

Index of Northern Plain Heritage Foundation Sites

Many areas discussed in Robinson's *History of North Dakota* exist today as public sites in the Northern Plains National Heritage Area (NPHNA). Many of these sites are open to visits from the public. Below we provide a site index connecting mentions of NPHNA sites in the text to their current websites and locations.

Audubon National Wildlife Refuge

Significance: Audubon National Wildlife Refuge is located near Coleharbor, ND. The Refuge is in the Prairie Pothole Region; it contains many small wetlands that resemble potholes. The wetlands and surrounding grasslands provide food, shelter and nesting sites for birds. The Refuge is named after ornithologist John James Audobon.

Website : <https://www.fws.gov/refuge/audubon/>

Mentions in Text :

Chapter 14: "John James Audubon, world-famous ornithologist, in 1813..." [↵](#)

Chapter 22: "In 1843, John James Audubon, the ornithologist, spent a busy summer at Fort Union painting wildlife..." [↵](#)

Belle Mehus Auditorium

Significance: First opening in 1914, the Belle Mehus Auditorium has hosted many events for the Bismarck community. It has seen everything from Italian operettas to screenings of "Birth of a Nation". It is now mostly used for the Bismarck Symphony Orchestra. The auditorium is named after a local piano teacher Belle Mehus.

Website : <http://www.bismarckeventcenter.com/p/planner/belle-mehus>

Mentions in Text :

Chapter 8: "Towns were quite naturally centers for diversion and entertainment. Fargo, Grand Forks, and Bismarck had theaters." [↵](#)

Big Hidatsa Village

Significance: Occupied from about 1740 to 1850, it is the largest of three Hidatsa communities near the mouth of the Knife River. It is comprised of 120 circular earthlodges. The Corps of Discovery wintered there in 1804.

Website : <https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/lewisandclark/big.htm>

Mentions in Text :

Chapter 2: “But one band of Hidatsas, although they had a large earthlodge village on the north bank of the Knife and raised corn, generally lived as wandering hunters.” ↵

Chapter 2: “Six large Mandan villages had been reduced to two small ones, and there were also two Hidatsa villages and one village made up of both Mandan and Hidatsa families at the mouth of the Knife.” ↵

Chapter 3: “The forts traded mainly with the Assiniboins, Plains Chippewas, and Crees, but they also sent merchandise to the Mandan and Hidatsa villages on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Knife.” ↵

Chapter 5: “Although at first he had chosen the mouth of the Yellowstone, he decided to put the army post for the Missouri beside the Mandan and Hidatsa villages at the mouth of the Knife River.” ↵

Bill Mills Nature Trail

Significance: 1.5 Mile nature trail in Bismarck, ND that is along the Missouri River.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/parks-trails/educational-trails/>

Mentions in Text: N/A

Bismarck-Deadwood Stage Trail (Historic Marker)

Significance: From 1877 to 1880, a thriving stagecoach and supply line ran between Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Black Hills gold town of Deadwood in Dakota Territory. The Historic Marker is located on Highway 21 a mile east of Flasher and describes the history of the trail and the economic boom associated with the trail.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/bdst/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 9: “In 1877 stagecoaches and freight wagons began to travel from Bismarck to Deadwood to accommodate gold seekers rushing into the Black Hills.” ↵

Chapter 9: “Don Stevenson, the army freighter and contractor, and his employees started ranches near the Bismarck-Deadwood Trail on the Cannonball River.” ↵

Chapter 9: “The Marquis de Mores’ enterprises had already failed: the Medora-Deadwood stage gave up in May, 1885.” ↵

Bismarck Mandan Community Cooperative

Significance: Cooperatives were established in the 1880s by immigrants who came to farm in the region.

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 13: “The wheat farmer, hauling his crop to town, might sell it to a line operator, to an independent elevator, to a cooperative elevator...” ↵

Camp Hancock State Historic Site

Significance: The historic site provides a history of the policies of the government, including westward expansion. The site served as a US military post established along the Northern Pacific Railway. The purpose of the post was to protect supplies, equipment, and engineering crew of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as well as the citizens of Edwinton, which was renamed Bismarck in July of 1873. By 1883, the post had added duty to serve as a storage station for the quartermaster’s supplies, which were shipped by rail, wagon, or steamboat, to posts up and down the river and points further west.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/hancock/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 6: “In 1872 the army located Camp Greeley (later Camp Hancock) there to protect the construction crews.” ↵

Chapter 9: “It abandoned Fort Ransom in 1872, Fort Seward and Camp Hancock in 1877.” ↵

Bibliographical Essay: “Smaller collections are maintained at Camp Hancock in downtown Bismarck.” ↵

Cathedral Area Historic District

Significance: Located in Bismarck, it is also known as “the Hill”. The Cathedral Area Historic district was a residential development in the 1900s that had a variety of architectural styles and was home to many of North Dakota’s early leaders and influencers.

Website: n/a

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 10: “In 1882, McKenzie and an associate, perhaps in anticipation of removal, bought a 160-acre tract on the northern edge of Bismarck.” ↵

Chief Looking’s Village

Significance: The village is located in Bismarck and is named after the Mandan chief, Chief Looking. The Mandans who lived here built a walled village with a lookout tower and earth lodges for homes and community rituals. Chief Looking’s Village contained about 48 earth lodges. The locations of some of the lodges are still visible as depressions in the earth. The archaeological site of the village includes cultural significance of overlooking the River and Native Life.

Website: <http://www.ndtourism.com/bismarck/attractions/chief-lookings-village>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: “They constructed most of their small, unfortified villages on the west bank of the Missouri...” ↵

Cross Ranch Archaeological District, Cross Ranch State Park

Significance: Located near Hensler, it is an archaeological site of the Mandan-Hidatsa culture and other period findings dating from 6,000 B.C. to 1

A.D. The excavated sites show that there was evidence of architectural practices of the residence of that area.

Website: <http://www.parkrec.nd.gov/parks/crsp/crsp.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: “Archaeological remains of their culture are widely scattered over the Plains.” ↵

Cross Ranch Preserve

Significance: The only free-flowing area of the Missouri River in North Dakota, it is located north of Mandan. The views are similar to what Lewis and Clark saw with the Discovery Corps in 1804.

Website: <http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/northdakota/placesweprotect/cross-ranch-preserve.xml>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 1: “When the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered what is now North Dakota in the fall of 1804, they saw large herds of buffalo, elk, and antelope as well as many grizzly bears, along the Missouri River...” ↵

Crowley Flint Quarry State Historic Site

Significance: The Knife River flint (KRF) quarries are located in the center on North America. The primary source area is in west-central North Dakota, near the Knife River and Spring Creek in Dunn and Mercer Counties. For 11,000 years Native Americans traveled to the quarries to procure high-quality lithic material for tool-making and trade.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/cfq/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: “Some of them dug a smoky, dark-brown flint from quarries or bowl-like depressions along the Knife River (the name is a translation of an Indian word).” ↵

Custer Park

Significance: After the demise of Lt. Col. George Custer in 1876, Custer's widow, Elizabeth Custer, took up residence in the City of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, across from where she and her husband quartered at Fort Abraham Lincoln. Elizabeth, or "Libby," lived there for decades in Bismarck, and her relationships with the community strengthened. Just after the turn of the 19th century, "Custer Park" was formed as Bismarck's first park. It is located within the Cathedral Historic District.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/custer-park/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 14: "After Custer's death at the Little Big horn, his widow, Elizabeth Bacon Custer, wrote..." ↵

Double-Ditch Village/Earth Lodge Village Site/State Historic Site

Significance: The location of a Mandan earth lodge village from approximately 1490 to 1785 A.D. It was abandoned after the North American smallpox epidemic. After the epidemic, the Mandan tribe banded together with other tribes to create the Like-A-Fish-Hook Village (now under Lake Sakakawea).

Website: <http://www.history.nd.gov/historicsites/doubleditch/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: "During the epidemic the Dakotas attacked two Mandan villages (Slant Village in present-day Fort Abraham State Park and Double-Ditch Village, now a state park, a few miles north of Bismarck)" ↵

Chapter 21: "In the summer of 1905, young Will and three Harvard classmates (one of them was Herbert J. Spinden, who was to have a distinguished career as an anthropologist) excavated the Double-Ditch Village site on the Burgois farm fourteen miles north of Bismarck." ↵

Downtown Bismarck Historic District

Significance: A series of warehouse and transportation buildings along the North Pacific Railway that cover a broad continuum of Bismarck and North Dakota's past.

Website: <https://downtownbismarck.com/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 6: "The company had begun to build westward... and reached Bismarck on June 3, 1873." ↵

Five Nations Art

Significance: Resource for artists and consumers of Native American art that connects the native tribes of North Dakota through art.

Website: <http://www.fivenationsarts.org/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 21: "The institute also sponsored exhibitions of regional art." ↵

Former Governors' Mansion State Historic Site

Significance: Constructed in 1884, the Victorian house was home to North Dakota governors' from 1893-1960. The house is located in Bismarck and has been restored to most of its original style of when it was first built.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/fgm/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 11: "large appropriations for state institutions: the penitentiary, the capitol, the governors' mansion..." ↵

Chapter 13: "denounced Governor Sarles for serving liquor in the executive mansion..." ↵

Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park/Fort Abraham and Fort McKeen Infantry Post/On-A-Slant Indian Village

Significance: Located near Mandan, the sites are home to Mandan and Native American policy and military history. It was from this fort that Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and the Seventh Cavalry rode out on their ill-fated expedition against the Sioux at the Little Big Horn. On-A-Slant Indian Village includes reconstructed earth lodges depicting the lifestyle of the Mandan Indians, who occupied this site from about 1575 to 1781.

Website: <http://www.parkrec.nd.gov/parks/falsp/falsp.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: “The most famous was Slant Village, located in what is now Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, five miles south of Mandan.” ↵

Chapter 2: “During the epidemic the Dakotas attacked two Mandan villages (Slant Village in present-day Fort Abraham State Park and Double-Ditch Village, now a state park, a few miles north of Bismarck)” ↵

Chapter 5: “The latter was renamed Fort Abraham Lincoln that fall and enlarged in 1873.” ↵

Chapter 14: “At Fort Abraham Lincoln, while his fellow officers drank and played cards, Colonel George A. Custer...” ↵

Chapter 18: “The work on the North and South Roosevelt...” ↵

Chapter 21: “by 1919 the society had six such places as state parks, including Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln.” ↵↵

Bibliographical Essay: “There are also substantial collections in the museum at Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park five miles south of Mandan.” ↵

Fort Clark Trading Post Historic Site

Significance: The fort exemplified the meeting of two cultures – the interaction between the fur trade forts and the village. More than 150 years ago, it was the scene of a devastating smallpox and cholera epidemics that decimated the inhabitants of a Mandan and later Arikara Indian village. The fort is one of the most important archaeological sites in the state located near

the town of Fort Clark. The remains of the large earthlodge village, cemetery, and fur trade posts are protected at the site.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/clark/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: “Kipp built Fort Clark at the Knife River villages...” ↵

Chapter 5: “The American Fur Company steamboat *St. Peter’s* brought the disease from Fort Clark and Fort Union in June, 1837.” ↵

Fort Mandan and Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, Fahlgren Park

Significance: Fort Mandan is a replica of the fort in which the Lewis and Clark Expedition wintered over 1804-1805. The fort was where the Expedition spent more time than anywhere else on their journey and it is the place where relationships between the US and the tribes of the Upper Great Plains began. Fort Mandan is the key example of the crossroads of culture and commerce interpreted at the Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center.

Website: <http://www.fortmandan.com/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 3: “So they built Fort Mandan, their winter camp, as strong as possible.” ↵

Chapter 3: “Before these events, however, the expedition had spent an interesting winter (1804-1805) at Fort Mandan.” ↵

Fort Mandan Overlook State Historic Site

Significance: This site overlooks the area where Lewis and Clark established their headquarters, called Fort Mandan, in the winter of 1804-1805. It is located 14 miles west of Wasburn and overlooks the Missouri River. The original site of Fort Mandan was on a low terrace and is thought to have been destroyed due to erosion.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/fmo/index.html>

Fort Rice Campground

Significance: N/A

Website: N/A

Mentions in Text: N/A

Fort Rice State Historic Site

Significance: Established in 1864, the site houses US Native American and western land policy. Fort Rice was the first of a chain of forts intended to guard Northern Plains transportation routes and encourage settlement and protection for Euro-American settlers. Fort Rice became one of the most important military posts on the Missouri River.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/rice/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: “This time, Fisk’s train and another one took a more southerly route through Fort Rice.” ↵

Chapter 5: “In 1864, Sully had built Fort Rice, the first military post on the Missouri River in North Dakota.” ↵

Chapter 18: “The work on the North and South Roosevelt...” ↵

Chapter 21: “By 1919 the society had six such places as state parks, including Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln.” ↵

Fort Stevenson State Park and Lake Sakakawea (Like-A-Fish-Hook Village)

Significance: The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Village (Like-A-Fish-Hook Village) was inundated by the Garrison Dam, as was Fort Stevenson (once New Fort Berthold). Fort Stevenson was turned over to the Fort Berthold Indian Agency for a school. Both currently lie under the waters of Lake Sakakawea.

Website: <http://www.parkrec.nd.gov/parks/lssp/lssp.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: “In 1845 the Hidatsas began to build Like-A-Fish-Hook Village (so named for a bend in the Missouri) about forty-two miles above the mouth of the Knife River.” [↵](#)

Chapter 5: “During the next few years, the Mandans also moved to Like-A-Fish-Hook Village, and in 1862 the Arikaras joined them.” [↵](#)

Chapter 5: “Fort Stevenson, on the north bank of the Missouri about seventeen miles east of Fort Berthold, would protect the Three Tribes.” [↵](#)

General Sibley Campground and Park

Significance: The site of a series of conflicts between settlers and Native Americans, later called the Sioux wars. Named after General Sibley, a leader of settler troops. The park is located south of Bismarck and is now used as a campground and park.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/facilities/general-sibley-park-campground/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 4: “In 1834, Henry Hastings Sibley...” [↵](#)

Chapter 5: “When an army under Henry Hastings Sibley crushed the uprising...” [↵](#)

German Days

Significance: A celebration of German and Russian-German settlers in Bismarck (first settled in 1872).

Website: <http://bismarckgermandays.com/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 7: “Of those settlers who were immigrants, most came from Norway and Canada, but there were also some from Germany, England and Ireland, Sweden, and Russia.” [↵](#)

Germans from Russia Heritage Society

Significance: Bismarck's headquarters have become a Research Center for the Black Sea Germans from Russia. Their ancestors migrated in great numbers to the Dakota Territory beginning in 1873. By the end of the century, they became a predominant ethnic group of this area.

Website: <http://www.grhs.org/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 7: "Over half of those from Russia (the German Russians) [↵](#)

Huff Indian Village

Significance: A classic prehistoric Mandan settlement from about AD 1450. The village is a very large, well-planned community where perhaps a thousand or more people once lived. It is located near Huff, ND.

Website: <http://www.history.nd.gov/historicsites/huff/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 21: "...doing field work on Indian village sites." [↵](#)

Kneelboat Park

Significance: In Bismarck, the 55' kneelboat replica of the Lewis and Clark boat is located along the Lewis and Clark Legacy Trail with a self-guided interpretive trail.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/keelboat-park/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 3: "...moved up the Missouri River in a 55-foot kneelboat and two pirogues." [↵](#)

Knife River Indian Village National Historic Site

Significance: Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara pioneered agriculture on the Knife River banks and their villages were linked to trade routes (Knife River

Flint). Lewis and Clark enlisted Sakakawea's help at Knife River. This site was a Native American trade center for hundreds of years prior to becoming a market place for fur traders. It is located near Stanton.

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/knri/index.htm>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: "...now and then a village would be abandoned and a new one built." [↵](#)

Chapter 2: "There some of them settled near the Mandans, built earth-lodge villages at the mouth of the Knife River and at Painted Woods..." [↵](#)

Chapter 3: "First the British, coming from Hudson Bay and Montreal, dominated trade with the Knife River villages..." [↵](#)

Lewis and Clark Riverboat

Significance: The Lewis and Clark Riverboat is a riverboat that cruises along the Missouri River. This tour can be comparable to what Lewis and Clark would have seen when they first came up the Missouri River with the Corps of Discovery.

Website: <http://www.lewisandclarkriverboat.com/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 6: "...transferring freight from riverboat to railroad..." [↵](#)

Mandan Commercial Historic District

Significance: The City of Mandan was founded in 1881 as the center for western expansion of the iron rail. In 1883, a railroad bridge spanning the mighty Missouri River linked the east and west. The slogan for Mandan was "Where the west begins."

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 9: "When the railroad crossed the Missouri River in 1879, Mandan sprang up." [↵](#)

Mandan Depot

Significance: The Mandan Depot, completed in 1929-1930, served as a major Northern Pacific Railroad junction and Missouri Division headquarters. The original depot and railroad has been in operation since 1884, immediately following the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bridge spanning the Missouri River at Bismarck-Mandan. From 1929-1930, the Depot continued serving as a north-south branch line connector to the smaller towns throughout Morton County.

Website: <http://www.mandanhistory.org/arealandmarks/nprailwaydepots.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 7: "Mandan was laid out early in 1879 around the depot and roundhouse of the Northern Pacific..." ↵

Menoken Village

Significance: It is a small community consisting of 30 oval-shaped, earth covered houses. This settlement was built and used by the Late Plains Woodland people. This village was connected to some of the early European exploration. It is located near the city of Menoken.

Website: <http://www.history.nd.gov/historicsites/menoken/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: "The village was probably the one whose ruins can now be seen on Apple Creek at Menoken, about thirteen miles east of Bismarck." ↵

Missouri River Natural Area and Trailhead

Significance: Located on the east side of Mandan along the Missouri River; this area encompasses 157 acres of preserved floodplain woodlands and is home to a variety of wildlife and plants.

Website: <http://www.parkrec.nd.gov/naturepreserves/mrna/mrna.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 1: "...along the Missouri River..." ↵

Molander Indian Village State Historic Site

Significance: The Awaxawi Hidatsa Indians lived in this village overlooking the Missouri River around 1764. Nearly 40 houses were protected by a fortification ditch. A wooden palisade stood on the inside edge of the ditch. The tribe showed change and adaptability over time: after the smallpox epidemic, the Hidatsa community moved north to the Amahami Village at the mouth of the Knife River. The tribe also showed the benefits of community by having a more secure location to move to when needed. The site shows settlement change over time with the Hidatsa village and later the early Euroamerican homestead.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/molander/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: "...northeastern North Dakota to the Missouri River." ↵

North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum

Significance: The State Museum at the ND Heritage Center tells inspiring stories of North Dakota from its earliest geologic formation to contemporary times. Collections in the four galleries span more than 600 million years. The State Museum aims at sending people out across the state to the places where they can walk the grounds and visit the places where history happened, traditions continue, and innovations become reality.

Website: <https://statemuseum.nd.gov/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 1: "They have also been frequently used as gravel pits, supplying material for road construction." ↵

North Dakota Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center and Harmony Park

Significance: The interpretive center has many state of the art interactive exhibits and collection of artifacts that honor the history of North Dakota and the time that Lewis and Clark spent in North Dakota. This center is also home of the reconstructed Fort Mandan which visitors are welcome to explore.

Website: <http://www.fortmandan.com/plan/lewis-and-clark-interpretive-center/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 3: “After the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark claimed the Upper Missouri for the United States, and Americans from St. Louis began to seek trade there.” ↵

Northern Pacific Railroad

Significance: Transcontinental railroad that operates across Minnesota to the Pacific Coast. A lot of the railroad connects farms in North Dakota to trading throughout the North West. It was finished being built in 1883 and has over 6800 miles of track.

Website: <http://www.nprha.org/Pages/Home.aspx>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: “The coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Missouri River opened a new era.” ↵

Chapter 9: “The Deadwood station had a life-size painting of Custer...” ↵

Pioneer Overlook Park

Significance: Located "below" Chief Looking's Village, this park has many walking trails and native wildlife.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/pioneer-park/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 7: “The pioneers also had a good hold on the counties just to the west...” ↵

Pulver Mounds State Historic Site (within the Coal Lake Wildlife Management Area)

Significance: Pulver Mounds State Historic Site preserves two low, conical burial mounds on a small bluff above Coal Lake. Burial mounds such as these were typically constructed during the Woodland period from approximately 100 BC to 600 AD.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/pulver/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 2: "...Indians with a Woodland culture..." ↵

Old Railroad Bed - Mandan to Fort Rice

Significance: Connecting a reservation (Standing Rock Sioux Reservation) with the wider world by use of an old unused railroad. Elders described it as a connection to the outside world. People traveled to visit family, go to war and, especially before the late advent of the car, it was the only connection with the outside.

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: "Sioux accepted as a reservation roughly the portion of present-day South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River." ↵

Steamboat Park, Steamboat Plaza, Kneelboat Park

Significance: 60" replica of the steamboat *Yellowstone* on the Lewis and Clark Legacy Trail overlooking the Missouri River.

Website: <http://www.bisparks.org/steamboat-park/>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 5: "They had the *Yellowstone* built. It was 130 feet long, had a draft of 66 inches, and could carry 144 tons of freight." ↵

Steamboat Warehouse State Historic Site (Historic Marker)

Significance: The site commemorates the Northern Pacific Railroad warehouse built to store goods in transshipment between steamboats and freight trains. The 300-foot long stone and frame warehouse was constructed in 1883 on the east bank of the Missouri River in Bismarck, and was torn down in 1925.

Website: <http://history.nd.gov/historicsites/steamboat/index.html>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 6: “As the Northern Pacific built westward in 1872 and 1873, small villages sprang up at Valley City on the Sheyenne River, Jamestown on the James, and Bismarck on the Missouri.” ↵

The Bismarck Depot

Significance: Turn-of-the-century Northern Pacific Railroad depot. Historic events and people often graced the Depot and adjoining green space—in large part because political figures, on national tours, traveled by train and arrived to Bismarck on train.

Website: <http://www.bismarckhistory.org/?id=32>

Mentions in Text:

Chapter 12: “In 1900 the Great Northern built large shops in Minot; the Northern Pacific constructed a large depot in Bismarck.” ↵

Chapter 16: “Crowd waiting to see World War I soldiers leave for the draft, Bismarck, c. 1917-18.” ↵