

## DAY 5 – MOUNT RUSHMORE NM, CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL



<https://www.blackhillsbadlands.com/places/mount-rushmore-national-memorial/>

**The Shrine of Democracy**

**13000 Highway 244, Keystone, SD 57751**

Mount Rushmore National Memorial stands as a national icon celebrating American history. Known as the "Shrine of Democracy," it is a tribute to the birth, growth, development, and preservation of the United States. This monumental site draws tourists, history enthusiasts, and families alike. The four American presidents—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln—carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore. Beyond its historical significance, the memorial offers breathtaking views and a glimpse into American heritage, making it a perfect destination for those seeking both education and adventure.





<https://www.blackhillsbadlands.com/blog/post/top-10-things-to-do-at-mount-rushmore/> Top 10 Things to Do at Mount Rushmore

<https://www.nps.gov/moru/index.htm> National Park Service page

**American History, Alive in Stone...**

**Majestic figures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln, surrounded by the beauty of the Black Hills of South Dakota, tell the story of the birth, growth, development and preservation of this country. From the history of the first inhabitants to the diversity of America today, Mount Rushmore brings visitors face to face with the rich heritage we all share.**









<https://www.nps.gov/moru/planyourvisit/directions.htm>

#### **Getting Here:**

**Plane:** [Rapid City Regional Airport](#) is located 35 miles from Mount Rushmore National Memorial on South Dakota Highway 44.

**Car:** Visitors traveling by car on Interstate 90 should exit at Rapid City and follow U.S. Highway 16 to Keystone and then South Dakota Highway 244 to Mount Rushmore. Visitors coming from the south should follow U. S. Highway 385 north to South Dakota Highway 244, which is the road leading to the memorial.



**Entrance Fee-free; parking-pay.**





<https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

### History & Culture

***"The purpose of the memorial is to communicate the founding, expansion, preservation, and unification of the United States with colossal statues of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt."***

**Gutzon Borglum**



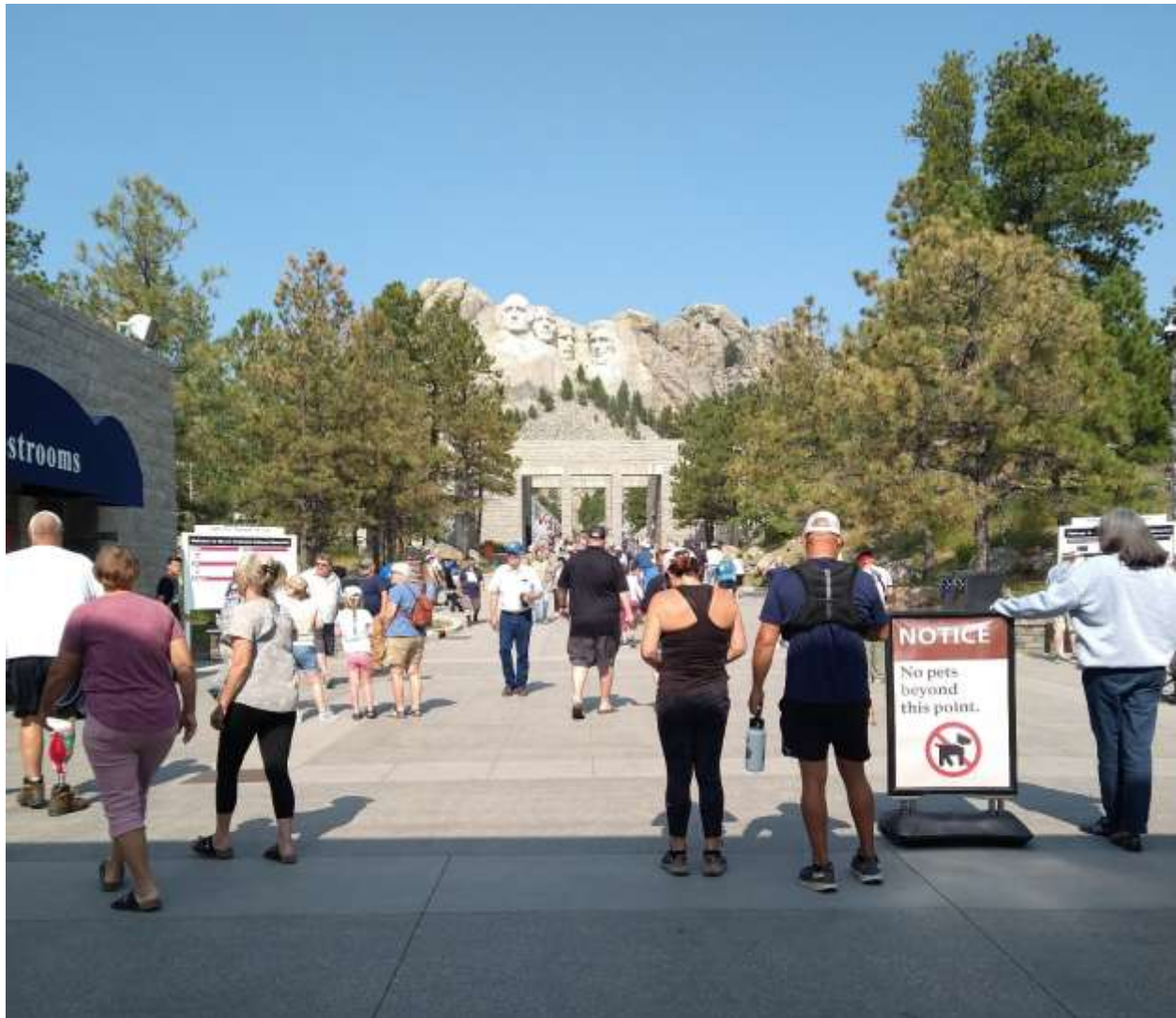


## Memorial History

Getting this project underway was a challenge all by itself. Once Doane Robinson and others had found a sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, they had to get permission to do the carving. Senator Peter Norbeck and Congressman William Williamson were instrumental in getting the legislation passed to allow the carving. Williamson drafted two bills, one each to be introduced in the United States Congress and the South Dakota Legislature. The bill requesting permission to use federal land for the memorial easily passed through Congress. The bill sent to the South Dakota Legislature faced more opposition. The Mount Harney National Memorial bill was defeated twice before narrowly passing. Governor Gunderson signed the bill on March 5, 1925, and established the Mount Harney Memorial Association later that summer.

<https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/memorial-history.htm>





### **Building Support**

Early in the project, money was hard to find, despite Borglum's promise that eastern businessmen would gladly make large donations. He also promised the citizens of South Dakota that they would not be responsible for paying for any of the mountain carving. In the summer of 1927, President Calvin Coolidge was in the Black Hills and Borglum was planning a formal dedication of the mountain. Borglum hired a plane to fly over the State Game Lodge in Custer State Park where Coolidge was staying. As he flew over, Borglum dropped a wreath to invite the President to the dedication ceremony. President Coolidge agreed to attend the ceremony, which was held on August 10, 1927, and gave a speech promising federal funding for the project.





<https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/avenue-of-flags.htm>

### **History**

Flags are powerful symbols, which remind people of their common heritage, history and ideals. The Avenue of Flags was initially established as part of the celebration of the United States' Bicentennial in 1976 at the request of a visitor. The 56 flags represent the 50 states, one district, three territories, and two commonwealths of the United States of America.

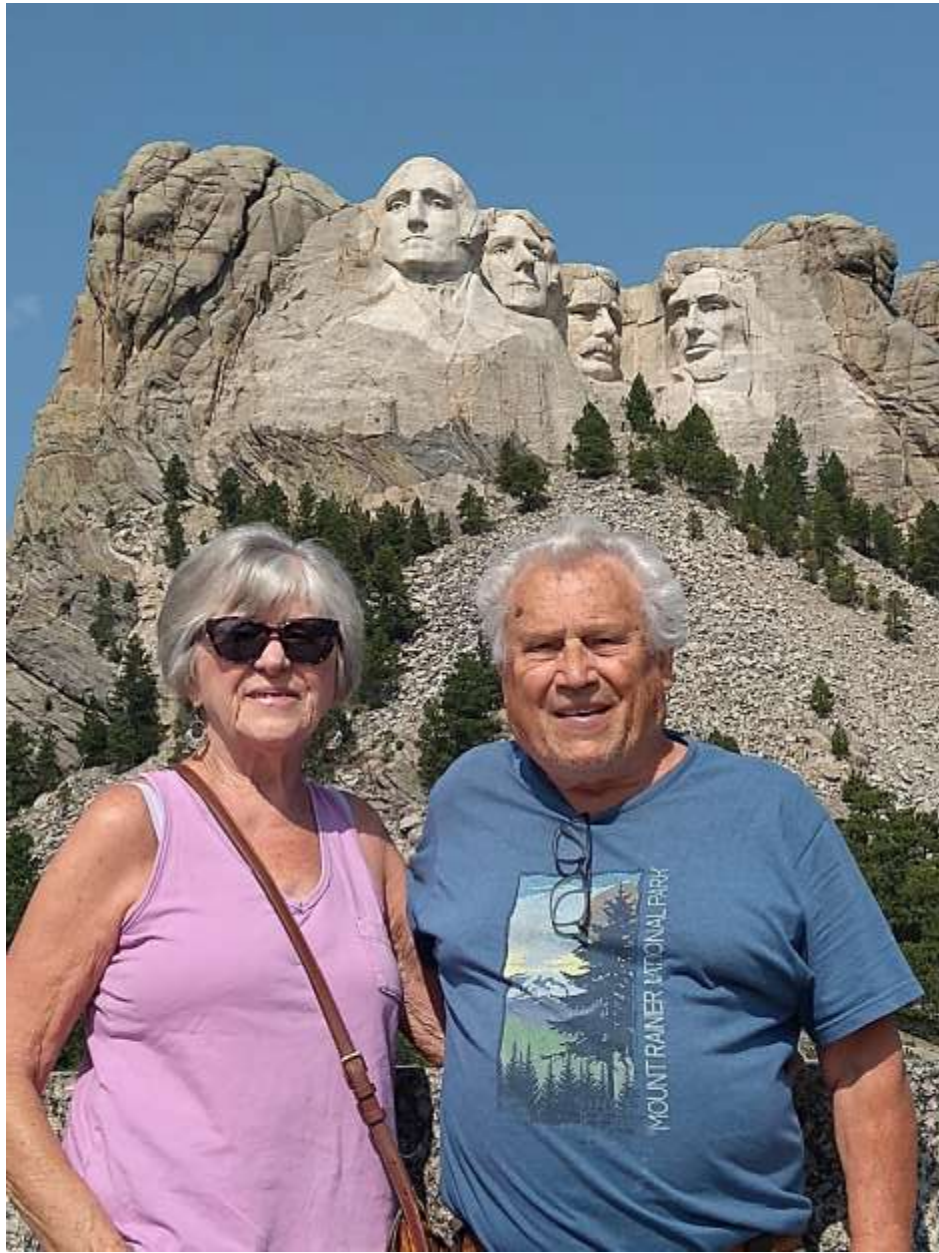
### **Placement**

The flags are arranged in alphabetical order with the A's on the walkway near the concession building and the W's near the Visitor Center and Museum. The names of each state, district, commonwealth or territory are listed on the pillars directly below each flag. If you have trouble locating your flag, ask a park ranger for assistance.

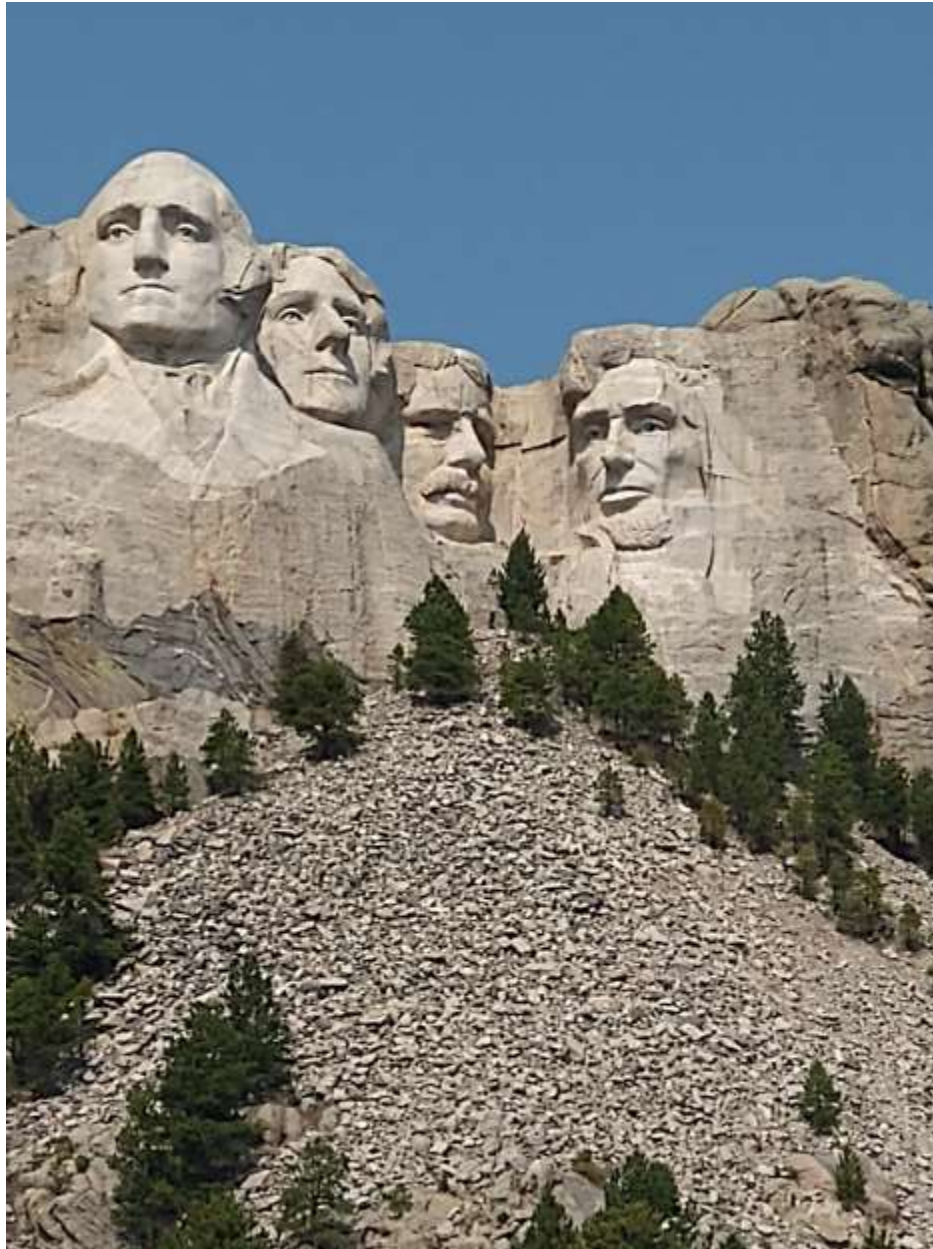












<https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/why-these-four-presidents.htm>

### **Why These Four Presidents?**

**Gutzon Borglum selected these four presidents because from his perspective, they represented the most important events in the history of the United States.**





[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount\\_Rushmore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Rushmore)

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a [national memorial](#) centered on a [colossal sculpture](#) carved into the [granite](#) face of **Mount Rushmore (Lakota: *Tǰuŋkášila Šákpe*, or Six Grandfathers)** in the [Black Hills](#) near [Keystone, South Dakota](#), United States. The sculptor, [Gutzon Borglum](#), named it the *Shrine of Democracy*, and oversaw the execution from 1927 to 1941 with the help of his son, [Lincoln Borglum](#). The sculpture features 60-foot-tall (18 m) depictions of the heads of four United States presidents: [George Washington](#), [Thomas Jefferson](#), [Theodore Roosevelt](#), and [Abraham Lincoln](#), respectively chosen to represent the nation's foundation, expansion, development, and preservation. Mount Rushmore attracts more than two million visitors annually<sup>[1]</sup> to the memorial park which covers 1,278 acres (2.00 sq mi; 517 hectares).<sup>[2]</sup> The mountain's elevation is 5,725 feet (1,745 m) above sea level.





Between October 4, 1927, and October 31, 1941, Gutzon Borglum and 400 workers sculpted the colossal 60-foot-high (18 m) carvings of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln to represent the first 150 years of American history. These presidents were selected by Borglum because of their role in preserving the Republic and expanding its territory. The carving of Mount Rushmore involved the use of [dynamite](#), followed by the process of "honeycombing", where workers drill holes close together, allowing small pieces to be removed by hand. In total, about 450,000 short tons (410,000 t) of rock were blasted off the mountainside. The project was completed without a single fatality. The chief carver of the mountain was [Luigi Del Bianco](#), an artisan and [stonemason](#) who emigrated to the U.S. from [Friuli](#) in Italy and was chosen to work on this project because of his understanding of sculptural language and ability to imbue emotion in the carved portraits.





### History: "Six Grandfathers" to "Mount Rushmore"

Mount Rushmore and the surrounding [Black Hills](#) (*Pahá Sápa*) are considered sacred by [Plains Indians](#) such as the [Arapaho](#), [Cheyenne](#), and [Lakota Sioux](#), who used the area for centuries as a place to pray and gather food, building materials, and medicine. The Lakota called the mountain "Six Grandfathers" (*T̥h̥ŋkášila Šákpe*), symbolizing ancestral deities personified as the [six directions](#): north, south, east, west, above (sky), and below (earth).<sup>[18]</sup> In the latter half of the 19th century, expansion by the United States into the Black Hills led to the [Sioux Wars](#). In the [1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie](#), the U.S. government granted exclusive use of all of the Black Hills, including Six Grandfathers, to the Sioux in perpetuity.<sup>[16][18]</sup>

Six Grandfathers was a significant part of the spiritual journey taken in the early 1870s by Lakota leader [Black Elk](#) (*Heháka Sápa*, also known as "The Sixth Grandfather")<sup>[19]</sup> that culminated at the nearby [Black Elk Peak](#)<sup>[17]</sup> (*Hin̄hán̄ Káǵa*, "Making of Owls").<sup>[20][21]</sup> U.S. general [George Armstrong Custer](#) summited Black Elk Peak a few years later in 1874 during the [Black Hills Expedition](#), which triggered the [Black Hills Gold Rush](#) and [Great Sioux War of 1876](#).<sup>[22]</sup> In 1877, the U.S. broke the Treaty of Fort Laramie and asserted control over the area, leading to an influx of settlers and prospectors.

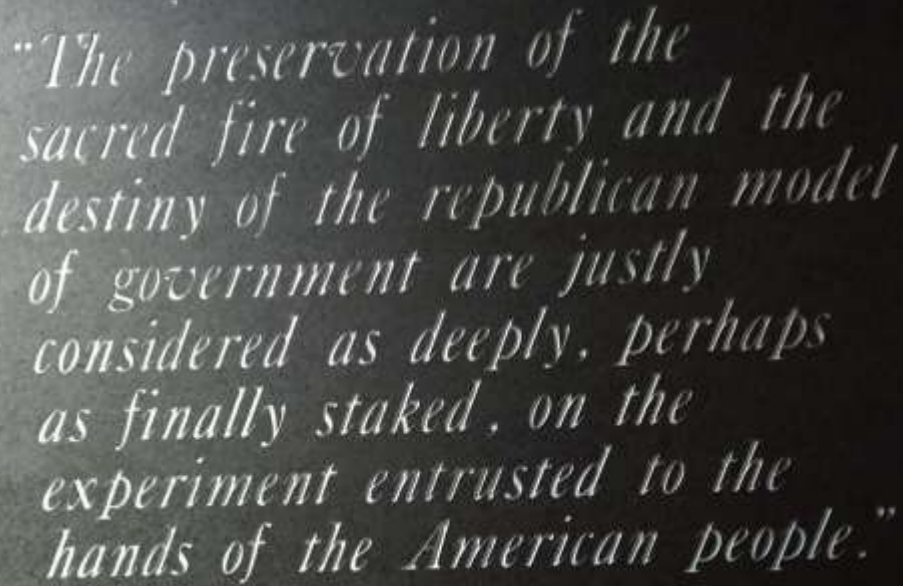


# The Meaning of Mount Rushmore

The four American Presidents carved into the granite of Mount Rushmore were chosen by the sculptor to commemorate the founding, growth, preservation, and development of the United States. They symbolize the principles of liberty and freedom on which the nation was founded. George Washington signifies the struggle for independence and the birth of the Republic; Thomas Jefferson the territorial expansion of the country; Abraham Lincoln the permanent union of the States, and equality for all citizens, and Theodore Roosevelt, the 20th century role of the United States in world affairs and the rights of the common man.

<https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/why-these-four-presidents.htm>





*"The preservation of the  
sacred fire of liberty and the  
destiny of the republican model  
of government are justly  
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experiment entrusted to the  
hands of the American people."*

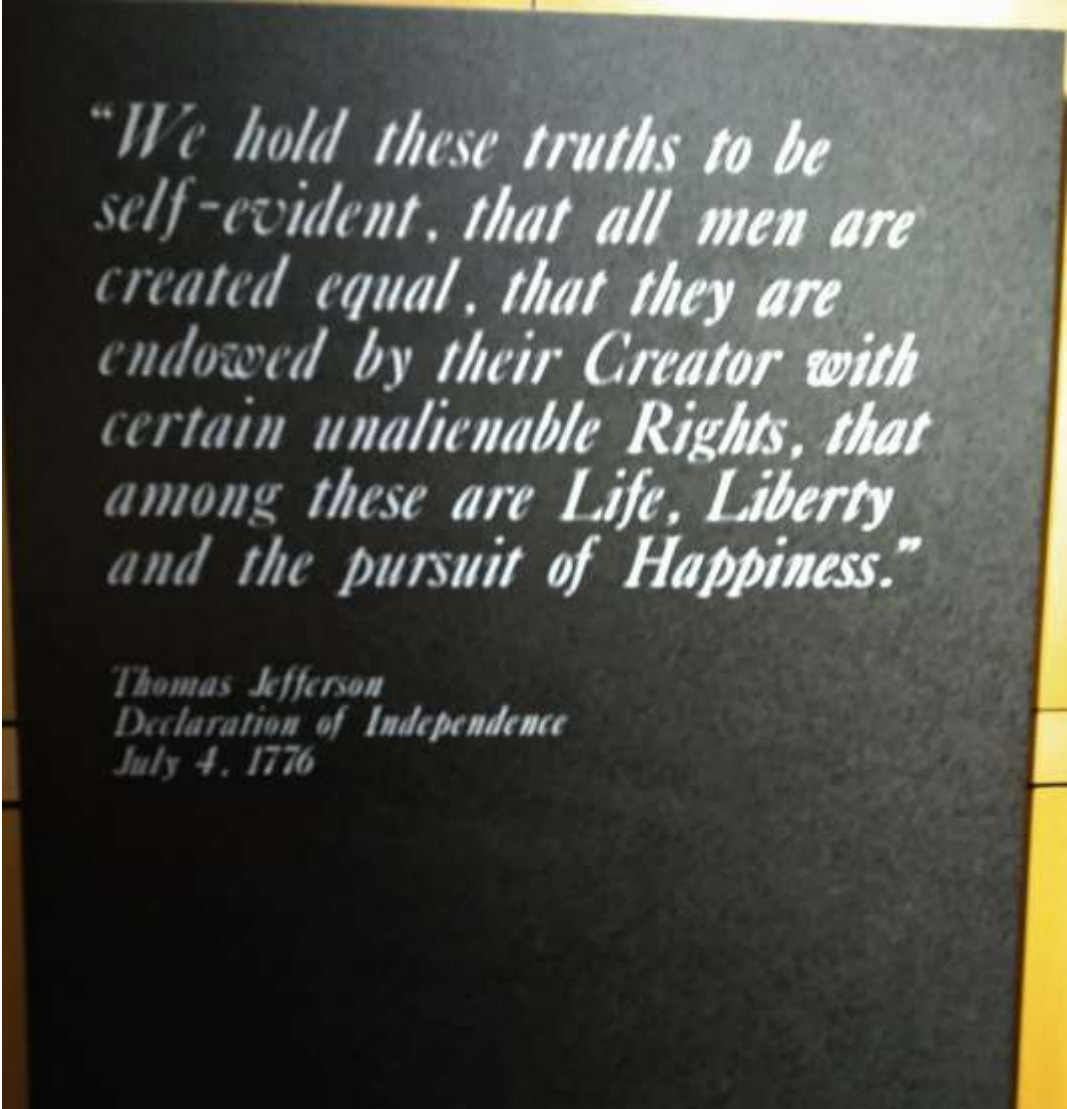
*George Washington  
First Inaugural Address  
April 30, 1789*

**George Washington, First President of the United States**

**Born 1732, died 1799. Washington led the colonists in the American Revolutionary War to win independence from Great Britain. He was the father of the new country and laid the foundation of American democracy. Because of his importance, Borglum chose Washington to be the most prominent figure on the mountain and represent the birth of the United States.**

***"The preservation of the sacred fire of Liberty, and the destiny of the Republican model of Government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people." George Washington***





*"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."*

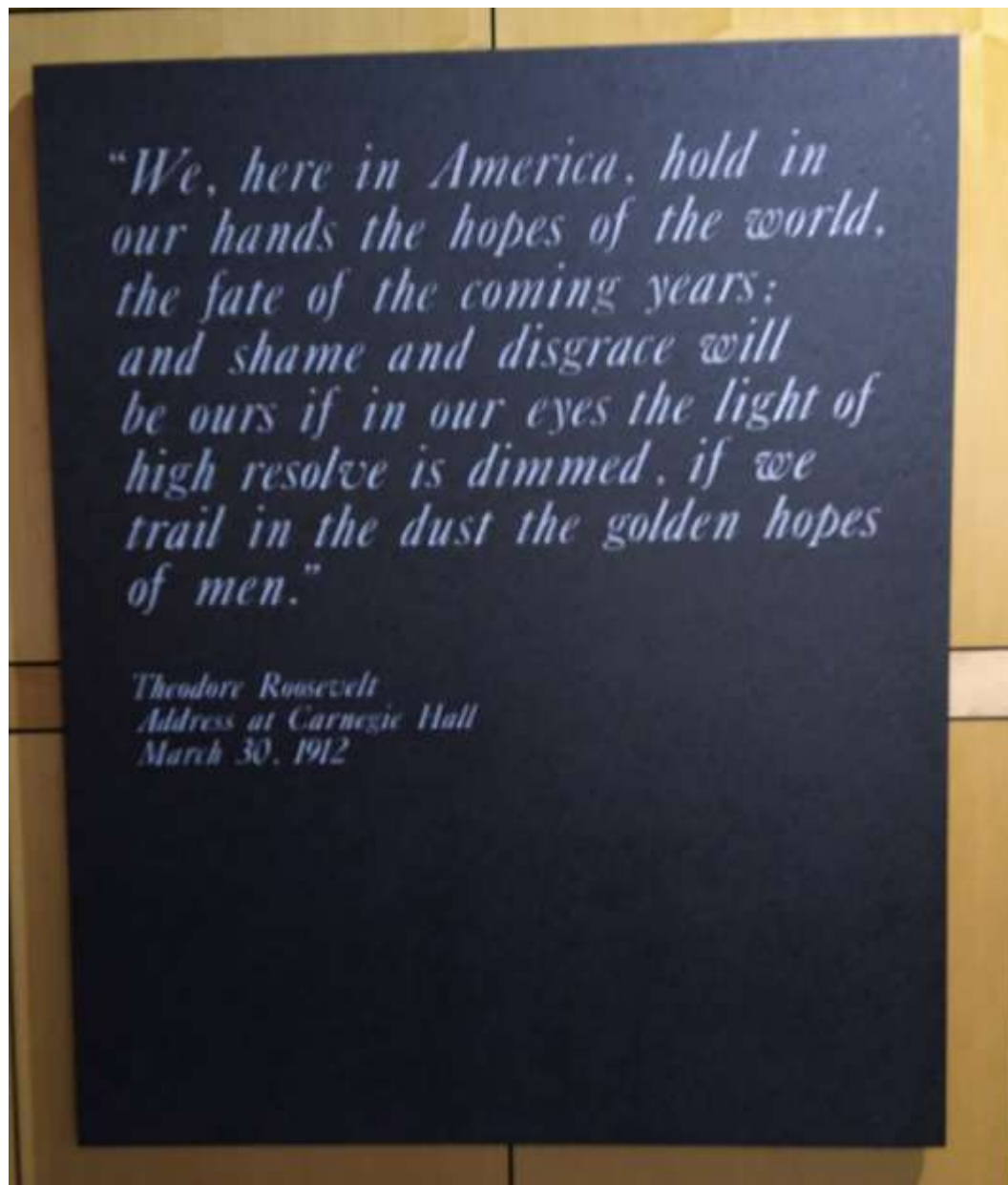
*Thomas Jefferson  
Declaration of Independence  
July 4, 1776*

**Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States**

**Born 1743, died 1826. Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, a document which inspires democracies around the world. He also purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 which doubled the size of our country, adding all or part of fifteen present-day states. Gutzon Borglum chose Jefferson to represent the growth of the United States.**

***"We act not for ourselves but for the whole human race. The event of our experiment is to show whether man can be trusted with self - government."* Thomas Jefferson**



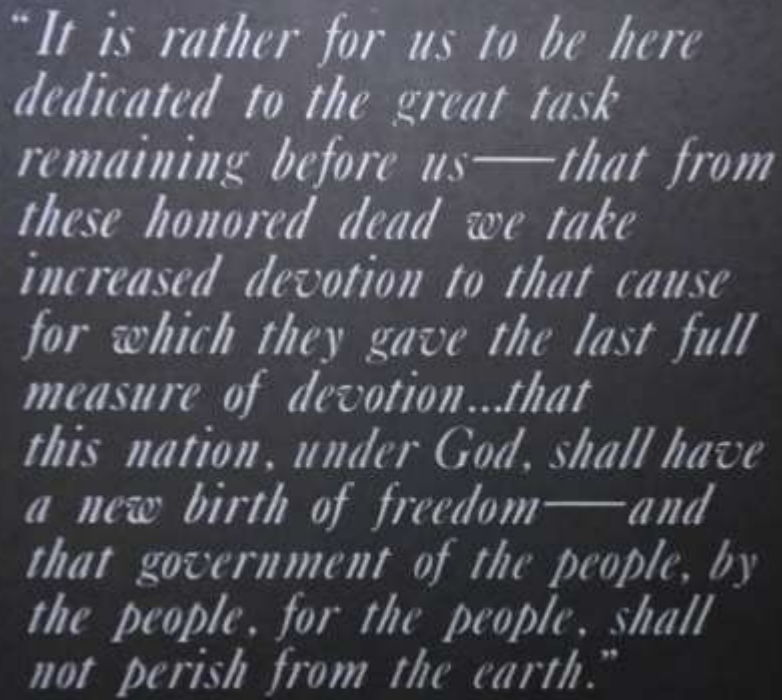


**Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States**

Born 1858, died 1919. Roosevelt provided leadership when America experienced rapid economic growth as it entered the 20th Century. He was instrumental in negotiating the construction of the Panama Canal, linking the east and the west. He was known as the "trust buster" for his work to end large corporate monopolies and ensure the rights of the common working man. Borglum chose Roosevelt to represent the development of the United States.

*"The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight - that he shall not be a mere passenger."* Theodore Roosevelt





*"It is rather for us to be here  
dedicated to the great task  
remaining before us—that from  
these honored dead we take  
increased devotion to that cause  
for which they gave the last full  
measure of devotion...that  
this nation, under God, shall have  
a new birth of freedom—and  
that government of the people, by  
the people, for the people, shall  
not perish from the earth."*

*Abraham Lincoln  
Gettysburg Address  
November 19, 1863*

**Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States**

**Born 1809, died 1865. Lincoln held the nation together during its greatest trial, the Civil War. Lincoln believed his most sacred duty was the preservation of the union. It was his firm conviction that slavery must be abolished. Gutzon Borglum chose Lincoln to represent the preservation of the United States.**

***"I leave you hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created free and equal."* Abraham Lincoln**



## The Artist

Gutzon Borglum was an incredibly accomplished painter and sculptor. His artistic talent was widely recognized before arriving in the Black Hills to sculpt his largest and most memorable work, Mount Rushmore. Gutzon Borglum's art can be found across the globe. A number of his pieces are in private collections but there are many more that are on display for all to view. His wife Mary compiled the following list of these public sculptures. Have you seen any?

## Public Monuments and Memorials Created by Gutzon Borglum.

The following list does not include his paintings or privately owned sculptures.

Washington, D. C.:  
Executive Order of Gen. Philip Sheridan, issued  
Sheridan Creek,  
William Jennings Bryan, before the house, near Lincoln  
Memorial.

William H. Board of Directors, Arkansas, Capitol, marble  
Marilyn Brown in front of Pan American Building  
Buckhorn, Bristol Square, Rock Creek Cemetery  
Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy,  
marble, Capitol Building  
John C. Greenway, Arizona, Johnson, Capitol Building  
Joe, Vance Club, Funnell, North Carolina, Capitol  
Building

Collected by Ed. John, the Doctor, 22 Tourment East Avenue,  
of the Apostles, 14th Ave. figures of Christ, the Virgin  
Mary, Saint Joseph, Angel of the Annunciation, many  
figures of Saints, Church Fathers, saints Helmut Chapin,  
Interpretation Museum, States of Colorado, University of  
John Smith.  
Allegorical Museum, Saint Agnes representing Saint  
Anastasia in Glen, Butterfield, Northbrook, Claremont  
Place Historical, London Street



University of Maryland, College Park  
College Park, Maryland

**Chicago, Illinois**  
 Memorial to Gen. Philip Sheridan, never before  
 equaled in art, at head of Sheridan Road.  
 Memorial to Governor Altgeld, group of three, Avenue  
 Lincoln Park.

**Location:** New Jersey  
**Point of Interest:** in Chicago Historical Museum  
**Network:** New Jersey  
**Start of Antenna:** large indoor group of 42 Jaxons  
**End of Antenna:**  
 Antenna Location: called Children's Lincoln, Lincoln Park to  
 Point of Capt. Lincoln  
**Memorial:** to Robert Grant  
 Cemetery: North Carolina  
 North Carolina's Memorial: never sold, Pyrene  
**For Jaxons:**  
 Charlottesville, Virginia  
 McCrory Memorial: Jaxons also exhibit: campus of  
 University  
**Antenna:** Lake, New York  
 Drucker Memorial: mostly, never sold  
 Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial: bronze plaque  
**English:** from Cambridge  
**Memorial:** to John A. Lynch, same as, Capital grounds  
**Memorial:** to Wyatt, first soldier killed on southern side  
 in Civil War  
**Memorial:** to Eric Zik, Jaxon



2. San Antonio, Texas:  
Trail Drivers Museum, human group of two children on  
carts and five sheep.

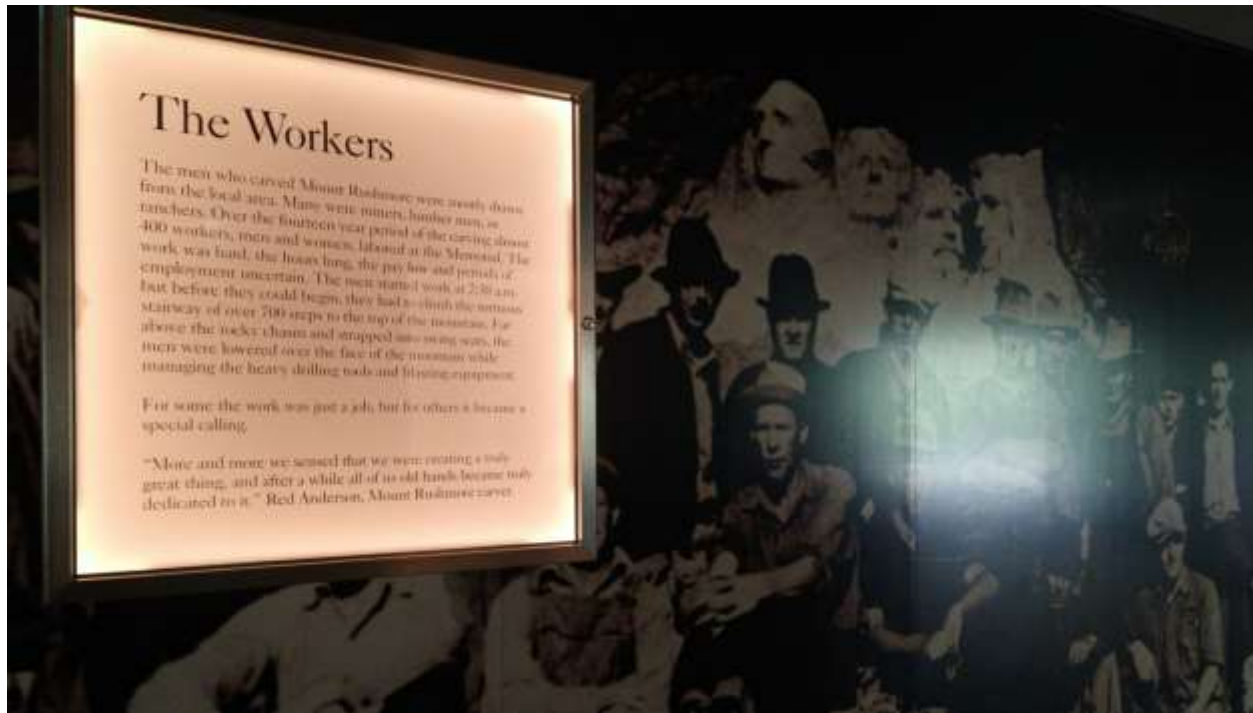
Houston, Texas  
 National Memorial Foundation  
 Macon, Georgia  
 Sidney Lanier, three quarter brother  
 Madison, Wisconsin  
 (Quarter blood, somewhat grey, mostly red brown  
 brown eye, University graduate)  
 Burlington, West Virginia  
 John F. Northrup, former vice, Brown state  
 Oakland, Oregon

[illegible]









**Sign: The men who carved Mount Rushmore were mostly drawn from the local area. Many were miners, lumber men, or ranchers. Over the fourteen year period of the carving almost 400 workers, men and women, labored at the Memorial. The work was hard, the hours long, the pay low and periods of employment uncertain. The men started work at 7:30 am, but before they could begin, they had to climb the tortuous stairway of over 700 steps to the top of the mountain. Far above the rocky chasm and strapped into swing seats, the men were lowered over the face of the mountain while managing the heavy drilling tools and blasting equipment.**

**For some the work was just a job, but for others it became a special calling.**

**“More and more we sensed that we were creating a truly great thing, and after a while all of us old hands became truly dedicated to it.” Red Anderson, Mount Rushmore carver.**



BLACK HILLS  
MOUNT RUSHMORE  
**CARVED IN STONE**

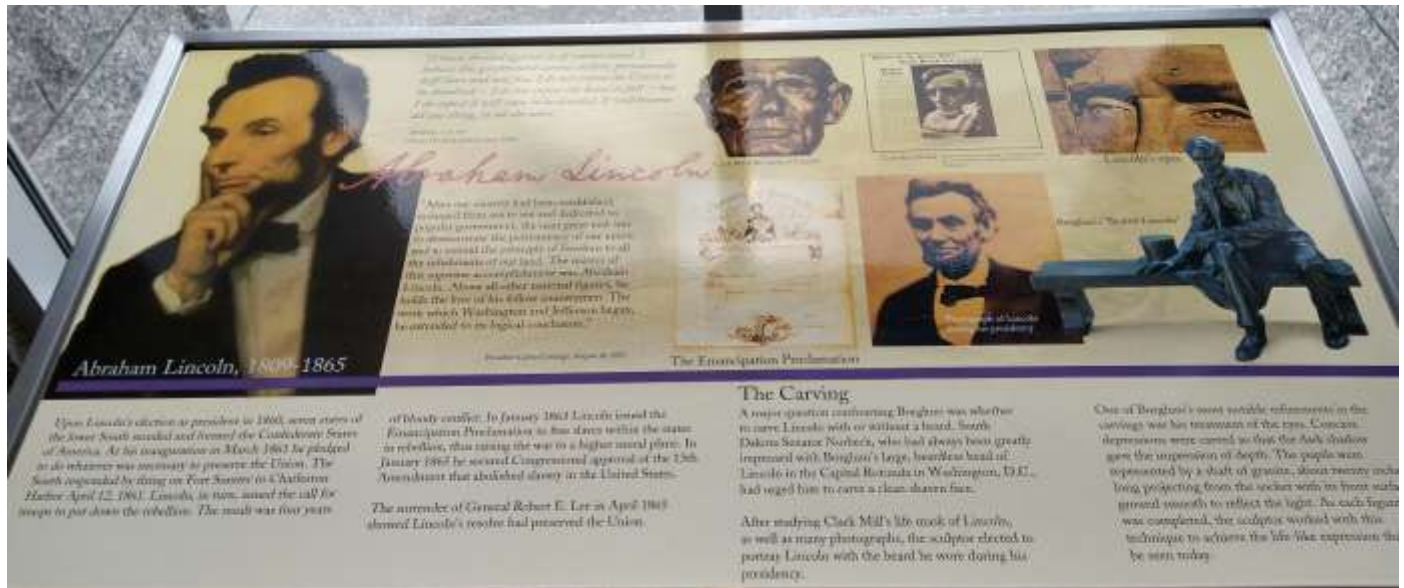


Six Chapters, One Memorial: The Story of Mount Rushmore

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL • "CARVED IN STONE" ALPHABET MEDIA GROUP  
LAMPED KOOSES • MARK SOUTHERN • CHRISTOPHER BLUM • ANNE THIBOLD • EVELLYNN PRECIADO • KEN CHOWDER • ANNE THIBOLD • JOHN W. BUCKSTAN  
MAX WELT • GREG VANDER VELDE • WOLF WILLIAMS • JIM CREW • KRISTOFOR CHARAS • TIMOTHY JANSEN • CHRISTOPHER BLUM

This program was made possible by the Mount Rushmore Society and its generous donors.



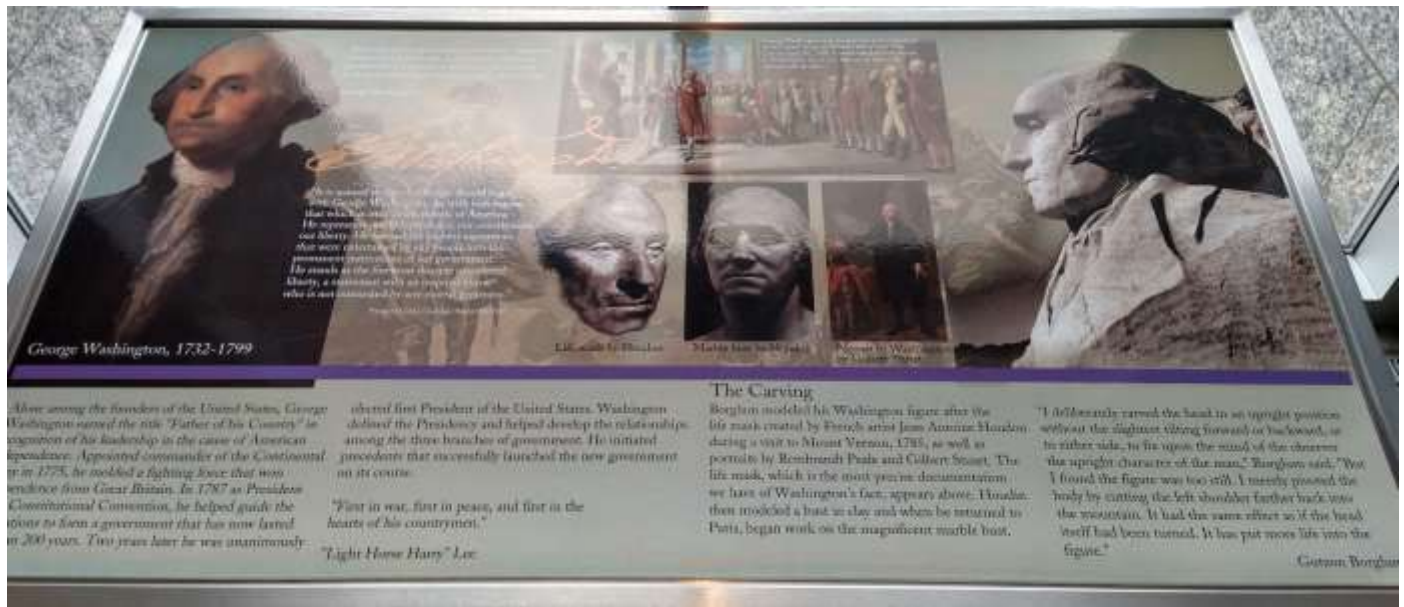


**Sign: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” (speech, 1858). Calvin Coolidge said: “After our country had been established, enlarged from sea to sea and dedicated to popular government, the next great task was to demonstrate the permanency of our union and to extend the principle of freedom to all the inhabitants of our land. The master of this supreme accomplishment was Abrahamm Lincoln. Above all other national figures, he holds the love of his fellow countrymen. The work which Washington and Jefferson began, he extended to its logical conclusion.” (Aug. 10, 1927)**

**(bottom left) Upon Lincoln’s election as president in 1860, seven states of the lower South seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. At his inauguration in March 1861 he pledged to do whatever was necessary to preserve the Union. Four years of bloody conflict followed. In January 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free slaves within the states in rebellion, thus raising the war to a higher moral plane. In January 1865 he secured Congressional approval of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment that abolished slavery in the United States. The surrender of General Robert E. Lee in April 1865 showed Lincoln’s resolve had preserved the Union.**

**(bottom right) A major question confronting Borglum was whether to carve Lincoln with or without a beard. The sculptor elected to portray Lincoln with the beard he wore during his presidency.**





**Sign: "It is natural that such a design should begin with George Washington, for with him begins that which is truly characteristic of America. He represents our independence, our constitution, our liberty. He formed the highest aspirations that were entertained by any people into the permanent institutions of our government. He stands as the foremost disciple of ordered liberty, a statesman with an inspired vision who is not outranked by any mortal greatness." - Pres. Calvin Coolidge, Aug. 10, 1927**

**(Bottom left) Alone among the founders of the United States, George Washington earned the title "Father of his Country" in recognition of his leadership in the cause of American independence. Appointed commander of the Continental Army in 1775, he molded a fighting force that won independence from Great Britain. . . In 1789 Washington was unanimously elected first President of the United States. Washington defined the Presidency and helped develop the relationships among the three branches of government. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." – "Light Horse Harry" Lee**

**(Bottom right) Borglum modeled his Washington figure after the life mask created by French artist Jean Antoine Houdon during a visit to Mount Vernon, 1785, as well as portraits by Rembrandt Peale and Gilbert Stuart.**





**Sign: "That the principles for which these men stood might be still more firmly established destiny raised up Theodore Roosevelt. To political freedom, he strove to add economic freedom. By building the Panama Canal he brought into closer relationship the east and west and realized the vision that inspired Columbus in his search for a new passage to the Orient." -- Calvin Coolidge, 1927**

**(bottom left) Energetic, positive, and extremely self-confident, Roosevelt possessed a firm understanding of power, politics, and the role America could play in the world. He changed the relationship between government and industry, established a strong policy of conservation, influenced the construction of the Panama Canal, which helped make the United States a world power, and engineered the peace treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War. (For this last action he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.) To the people he was the "trust buster" and the man who carried a "big stick."**

**(bottom right) Roosevelt's belief in conservation grew from his boyhood enthusiasm for outdoor life, and from his years of ranching in the Badlands of Dakota Territory. Under Roosevelt, more than 234 million acres were reserved for conservation, the United States Forest Service was created, national parks and monuments, bird refuges, and game preserves were established. The nearly extinct bison herd was saved, and the Reclamation Act authorized irrigation of the arid west. He created the Inland Waterways Commission and signed the Antiquities Act.**





**Sign: “Next to him will come Thomas Jefferson, whose wisdom insured that the government which Washington had formed should be entrusted to the administration of the people. He emphasized the element of self government which had been enshrined in American institutions in such a way to demonstrate that it was practical and would be permanent. In him, likewise, was embodied the spirit of expansion. Recognizing the destiny of his country, he added to its territory. By removing the possibility of any powerful opposition from another neighboring state, he gave new guarantees to the rule of the people.” – President Calvin Coolidge, August 10, 1927**

**(bottom left) Thomas Jefferson was a political philosopher, architect, musician, book collector, scientist, horticulturist, diplomat, inventor, and third President of the United States. Jefferson was chosen for the Mount Rushmore Memorial because he had authored the Declaration of Independence and later, as president, had the foresight to purchase the vast Louisiana Territory more than doubling the landmass of the young nation and opening the way for country’s western expansion. With his strong beliefs in the rights of man, a government derived from the people, freedom of religion, separation of church and state, and education available to all, Jefferson struck a chord for human liberty that still resonates today.**

**(bottom right) Jefferson was to be the first figure on the left as you face the memorial. As the initial carving proceeded it was discovered that there was insufficient rock for the figure to be completed in that location. The unfinished face was blasted away in 1934 and a new start made to the right of Washington.**







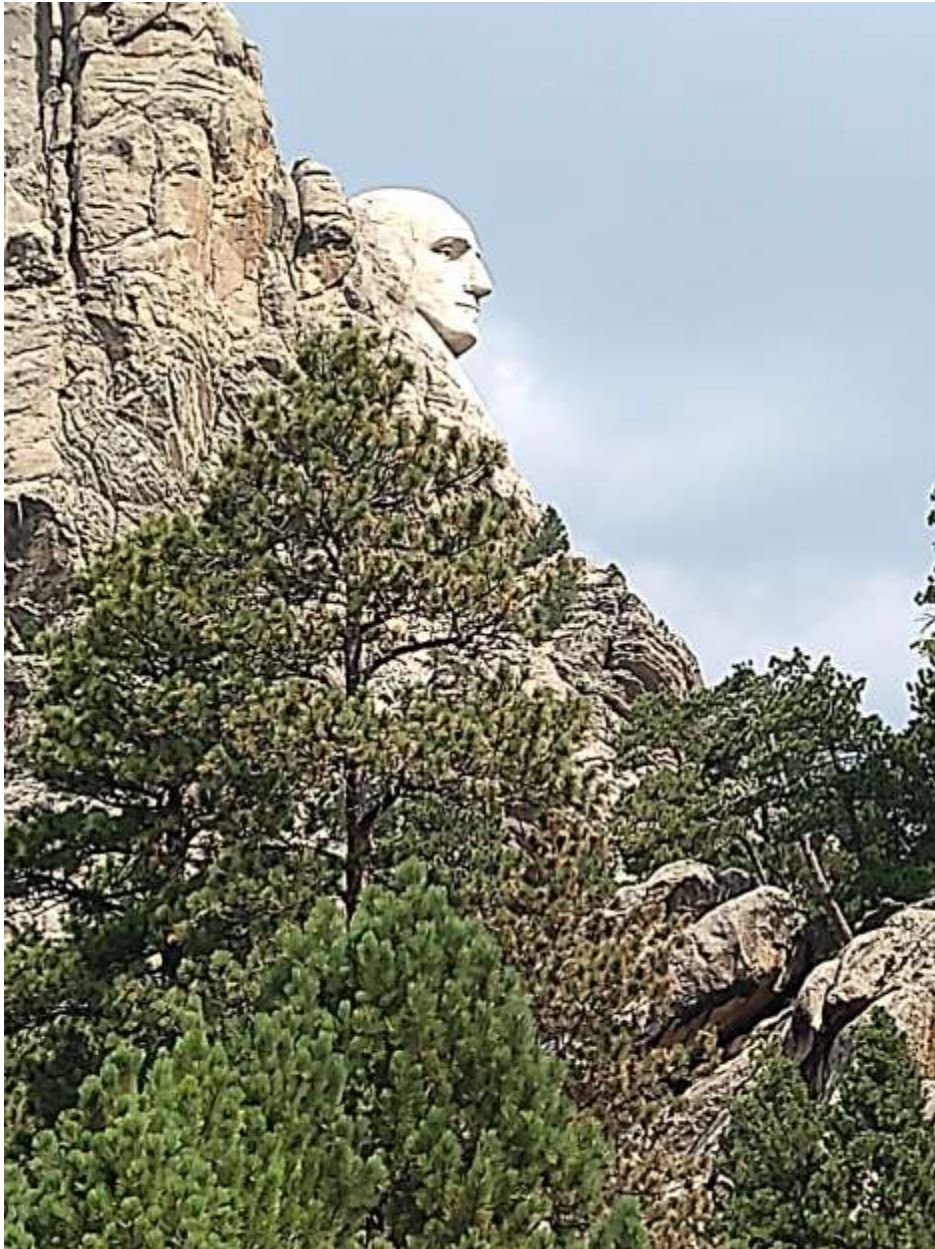








**This is the view of George Washington's side profile as we drove away from the Rushmore memorial towards the Crazy Horse memorial.**







**Driving towards the Crazy Horse Memorial, I spotted a Ukrainian flag flying (to the left) in support of the ongoing (2022-2025) war of aggression by Russia into Ukrainian territory.**





**When we arrived at the Crazy Horse Memorial, we were told that the buses that took visitors to the memorial area itself would not be functioning due to the lightning storm that was presently hovering over the Black Hills. Therefore, we had to enjoy the ongoing carving of the memorial from a distance (i.e. the Visitors Center).**





Sign: The Promise, June 3, 1948, Dedication of Crazy Horse Memorial.

“My fellow chiefs and I would like the white man to know the red man has great heroes, too.” -- Chief Henry Standing Bear (in his 1939 invitation to Korczak to carve Crazy Horse Memorial)

<https://www.blackhillsbadlands.com/places/parks-monuments/crazy-horse-memorial/>





**CRAZY HORSE**  
**1/300th Scale Model**  
**For the Mountain Carving**

**Korczak Ziolkowski, Sculptor**  
**Tennessee marble Carved 1946**

© KORCZAK, Sc.

*Crazy Horse Memorial is to be carved not so much as a lineal likeness, but more as a memorial to the spirit of Crazy Horse--to his people. With his left hand thrown out pointing in answer to the derisive question asked by a white man, "Where are your lands now?" he replied,*

*"My lands are where my dead lie buried."*

**--Korczak, Sc. (1908-1982)**





### Crazy Horse Memorial

Construction on the [Crazy Horse Memorial](#) began in 1940 elsewhere in the Black Hills. Ostensibly to commemorate the Native American leader and as a response to Mount Rushmore, if completed it would be larger than Mount Rushmore. The Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation has rejected offers of federal funds. Its construction has the support of some Lakota chiefs, but it is the subject of controversy, even among Native American tribes.

The Crazy Horse Memorial is a mountain [monument](#) under construction on privately held land in the [Black Hills](#), in [Custer County, South Dakota](#), United States. It will depict the [Oglala Lakota](#) warrior [Crazy Horse](#), riding a horse and pointing to his tribal land. The [memorial](#) was commissioned by [Henry Standing Bear](#), a Lakota elder, to be sculpted by [Korczak Ziolkowski](#). It is operated by the Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation, a [nonprofit organization](#).

The monument has been in progress since 1948 and is far from completion.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crazy\\_Horse\\_Memorial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crazy_Horse_Memorial)





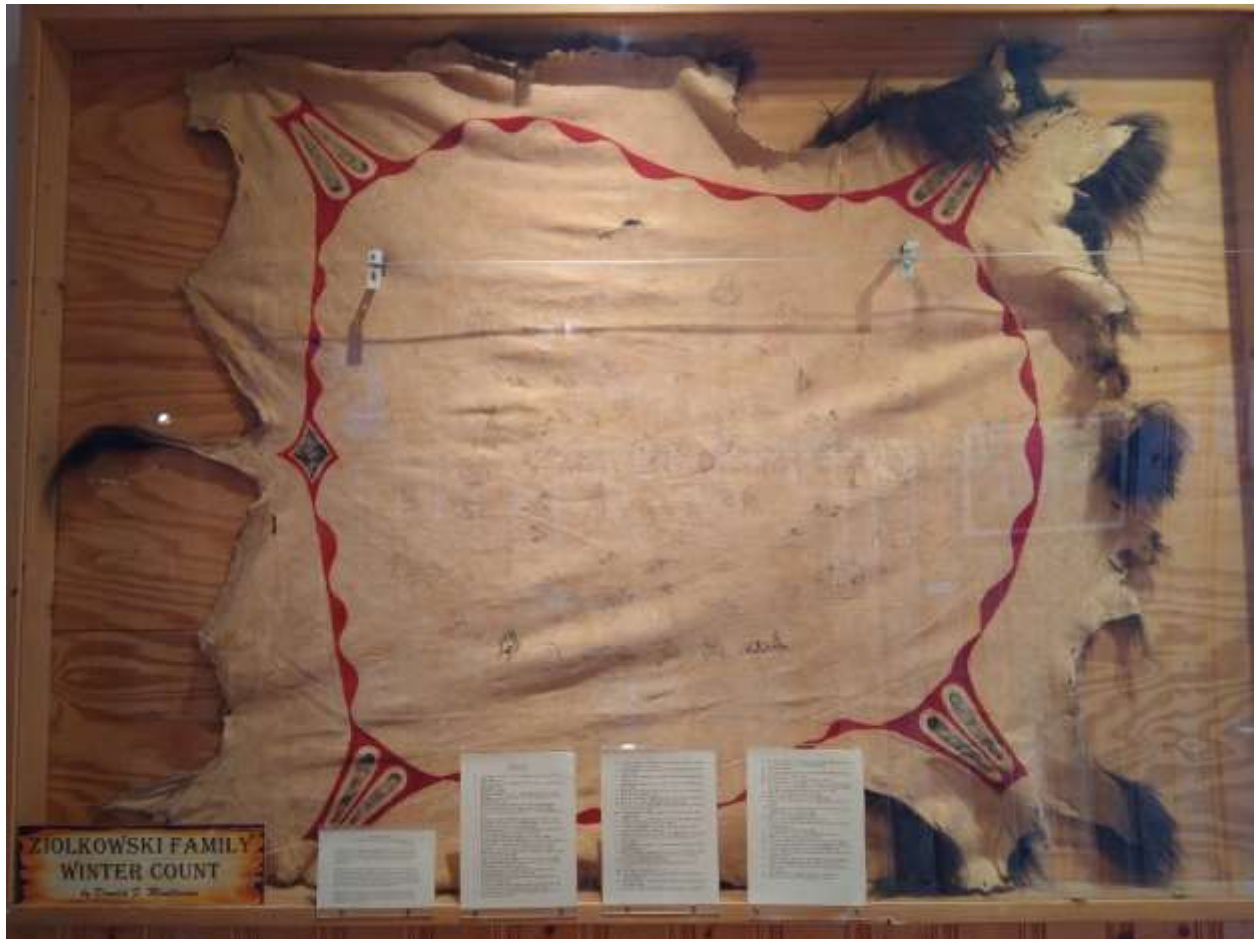




















They will teach us to quarrel about God, as Catholics and Protestants do. We do not want to do that. We may quarrel with men sometimes about things on earth, but we never quarrel about the Great Spirit. We do not want to learn that.

Chief Joseph 1881



**Powhatan Asks "Why should you destroy us, who have provided you with food?"**

*Powhatan (c. 1547-1618) was the head of a confederacy that spanned hundreds of miles and thirty-two tribes. (He is well known today because of his favorite daughter, Pocahontas, who rescued the English captain John Smith from execution in 1608.) In 1607 Powhatan's confederacy allowed the English to establish their first colony at Jamestown. In 1609, when the same Captain Smith, dissatisfied with trade negotiations, resorted to bluster and threats, Powhatan made the following reply.*



<https://shec.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/697>

**“Why should you take by force that which you can have by love? Why should you destroy us, who have provided you with food? What can you get by war? You see us unarmed, and willing to supply your wants, if you will come in a friendly manner, and not with swords and guns, as to invade an enemy. I, therefore, exhort you to peaceable councils; and, above all, I insist that the guns and swords, the cause of all our jealousy and uneasiness, be removed and sent away.”**













**"My lands are where my dead lie buried." – Crazy Horse, 1877 (Scale model)**







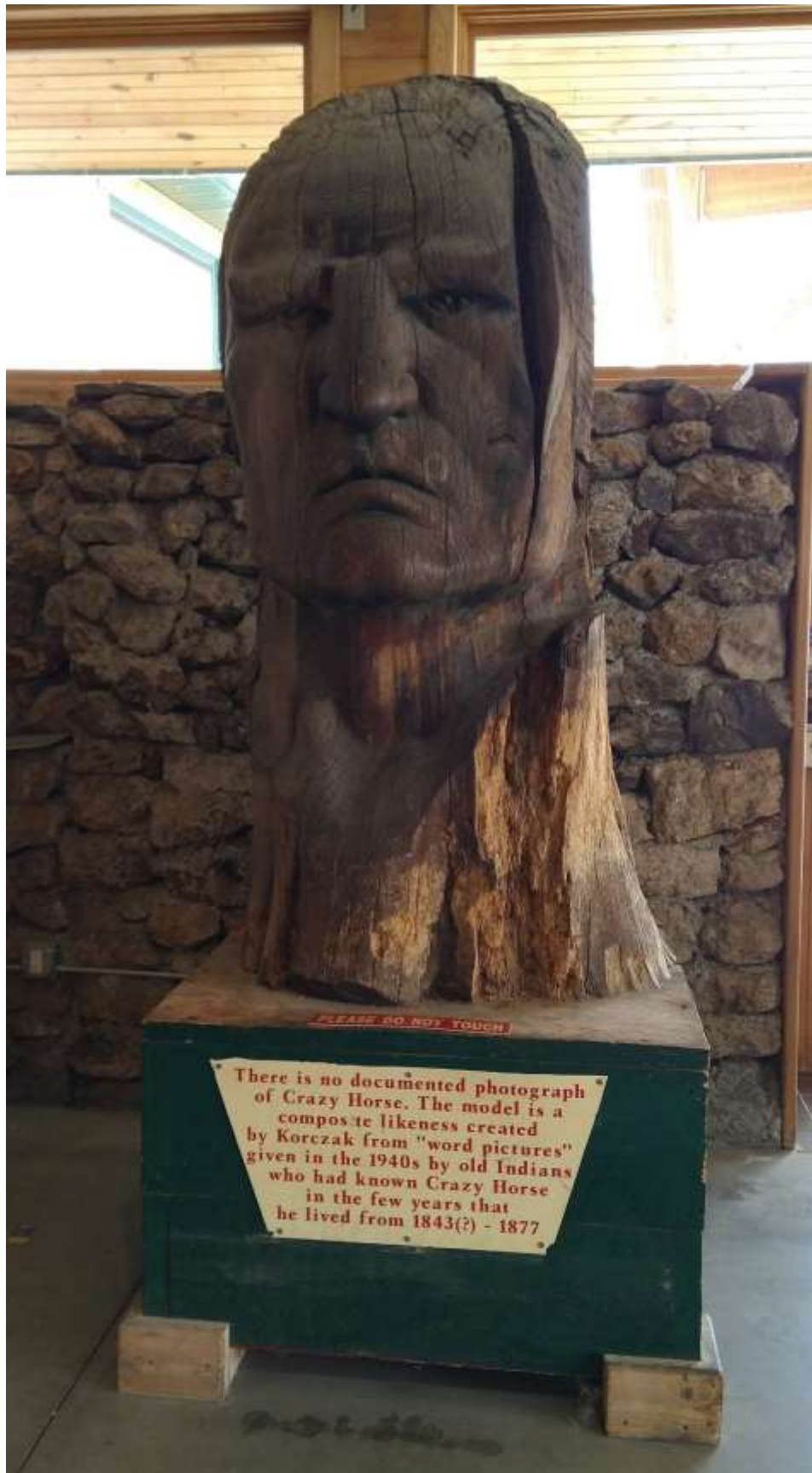
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5rkvg2booc&list=RDV5rkvg2booc&start\\_radio=1](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V5rkvg2booc&list=RDV5rkvg2booc&start_radio=1)

- [https://calvinstandingbear.org/#!/page\\_HOME](https://calvinstandingbear.org/#!/page_HOME) Calvin Standing Bear is an Oglala/Sicangu Lakota flutist and composer known for traditional and contemporary Lakota flute songs.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvMEELyL5iw> Native Flute Player Calvin Standing Bear performing "Fly Eagle fly"
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl5djngOEAI&list=RDEMjL4d-dmDUJKZ4OGbASrAMw> Mix (playlist) Calvin Standing Bear

















**Sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski's scale model of Crazy Horse on the viewing veranda is 1/34th the size of the mountain carving 3/4 of a mile away. The face of Crazy Horse on Thunderhead Mountain was completed in 1998 and the finish carving on the hand began in June 2011, but the entire sculpture is far from completion.**





When the course of history has been told  
Let these truths here carved be known:  
Conscience dictates civilizations live  
And duty ours to place before the world,  
A chronicle which will long endure.  
for like all things under us and beyond  
inevitably we must pass into oblivion.  
this land of refuge to the stranger  
was ours for countless eons before:  
civilizations majestic and mighty.  
our gifts were many which we shared  
and gratitude for them was known.  
but later, given my oppressed ones  
were murder, rape and sanguine war.  
looking east from whence invaders came,  
greedy usurpers of our heritage.  
for us the past is in our hearts,  
the future never to be fulfilled.  
to you i give this granite epic  
for your descendants to always know-  
"my lands are where my dead lie buried."

Korczak Ziolkowski, Sculptor

CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL, Black Hills, SD

(Poem to be carved on mountain in letters three feet high)

<https://smithdray.tripod.com/ch/crazyhorsememorial.htm>