people of our state, and it will bring considerable recognition to our state, and we hope you will support it.

The National Statuary Hall Collection

National Statuary Hall houses a part of the Capitol's collection of statues donated by the individual states in commemoration of their notable citizens. The entire collection now consists of 96 statues contributed by 50 states. Forty-six states have contributed two statues each. Four states are eligible to donate one additional statue to the Capitol: Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

The concept of a National Statuary Hall originated in the middle of the nineteenth century, even before the completion of the present House wing in 1857. At that time, the House of Representatives moved into its new larger chamber and the old vacant chamber became a thoroughfare between the Rotunda and the House wing. Suggestions for the use of the chamber were made as early as 1853 by Gouverneur Kemble, a former member of the House, who pressed for its use as a gallery of historical paintings. The space between the columns seemed too limited for this purpose, but it was well suited for the display of busts and statuary.

On April 19, 1864, Representative Justin S. Morrill asked: "To what end more useful or grand, and at the same time simple and inexpensive, can we devote it [the Chamber] than to ordain that it shall be set apart for the reception of such statuary as each State shall elect to be deserving of in this lasting commemoration?" His proposal to create a National Statuary Hall became law on July 2, 1864 (sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes). It provides that

...the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated.

All state statues, in accordance with this law, were placed in National Statuary Hall. However, the aesthetic appearance of the Hall began to suffer from overcrowding until, in 1933, the situation became unbearable. At that time the Hall held 65 statues, which stood, in some cases, three deep. More important, the structure of the chamber would not support the weight of any more statues. Thus, on February 24, 1933, Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 47 to provide for the relocation of statues and to govern the reception and placement of future additions:

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (THE SENATE CONCURRING), that the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.

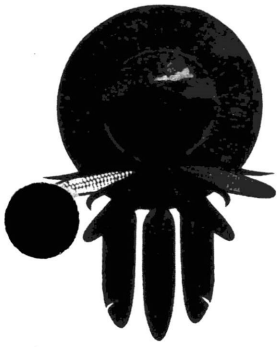
Under authority of this resolution it was decided that only one statue from each state should be placed in Statuary Hall. The others would be given prominent locations in designated areas and corridors of the Capitol. A second rearrangement of the statues was made in 1976 by authoriza-

tion of the Joint Committee on the Library. To improve the crowded appearance of the collection, thirty-eight statues were rearranged in Statuary Hall according to height and material. Statues representing ten of the thirteen original colonies were moved to the Central Hall of the East Front Extension on the first floor of the Capitol. The remainder of the statues were distributed throughout the Capitol, mainly in the Hall of Columns and the connecting corridors of the House and Senate wings.

Each statue is the gift of a state, not of an individual or group of citizens. Proceedings for the donation of a statue usually begin in the state legislature with the enactment of a resolution that names the citizen to be commemorated and cites his or her qualifications, specifies a committee or commission to represent the state in selecting the sculptor, and provides for a method of obtaining the necessary funds to carry the resolution into effect. Once the statue is unveiled, it becomes the property of the federal government and cannot be removed or replaced by the donating state.

In recent years, the statues have been unveiled during ceremonies in the Rotunda and displayed there for up to six months. They are then moved to a permanent location approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

Office of the Curator, May 1997



MANDAN, HIDATSA, & ARIKARA NATION

Three Affiliated Tribes • Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

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Three Affiliated Tribes Comments by Chairman Tex G. Hall SCR 4024

"Resolution designating Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol in Washington."

Chairman Krebsbach and Members of the Committee:

My name is Tex G. Hall. I am Chairman of the Three Affiliated Tribes, - the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation. I am here to present comments on SCR 4024, the Resolution designating Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in the National Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol in Washington, D. C..

I am very honored to be here this morning on behalf of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara people. We are standing on the sacred ground of my ancestors. When the Lewis and Clark expedition traveled up this river nearly 200 years ago, they visited the remains of my people's earth lodge villages on both sides of the river. They saw the beautiful and bountiful plains covered with buffalo, and they met the Mandan Indians hunting a few miles north of here. All of this was recorded in Lewis and Clark's journals.

When they arrived at our five villages where the Knife and Missouri Rivers meet, they asked to remain for the winter. Our leaders helped them locate a suitable site, and the explorers named their winter camp Fort Mandan in honor of their hosts. Our people taught them survival skills and gave them maps and information about the lands and rivers to the west. Today's historians now acknowledge that the time spent at Fort Mandan and the information obtained there was essential to the success of the expedition.

One of the greatest contributions made by our people was the assistance provided by the courageous Sakakawea (Bird Woman); a young woman not more than 18 years of age who made the long and arduous journey with her infant son, Baptiste, on her back. No special privileges were given to her nor was she given any compensation upon her return to our villages. Other expedition members received both money and land grants. Yet the journals contain numerous references to the assistance provided by Sakakawea to the expedition - as a guide, an interpreter, a peacemaker, and also for her knowledge of edible plants. One notable example of her courage took place in May 1805, when she swam into the rapids of the Missouri River to retrieve valuable medicine and supplies which had fallen overboard.

Today, many organizations, primarily women's groups, have recognized the valuable services of Sakakawea and a number of monuments have been erected in her honor. However, to our knowledge, the United States government has never officially recognized Sakakawea or the contributions she made to this great nation while on that journey nearly 200 years ago.

The Three Affiliated Tribes are honored to have Sakakawea, who was a member of the Three Affiliated Tribes - a Hidatsa - finally be recognized for her deeds and accomplishments.

Indian people are finally being recognized by the general public for what we have so long known. That **we are major contributors** to the pioneering spirit which exists today in North Dakota and in the American way of life.

For too long we have kept quiet. Indian people traditionally don't boast about accomplishments, but the Lewis and Clark bicentennial will be a major tourist attraction in this state. My administration is pushing for economic development on the reservation. The contributions made by Sakakawea during the expedition are many. The anniversary of this journey - the bicentennial will be a major tourist attraction that we want to capitalize on. She is part of our people and our history.

Therefore, we the people of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation, the homeland of Sakakawea, support and endorse SCR 4024.

I do have one objection to the wording of the Bill. Line 10 says that Sakakawea lived in North Dakota. North Dakota was not a state at that time, but the Mandan and Hidatsa people were here. Sakakawea lived in the river villages among my people and learned from us.

A survey was taken among our people on the issuance of the coin honoring Sakakawea. Many of those surveyed chose the picture which showed Sakakawea at a distance with her face in shadow. The reasoning for this was - no one knows what she looked like and we preferred to keep her that way. A mysterious figure.

We also knew that whoever posed for the picture would be forever be known as the person whose face is depicted as Sakakawea. We were right. The young Shoshone lady whose face is depicted was just last week featured in the Bismarck Tribune. Some of the Shoshone people were complaining that she wasn't shown in a Shoshone outfit and that she wasn't carrying a traditional cradle board for Baptiste. Of course she wasn't. Her outfit would be Hidatsa - which she was.

TESTIMONY FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4024
PREPARED BY REPRESENTATIVE MERLE BOUCHER
THURSDAY - MARCH 11, 1999

Chairman Klein and members of the Government and Veterans Affairs Committee for the record I am Representative Merle Boucher, from District 9 which is all of Rolette County.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024 is a very appropriate to honor one of North Dakota's most famous historical personalities. Though this fine lady passed on generations ago, her spirit not only lives with her mother earth, her spirit is an important part of the history of North Dakota.

Ladies and gentlemen of the committee, it is only fitting and proper that we acknowledge the legendary Sakakawea with a statue of her in the National Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol. Please give SCR 4024 a DUE PASS recommendation. Thank you.



State
Historical
Society of
North Dakota

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State Historical Board

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Accredited by the
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SCR 4024

**House Government & Veterans Affairs Committee
March 11, 1999**

*Testimony of Samuel J. Wegner, Superintendent
The State Historical Society of North Dakota*

Mr. Chairman – and members of the committee – for the record my name is Sam Wegner. I am the superintendent of the State Historical Society and state historic preservation officer for North Dakota. I wish to speak in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024.

This resolution – if approved – would allow history to repeat itself. The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis and the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition & Oriental Fair in Portland featured statues of Sakakawea. This prompted a cooperative venture between the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Historical Society of North Dakota to erect a statue of Sakakawea on the capitol grounds. In 1909 a successful statewide fund-raising effort, supplemented by a legislative appropriation, culminated in 1910 with the unveiling of the statue that now stands in front of the North Dakota Heritage Center. I have included with my testimony a staff report providing a brief history of this effort.

And now – more than eighty-eight years later – if approved, this resolution will provide authorization to initiate another fund-raising effort to create a duplicate of this same statue for placement in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol. We estimate that the total cost of the project will range between \$150,000 and \$200,000 and will include needed conservation and interpretation of the original statue, funds to create and transfer the duplicate to Washington, D.C., as well as funds for the ceremonies which might surround its official presentation. The State Historical Society of North Dakota Foundation has agreed to be the 501(c)(3) organization designated to receive funds contributed for this project.

The recent decision by Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin to feature Sakakawea on the new dollar coin scheduled to begin circulation in the year 2000 and the upcoming Lewis & Clark Bicentennial will place a rare spotlight on North Dakota and one of its most famous people. It is only fitting that we undertake this project to bestow honor on Sakakawea – and by extension on the Native Americans – the first people of North Dakota; and also on our state and its enduring heritage.

Thank you.

Testimony of David Borlaug, Washburn, in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is David Borlaug, and I live in Washburn, where I am the volunteer chairman of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation. I am also currently President of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

I speak today in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024, and am very grateful for the strong support for this resolution, as evidenced by its bipartisan sponsorship, its unanimous passage from the Senate Committee, and its approval by the full Senate.

Why Sakakawea as North Dakota's choice for Statuary Hall in Washington?

Without question, she is the most famous woman to have ever lived in North Dakota. What she contributed to the ultimate success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition goes beyond legend. Those of us who know the story intimately know that her contributions are more significant than the erroneous version of her as "guide" to the Expedition.

Imagine, a 15 or 16 year old girl, just having given birth to her first baby, traveling with 30 men on the most perilous journey anyone could imagine, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The fact that she completed the journey is reason enough to memorialize her, but she did so much more than "keep up with the men."

Time and time again, the journals of Lewis and Clark tell us how she helped save the party from starvation by her native skills at securing food. Her relationship with the Shoshone tribe that the Expedition encountered, and desperately needed to secure horses from, saved the day. But perhaps most importantly, her mere presence on the Expedition...a woman, carrying a child, told Indian tribes from Montana to Oregon that this was not a war party.

That's the history. Today, in 1999, she is revered throughout our country and known around the world. Soon, her image will grace the new US Dollar Coin. Millions of Americans will ponder her image on a shiny coin in their hand, and imagine what a remarkable person she must have been. As the world's attention turns to the bicentennial observance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, she will be at the forefront of that attention, her story is so compelling.

Testimony of David Borlaug, Washburn, in favor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024

This is North Dakota's opportunity to rightfully claim her as our own. While she is believed to have lived in Idaho and Montana, and some say died in present-day South Dakota, this is where her immortality manifested itself, when Lewis and Clark gained her services, along with husband Toussiant Charboneau, at Fort Mandan, just up the river from where we sit today.

So much of her life is conjecture. But Lewis and Clark, through their journals, do tells so much of her incredible story, which started right here.

I'm North Dakota born and raised, in the shadow of Fort Mandan. You might expect this enthusiasm from me. However, historians all agree that her role in the Expedition's success was un-matched by any one other individual.

Perhaps no other Expedition "vignette" captures the essence of Sakakawea's impact more than the story of the tipped pirogue in the Missouri River. They had left Fort Mandan, and before crossing into Montana, one of the boats was swamped. And while the male members of the party began arguing with themselves over who was at fault, and what to do now, it was Sakakawea, with a baby on her back, who swam out and began retrieving the valuable, indeed irreplaceable articles that were either floating or sinking in the Missouri.

In addition to food, medical supplies and instruments, she saved copies of the journals themselves...what author Stephen Ambrose calls our "national treasure, our great epic poem" from being lost to us forever.

And let's consider what it means to have our Native Peoples represented by Sakakawea in Washington. These are our state's first residents. Before Squanto was showing Pilgrims how to plant corn, much less before North Dakota farmers were considering which corn hybrids to plant, Mandan Indians were cultivating corn, sunflowers, beans and squash along the river banks of this area.

Hundreds of years before a New York Stock Exchange, or Minneapolis Grain Exchange, tens of thousands of nomadic Indians from across the Great Plains converged on the Knife River Indian Villages, to trade with the Mandans and

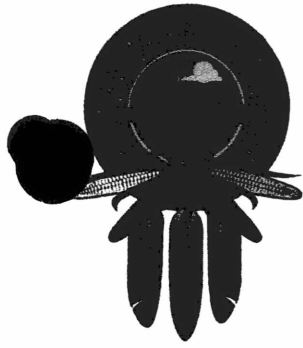
**Testimony of David Borlaug, Washburn, in favor of
Senate Concurrent Resolution 4024**

Hidatsa for those agricultural goods, along with buffalo meat and Knife River Flint.

This is a heritage that belongs to all of us who call North Dakota home.

Sakakawea....A hero. A woman. Known the world over. And she's ours.

Let's share her with millions of visitors to Statuary Hall in Washington, DC!



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"Resolution designating Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in the National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, DC."

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When they arrived at our five villages where the Knife and Missouri Rivers meet, they asked to remain for the winter. Our leaders helped them locate a suitable site, and the explorers named their winter camp Fort Mandan in honor of their hosts. Our people taught them survival skills and gave them maps and information about the lands and rivers to the west. Today's historians now acknowledge that the time spent at Fort Mandan and the information obtained there was essential to the success of the expedition.

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