

BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION 2003-2006

*Discovering
The Legacy of
Lewis and Clark*



REVIEW
COPY



DISCOVERING THE LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The story of Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery continues to five American inaugurations. Traveling nearly 5,000 miles in 28 months, the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the territory of the newly acquired but uncharted Louisiana Purchase, and beyond to the Pacific Ocean.

They walked, rode, and portaged for a total of 2 years, 4 months, and 9 days. This was one of the most remarkable and productive military expeditions and scientific explorations in American history. The magnitude of their journey is equivalent to today's exploration of space.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition initiated relationships between the United States and autonomous Indian Nations of the West. The assistance of the Teton, and Sacagawea, a young, dedicated Shoshone woman traveling with the Corps of Discovery, assured the survival of the members of the expedition and their reception by the Teton in the spirit of peace and friendship.

As the Corps of Discovery traveled westward, members of the expedition wrote about many of the landscapes and river corridors managed today by various Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribal governments, and private individuals. Over 200 years later, the public can enjoy many of the same landscapes described by Lewis and Clark in their journals.

INDIAN COUNTRY

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration offers the opportunity to learn the Native American perspective of the Lewis and Clark story and to learn more about those who lived in the region long before the expedition. For information about events reflecting the Teton's unique cultures and traditional ways of life, contact <http://www.blp.gov/learnmore/indian-affairs.html>.

STEP LIGHTLY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Planning and preparing for your adventure are the most critical factors to ensure that you have a safe and enjoyable trip. Learn about the area you plan to visit, particularly local conditions and customs, weather patterns, attractions, and services available. Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies are good sources of information. Like the Lewis and Clark Expedition, leave no trace of your visit.

- ▶ Use someone to loan your itinerary and schedule requests prior to visit.
- ▶ Travel with a partner for any outdoor activity.
- ▶ Take maps and a compass with you and know how to use them.
- ▶ Carry water with you. One gallon per day per person is recommended.
- ▶ Travel and camp only where permitted.
- ▶ Respect the rights of others and be courteous of other visitors.
- ▶ Respect and preserve your outdoors by not digging or removing

others interested in controlling the spread of invasive species into their communities and along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail may obtain information about this national program by accessing the website <http://www.invasivespecies.gov>.

YOUR INVOLVEMENT

The Nation's system of national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and grasslands, other public lands, dams and reservoirs, and river systems belongs to the American people. Everyone has a right to enjoy and a responsibility to conserve and protect these resources that enrich our lives. There are many ways to become involved in caring for our heritage on a national, State, or local level. Volunteer your time at a Federal, State, or local agency. Your assistance is a valuable contribution. Learn about the environmental, social, and resource issues in your area, what is being done about them, and how you can become involved. For additional information about opportunities to be involved, contact IBSTIGLV at <http://www.blp.gov>. Plan to attend one of the Signatory Events from Charlottesville, Virginia to Astoria, Oregon sponsored by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial during the Commemoration to 2002-2005. For additional information on the Signatory Events and the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, visit <http://www.lewisandclark200.org>.

LEWIS AND CLARK'S AMERICA

Lewis and Clark's spirit of discovery — their determination of what they thought and where they are, their desire to cooperate with the American Indians they encountered in peace and friendship, their persistence and resolve to determination to reach their final destination and return, their resourcefulness and courage — redefines the American character. The much-year Bicentennial Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition provides an unprecedented opportunity to revisit one of our history's and great history and to witness and preserve America's abundant natural resources and cultural diversity.

NOTES FOR DISCOVERY

These selected Lewis and Clark sites are listed alphabetically by State. Addresses are for obtaining information and may differ from the address of the site itself. For updates to addresses, telephone numbers, and websites see www.lewisandclark200.org.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U.S. Capitol

In 1802, President Jefferson selected Captain Lewis, his personal secretary, to command an expedition to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803, Congress authorized the expedition with consistent purposes of scientific, geographic, commercial, agricultural, and ethnographic discovery for the new Nation.

Location: Downtown Washington, D.C.

The National Mall
National Park Service
505 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20540-0100

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge

Following Lewis and Clark's meeting with the Indians at the "Council Bluffs" on August 3, 1804, the party probably camped at the river loop now called DeSoto Bend. Clark noted the abundance of wildlife, including the expedition's first observations of a bison and great numbers of wild geese.

Location: 25 miles east of Omaha, Nebraska, 120 miles north of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to U.S. Hwy 30

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge

1031 200th Lane
 Missouri Valley, IA 50390
 702-642-8121

<http://wildfowl.fws.gov/desoto>

Floyd Manzano National Historic Landmark

This marks the burial site of Sgt. Charles Floyd, the only member of the party to die during the expedition. He died August 20, 1804, from "Indian cholera." Modern medicine believes he died of a ruptured appendix.

Location: U.S. Hwy 77, Sioux City, Iowa

Sgt. Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center
 9000 Lewis Park Rd.
 Sioux City, IA 51100
 702-274-1188
www.sioux-city.org/england

Lewis and Clark State Park

Lewis and Clark State Park lies on the shores of Blue Lake, an embay formed by the meanderings of the Missouri River many years ago. The site contains a replica of the keelboat and jingoes used by the expedition.

Location: 4 miles west of Grand, Iowa

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
 20201 Park Loop
 Grand, IA 51440
 702-433-2829
www.iowa.deq.gov/monuments/legislation/landmarks.html

Katy Trail State Park

The trail runs parallel to the Missouri River. This is one of the best places for hiking and fishing "to the forescope of Lewis and Clark."
Location: 100 miles parallel to the Missouri River between St. Charles and Lawrence, Missouri

Katy Trail State Park

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
 Missouri River District
 228 1st Street
 Lawrence, MO 64503
 800-952-4796
www.katytrailstatepark.com

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark

After the expedition, William Clark, as the Indian Agent for Upper Louisiana, established the fort in 1808 as a trading post with the Osage Indians.

Location: 32 miles northeast of Independence, Missouri

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark

135 Osage Street
 Sikeston, MO 64880
 816-438-2727
www.historyfortosage.com

MONTANA

Brownhead Rock

On the expedition's westward journey, Sacajewea recognized the peak referred to by the Shoshone people as Brownhead Rock. This huge, high plateau rock resembles a bison's head above water, swimming west. Another prominent geological peak is Curly's Limestone, located north of Dillon.

Location: 35 miles north of Dillon, Montana

Montana Park, 9060th and Parks
 Brownhead River State Park
 1200 Parkway 5d
 Dillon, MT 59715
 800-524-5111
www.fsp.state.mt.us/parks



Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center at the Great Falls

Lewis and Clark found a series of five falls, rapids, and steep canyons near present-day Great Falls, Montana. The portage took the group one month to complete.

Location: 3 miles east of Great Falls, Montana

USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 1008
430 Great Springs Road
Great Falls, MT 59403
800.227.6733
www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewis-clark/index.html

Leukold Pass National Historic Landmark

The expedition crossed the Continental Divide at Leukold Pass on their journey westward. Today, the site is on the border of the States of Montana and Idaho.

Location: Between Idaho, Montana, and Salmon, Idaho

Recreational Knowledge National Pass
329 Forest Street
Idaho, MT 58725
360.993.3888
www.fs.fed.us/r1/leuk/

Office of Land Management
Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road
30-015, Hwy 93 South
Salmon, ID 83403
208.756.5400
www.blm.gov

Lewis and Clark Pass

On their return journey, Captain Lewis paired ways with Captain Clark as "backpack" bear to explore a shorter way back across the Continental Divide and to determine the northern boundary of the Louisiana Territory. With a party of 14 men and 17 horses, they followed the Blackfoot River and a route their Nez Perce guide called the "Columbiaid" trail over what is now called Lewis and Clark Pass.

Location: 10 miles northeast of Lewiston, Montana

Note: Lewis and Clark Pass can be reached in the summer months only via the Crow Road, 10 miles of gravel gravel road to a trailhead and then a 2-mile hike to the top.

Idaho National Forest
Lewiston Ranger District
2200 Mt. Hwy 200
Lewiston, MT 59039
308.362.4285
www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewis/

Lake Park-Lake Trail National Historic Landmark

On both the westward and eastward journey, the expedition followed an ancient Nez Perce trail through the steep, wooded, difficult terrain of the Bitterroot Mountains.

Location: Lake Park Visitor Center is 20 miles northwest of Shwede, Montana. Lake trail starts 100 miles between Lake, Montana, and Oregon, Idaho.

Note: The Lake-Montana area includes the world's most beautiful mountain lake, Lake Umbagog. Access to the west end, August-October.

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

This area contains numerous natural landscapes of the Upper Missouri River as seen by the expedition. This national monument includes an ecosystem that parallels the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River through southwestern Montana. This is one of the longest, best-preserved segments of the Missouri River. The area inspired Lewis to write about the dramatic experiences of the river "clefts" and "abbeys," ... "as common as if these scenes of extraordinary grandeur would never have an end." The area also includes Devils Postpile, where the Martin River cascades over the Missouri Plateau. This was an area of much debate among expedition members as to which river was actually the Missouri.

Location: The Wild and Scenic river segment is 110 miles from Fort Benton, Montana to James, Wyo. Recreation Area, Montana.

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Headquarters
Bureau of Land Management
Leavenworth Field Office
P.O. Box 1399
Leavenworth, MT 59057
406.238.1983
www.blm.gov

NEBRASKA

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park

On August 3, 1805, Lewis and Clark held the first council with Indian Tribes, meeting with the Oto and Missouri Indians. Lewis and Clark were awarded this site as a military outpost, which is 1819 became Fort Atkinson.

Location: 3 miles south of Omaha, Nebraska, on U.S. Hwy 78

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park
Nebraska Game and Parks Department
74 and Madison Streets
P.O. Box 218
Fort Calwell, NE 68122
402.465.3011
www.aggc.com/ne/ot

Missouri National Recreational River

This is one of the few free-flowing portions of the lower Missouri River. This area contains numerous outstanding fish-and-wildlife and natural landscapes encountered by the expedition.

Location: 20 miles southeast of Sioux City, Iowa

Missouri National Recreational River
National Park Service
P.O. Box 303
O'Neill, NE 68101
402.336.3070
www.aggc.com/ne/ot

NORTH DAKOTA

Park Boothill Reservation

This area is the home of Sisseton and the Minneka, Hidatsa, and Sisseton Tribes. The reservation opened the winter of 1865. It is 100 miles from Bismarck, North Dakota, and ending with Roseau, Dakota.

Three Tribes Museum

This interpretive center focuses on the relationships between the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) and the expedition.

Location: 4 miles west of New Town, North Dakota

Three Tribes Museum, Inc.
P.O. Box 117
New Town, ND 58950
701-627-4477
www.3tribesmuseum.com

OREGON

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

The expedition documented geology, geography, plants, and animals along the Columbia River Gorge's spectacular river canyon, which is the only sea level route through the Cascade Mountain Range. The National Scenic Area is 80 miles long and up to 4,000 feet deep with the north canyon walls in Washington and the south canyon walls in Oregon.

Location: The Scenic Area is west of Portland, Oregon, along both sides of the Columbia River. Area locations east to Pigeon Gorge, Oregon: Visitor Centers are located at Skamania Lodge, Multnomah Falls, Gorge Discovery Center, C. S. Duffell, and Rosemeyer Dam.

COROS Business Services
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
802 Wines Ave., Suite 200
Forest River, OR 97123
503-396-2222
www.4thand.com/visitorexp

Fort Clatsop National Monument

At this site of the 1811-18 winter encampment, expedition members constructed a 200 x 300 foot fort around as protection until their return journey east, which began on March 25, 1806.

Location: 5 miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon

Fort Clatsop National Monument
National Park Service
8291-F, Canyon Road
Astoria, OR 97103
503-325-2421
www.nps.gov

Rock Fort

The expedition established a deliberate position at this site on both the southeast and return journeys, such as the height of finding and trading waterfalls, numerous Indian tribes. As a result, the expedition encountered a larger congregation of Indians, more than anywhere else along the trail.

Location: Just west of The Dalles, Oregon, between I-84 and the Columbia River

The Dalles Chamber of Commerce
401 West 2nd Street
The Dalles, OR 97130
503-255-1300 or 503-296-2221
www.thedalleschamber.com

Spirit Mound

Lewis and Clark visited this site, which regional Indians believed to be the abode of little devils in human form. These spirits were thought to be on the watch to kill those approaching their residence.

Location: 7 miles north of Vancouver, South Dakota

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks
Pawnee Office Building
503 East Capitol
Pawnee, SD 57451
605-773-3301
www.state.sd.us/gfp/

Tennessee

The Narrows

The expedition traversed this narrow neck of land as being 2,000 yards across while the distance around the bend amounted 20 miles. This is the largest naturally occurring total bend in any river system in the United States. Also located nearby is the Buffalo Interpretive Center and the Circle of Tapes Information Center.

Location: 30 miles northwest of Clarksville, South Dakota

Lower Meritt State Park
Tourism Office
P.O. Box 132
Lower Meritt, SD 57248
605-875-6300
www.lowermeritt.com

TENNESSEE

Lewis Death and Burial Site

Graveler Island was a small bar along the Nashville River in Tennessee. It was here that Lewis died of gunshot wounds on October 11, 1806. Today, debate continues on whether he died by his own hand or was assassinated.

Location: 30 miles northwest of Nashville, Tennessee

Nashville River Parkway
2205 Nashville River Parkway
Tyrone, TN 38688
615-361-3107
www.rps.gov/tn/

VIRGINIA

Monticello

The idea of exploring western North America began in the mind of President Thomas Jefferson. To prepare for this unparalleled endeavor, Lewis and Clark, Jefferson's intrepid Henry of the President's home, Monticello. Lewis also learned about history from the President.

Location: 2 miles southeast of Charlottesville, Virginia, and approximately 12 miles from Washington, D.C.

Monticello
P.O. Box 2-15
551 Thomas Jefferson Parkway
Charlottesville, VA 22902
544-944-9671
www.monticello.org

WASHINGTON

Cape Disappointment



Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
National Resources Conservation Service

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Education

Department of Energy

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
United States Coast Guard

Department of the Treasury
United States Mint

Environmental Protection Agency

Institute of Museum and Library Services

National Archives and Records Administration

National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Humanities

Smithsonian Institution

National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.gov

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- ▶ Minimize energy use, repairs and disposal of waste properly.
- ▶ Respect wildlife and all natural resources.
- ▶ When visiting the water, provide a float plan to family or friend. Make sure you have and can use all required safety equipment. Contact the Coast Guard Auxiliary to take a boat safety course and/or to receive a float boat safety check. Boat safety information can be found at <http://www.uscgboating.org>.
- ▶ Information about recreation on Federal lands can be found at <http://www recreation.gov>.
- ▶ Information about the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/lecl>.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are animals that have been introduced into an area where they did not naturally exist. Without natural enemies, it often may seem to keep their numbers balanced, these "invasives" may spread uncontrollably at the expense of native plant communities along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. With the well-documented increase in visitation along the Bicentennial Commemoration, there is a potential that these "invasives" could cause long-term damage to the landscape and, in turn, as well as widespread damage to native ecosystems. Efforts are underway nationally to address such problems, including programs to monitor and prevent the spread of weeds and aquatic nuisance species like zebra mussels. Trainers and

EDMONT

Fort Peck National Historical Park

The park contains 26 historic sites from the Western Movements of Oregon, through central Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Included in this park is the Shoshone Prairie, the area where the expedition resided out of the Bitterroot Mountains and made contact with the Nez Perce Indians.

Location: 30 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho
Fort Peck National Historical Park
 National Park Service
 2000 S. 3. Hwy 90
 Spalding, ID 83840
 208-440-3900
www.nps.gov/lepe

ILLINOIS

Fort Monroe State Park

On November 13, 1803, the party arrived at Fort Monroe. While at the fort, Lewis acquired military supplies to outfit his men. Several volunteers from the troops stationed at the fort, including the interpreter George Deshaufort, joined the expedition.

Location: 3 miles northwest of Palau, Kentucky, off I-24, exit 22
Fort Monroe State Park
 Illinois Department of Natural Resources
 1108 E. 5th Street
 Springfield, IL 62760
 618-224-4702
www.dnr.state.il.us

Wood River/Camp Dallas

The first winter encampment of the expedition (1,803-04) was located on the east side of the Mississippi River across from the mouth of the Missouri River.

Location: 25 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, on Illinois Route 2
Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center
 Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
 1 Lewis and Clark Trail
 Hartford, IL 62540
 618-251-3903
www.nps.gov/leclnps

INDIANA

Falls of the Ohio

Clark joined Lewis at the Falls of the Ohio on October 11, 1803. During the next 12 days, the two Army officers and most of the members of the expedition and prepared for the next leg of their journey. The party left the Falls of the Ohio on October 26, 1803.

Location: On the banks of the Ohio River, Louisville, Kentucky, and Cadizville, Indiana
Falls of the Ohio State Park
 P.O. Box 1287
 Jeffersonville, IN 47130
 812-282-0570
www.fallsfallsindiana.org



Statue of George Washington, the first President of the United States, in Harpersburg, North Dakota

Note: There are a variety of pronunciation of the name of the party before we even accompanied the expedition, and all are dependent on the location. The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara name "Shikshona"; the Shoshone word "Sagoyewah" and "Sagoyewah." There are also numerous spelling variations used by Lewis and Clark in their journals.

Western Historic Trails Center

This site, near the location of White, California, has linking trails to the Missouri River. The center provides information on the westward expansion of the Nation and preserves some of the West's most significant National Historic Trails including the Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, Oregon, and California Trails.

Location: Caswell Bluffs, Iowa 50518-0128, west US

Western Historic Trails Center

3434 Grand Dunesway Ave.
Caswell Bluffs, IA 50518
562-266-8868

www.westerntrails.org (click on "Home Site")

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth

Lewis and Clark passed this site on July 1, 1804, and described the prominent bluff which later became the site for Fort Leavenworth, established in 1827. The fort is the Army's only active duty installation along the river and has one of the few existing remnants of authentic historical features. The first plant specimen collected on the expedition remains in 1806 was from this area. The Frontier Army Museum presents the military history of the Corps of Discovery.

Location: 1/2 mile northwest of Kansas City, Missouri

Frontier Army Museum
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027
816-884-2187

<http://www.usaiaa.com>

MISSOURI

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

The museum displays commemorative President Jefferson's vision of the continental destiny of the United States. (The Memorial includes the Gateway Arch.)

Location: Downtown St. Louis, Missouri

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
National Park Service
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, MO 63102
314-455-2300
www.nps.gov/jeff

Historic St. Charles

The expedition camped here for 8 days while Lewis completed Fort preparations in St. Louis in 1804.

Location: Downtown St. Charles, Missouri, 30 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri

Greater St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau
230 S. Main Street
St. Charles, MO 63301
800-388-2627
www.visitstcharles.com

Camp Fortunate

Captain Lewis found a camp of Missouri Indians and was accepted by the tribe when Sacagawea accompanied the Missouri chief, Cahoonkook, as her brother. The expedition stayed for several days with the Missourians and traded services for the rice that is now trademarked by Clark Canyon Brewery.

Location: Camp Fortunate Overlook is 20 miles south of Leavenworth

Bureau of Reclamation
603 Park Street
Dillon, MT 59725
406-683-8888
www.gpo.gov

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge

The expedition traveled upriver through this area where they visited Lewis, elk, and grizzly bears on May 18-20, 1805 and for a shorter time on their return trip in 1806. Thirty miles of low-growing Missouri River on the western portion of the refuge appears as it did 200 years ago. Grasslands and willows dominate the floodplain, studied by birds and specially stationed rangers.

Location: 7 miles southeast from Fort Peck, Montana, in 10 miles northwest of Leavenworth, Missouri

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 513
Arapahoe Post
Leavenworth, MT 59642
406-338-6300
www.fws.gov/cmrf

Cave of the Mountains

The expedition passed through the spectacular Missouri River Gorge, traversing on low the towering walls formed in stone upon Gorge like gorges. They viewed high rock chert along the narrow shelves and perpendicular cliffs, common to hills in some today.

Location: 17 miles south of Leavenworth, Missouri

Leavenworth National Forest
2880 Skyway Drive
Leavenworth, MT 59642
406-443-1261
www.fs.fed.us/r1/leaven

Gilboa Pass

In July 1806, Clark, with 20 men, Sacagawea and her baby, and 30 horses, broke up the Hartwood River to the place they had met the Salish Indians the year before. Instead of backtracking through the Lemhi Valley, they crossed the continental divide at Gilboa Pass following an Indian trail into the Big Hole Valley back to the cache at Camp Fortune.

Location: 100 miles south of Missoula, Montana

Notes: The road over Gilboa Pass is steep and narrow, not suitable for trailers or long vehicles, and is open only during the summer months. Prepare locally for conditions.

Dinosaur National Trust
Salt River Station
238 Hwy 81 South
Salt, UT 84071
801-821-5300
www.fs.fed.us/r1/dinosaur

Bureau of Knowledge National Trust
400 Beaver Street
Dillon, MT 59722
406-683-3880
www.fs.fed.us/r1/bk

Lost Trail Pass

Guided by a Shoshone named Old Inty, the expedition struggled to find a way over the Continental Divide between the Salmon and Selkirk Rivers.

Location: Between Salmon, Idaho, and Fairbank, Montana

Montana National Forest
Salt Water Station
2000 Hwy 93 South
Salt, MT 59671
800-421-2201
www.nps.gov/olm

Pompeys Pillar National Monument

On Clark's return journey down the Yellowstone River, the group came upon a large sandstone outcrop. Clark named it "Pompeys Tower," after Scamogawa's little boy, whom Clark called "Pomp." Clark carved his name and date into the rock outcrops, which can still be viewed by the public today.

Location: 30 miles east of Bozeman, Montana

Pompeys Pillar National Monument
National Land Management
P.O. Box 38008
Bozeman, MT 59702
800-890-3913
www.nps.gov

Three Forks

The expedition camped at the headwaters of the Missouri River where Captains Lewis and Clark named the three river forks the Jefferson (later the Potomac), the Madison (Secretary of State), and the Gallatin (Secretary of the Treasury).

Location: 30 miles northwest of Bozeman, Montana

Montana Park, Wildlife and Parks
Montana Department of State Parks
400 S. 19th Street
Bozeman, MT 59718
800-890-6362
www.dps.state.mt.us/parks

Trappers' Rest State Park

This National Historic Landmark site along Lewis Creek was a camp for the expedition on both legs of their journey. Salish, Nez Perce, and Lucille Shoshone used this area as a hunting and trading site at the junction of the Lolo Trail and other Indian "roads" to the north and south.

Location: 13 miles south of Missoula, Montana

Note: This site is not petting zoo! - access is restricted. Inquire in advance.

Trappers' Rest Preservation and Fishery Association
Trappers' Rest State Park
P.O. Box 961
Lolo, MT 59847
800-773-0253
www.trappersrest.org

Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers

Lewis and Clark located the confluence in April 1805, and soon founded a trading post to reach them. On the return trip, the Lewis party explored the Missouri River and the Clark party explored the Yellowstone River. Both expeditions discovered the area.

Location: 20 miles west-central of Yellowstone, North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historical Site
National Park Service
1000 Hwy 180 E
Bismarck, ND 58501
800-477-5803
www.nps.gov/foe

Fort Mandan

The expedition arrived at the Mandan (Hidatsa) Indian Villages on the Upper Missouri River on October 25, 1804. Here they constructed their winter quarters and met Sakakawea, the Indian woman who would be important to the success of the expedition.

Location: 2 miles north of Bismarck, North Dakota

Fort Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation and
Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center
P.O. Box 800
Bismarck, ND 58577
800-432-6222 or 701-862-9025
www.fortmandan.org

Katle River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Katle River Indian Villages preserves historic and archaeological remnants of the cultural and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains Indians. The expedition visited and traded with these Indians during the winter of 1804-05.

Location: 2 miles north of Scobee, North Dakota on Greasy Road II

National Park Service
P.O. Box 9
Scobee, ND 58574
800-745-3300
www.nps.gov/foe/

On a Star Indian Village

On a Star Indian Village was deserted because of a smallpox epidemic by the time Lewis and Clark arrived to the area. It is one of the few places visitors can get a feel for what an earth lodge village might have looked like.

Location: 2 miles south of Mission, North Dakota, on ND Hwy 1800

Star Tentacle
On a Star Indian Village
401 West Main Street
Mission, ND 58554
800-483-4258
www.onastarindianvillage.com



Navaho

Navaho Cultural Institute

The expedition invited food and horses with members of the Confederated Tribes. This cooperative center includes the cultural history and the stories of the Cayuse, Wasilla, and Nicola-Walla Tribes. The Center is owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Wasilla Indian Reservation.

Location: 1 mile east of Prineville, Oregon

Navaho Cultural Institute

12300 Hwy 330

Prineville, OR 97670

503-485-9190

www.navahocultural.com

PENNSYLVANIA

American Philosophical Society

Captain Lewis studied with America's leading scientists at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He also began the construction of the complex logistical preparations for the trip by gathering scientific instruments and medical supplies.

Location: University Park, Pennsylvania

American Philosophical Society

Executive Office

325 South 36th Street

Philadelphia, PA 19106

215-480-1800

www.amphil.org

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bad River Confluence

The expedition confronted the Teton Sioux Indians at the confluence of the Bad River and the Missouri River. This altercation ended peacefully with no shots fired by either side.

Location: Junction of the Missouri and Bad Rivers at Fort Totten, South Dakota

Pierre Area Chamber of Commerce

300 West Dakota Ave.

P.O. Box 569

Pierre, SD 57500

605-962-2626

www.thepierre.com

Cahoon Bluff

Lewis and Clark met with Yankton Sioux Indians for 3 days. The word "cahoon" means grass. At Rivière, Lewis and Clark presented their peace overture to the Indian leaders.

Location: Forts in west of Yankton, South Dakota

Lewis and Clark Visitor Center

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

P.O. Box 710

Yankton, SD 57508

605-667-2548 or 800-285-2225

www.usace.army.mil

and received a primary inspection of their journals. Lewis and Clark took part in a training party to explore the Cape to points of finding rocky traps, but none were ever found.

Location: 23 miles northwest of Astoria, Oregon

Fort Clatsop State Park

P.O. Box 400

Seas, WA 98624

360-437-3379

www.or.gov/fortclatsoppark

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is the location of two Lewis and Clark encampments as well as an entire Chinook village which was visited by the expedition. Clark described the small settlement as "a place" harvested by the Chinook women. He also reported that the entire town grew and thrives upon the expedition's waste "the refuse of the night."

Location: 1.8 miles north of Vancouver, Washington

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

P.O. Box 607

305 North 3rd Street

Ridgefield, WA 98642

360-887-4335

<http://pwrh1.fws.gov/ridgefield/>

Statton Camp

This deserted summer fishing village of the Chinook Indians along the southern shore of the Columbia River was the last place where the expedition camped by canoe. During the 8-day encampment, a war was broken by all expedition members to encourage their performance for a winter camp location.

Location: Near Fort Columbia on U.S. Hwy 101, Clatsop, Washington

Note: This site is preserved as private ownership. There are ongoing efforts by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the Washington State Historical Society to purchase with private foundations for future planning and development. The Pacific County Parks of Lewis and Clark is a local support group and should be contacted with regard to access to this site.

Pacific County Parks of Lewis and Clark

P.O. Box 3000

Long Beach, WA 98601

(no phone listing)

<http://lewisandclarkhistory.org>

MOUNT VIRGINIA

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Captain Lewis began preparations for the expedition at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (then part of Virginia), site of the U.S. Arsenal. His abandoned arms, ammunition, and an iron furnace here for the expedition.

Location: U.S. Hwy 740 approximately 30 miles west of Washington, D.C.

National Park Service

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

P.O. Box 61

Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

304-525-0298

www.nps.gov/hafv/

