BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION 2003-2006

Department of Agriculture Forest Service Natural 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 National Park Service U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Geological Survey

**Department of Transportation** Federal Highway Administration United States Coast Guard

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**Environmental Protection Agency** 

Institute of Museum and Library Services

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National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Humanities

**Smithsonian Institution** 

National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.gov

#### DISCOVERING THE LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The story of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery continues to fire American imaginations. Traveling nearly 8,000 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 paddled 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 Tribes, 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 Tribes 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 iournals.

#### 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, museums and destinations reflecting the Tribes' unique cultures and traditional ways of life, contact http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html.

#### STEP LIGHTLY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Planning and preparing for your adventure are the most critical factors that ensure 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. Good sources of information are Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies, museums, and visitor centers.

- ➤ Travel with a partner for any outdoor activity. Let someone know your itinerary and when to expect your return.
- ➤ Take maps and a compass with you and know how to use them. > Carry water with you. One gallon per day per person is
- ➤ Travel and camp only where permitted. Minimize campfire impacts and dispose of waste properly. Leave no trace of your

recommended.

- ➤ Respect the rights of others. Be considerate of other visitors, wildlife, and all natural resources.
- > Respect and preserve past cultures by not digging or removing cultural and historical resource materials. Leave all artifacts where you find them.
- ➤ When traveling on water, provide a float plan to family or friends. 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 free boat safety check. Boating safety information may be found at http://www.uscgboating.org.
- ➤ Information about recreation on Federal lands may be found at http://www.recreation.gov.
- on about the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail can be found at http://www.nps.gov/lecl.



Note: There are a variety of pronunciations of the name of the young Indian woman who accompanied the expedition, and all are dependent on the location. The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara used "Sakakawea" and "Sacagawea"; the Shoshone used "Sacajawea." There are also numerous spelling variations used by Lewis and Clark in their journals.

Statue of Sakakawea on the Capitol Grounds in Bismarck, North Dakota

#### CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Cultural resource and historical sites are places where people worked, lived, traveled, worshiped, and played in eras past, including the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Sometimes these sites may be unknowingly damaged and misused, resulting in the loss of important links to our past. It is illegal to remove any items from Federal lands including artifacts and/or fossils. Report damage, looting, or vandalism of a site to any Federal, State, or Tribal law enforcement officer. Just as the members of the "Corps of Discovery," be respectful of America's natural and cultural resource heritage. They are important to many people. Please help preserve the past for the future generations to discover and enjoy.

#### INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are plants and animals that have been introduced into an area where they did not naturally evolve. Without natural enemies in this new area to keep their numbers balanced, "invasives" may spread uncontrolled along the land and water segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. It is easy to inadvertently spread invasive species through activities, such as hiking, horseback riding, biking, boating, canoeing, and driving. You can help prevent the spread of invasive species. Learn to recognize invasive plants and aquatic nuisance species such as zebra mussels. Check your vehicle, clothing, shoes, and even your pet for weed seeds. Clean and dry anything that comes in contact with water. Efforts are underway nationally to address invasive species. For information on these national programs visit 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. 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, visit FIRSTGOV at http://www.firstgov.gov. Plan to attend one of the Signature Events from Charlottesville, Virginia to Astoria, Oregon sponsored by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial during the Commemoration in 2003-2006. For additional information on the Signature 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 embodies the American character - their documentation of what they thought and whom they met, their desire to cooperate with the American Indians they encountered in peace and friendship, their persistence and resolute determination to reach their final destination and return, their resourcefulness and courage. The multi-year Bicentennial Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition provides an unprecedented opportunity to remind us of our humanity and proud history, and to restore and preserve America's abundant natural resources and cultural diversity.

# SELECTED SITES FOR DISCOVERY

The Lewis and Clark Interagency Partnership is pleased to provide this map to specially selected Lewis and Clark sites. These 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 web sites, visit www.lewisandclark200.gov.

# 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 the combined purposes of scientific, geographic, commercial, agricultural, and ethnographic Location: Downtown Washington, D.C.

The National Mall, National Park Service 900 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20024-9880 Phone: 202-485-9880 www.nps.gov/nama

# IDAHO

# Lolo 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: The Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark winds 120 miles between Lolo, Montana, and Weippe, Idaho. Lolo Pass Visitor Center is 35 miles west of Lolo, Montana. Note: The Lolo Motorway, which parallels the actual route, is usually snow free July through mid-October. A permit to visit the most remote section of the Lolo Trail will be required during the Bicentennial. Inquire locally.

Clearwater National Forest 12730 U.S. Hwy 12, Orofino, ID 83544 Phone: 208-476-4541 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Clearwater NF, then Lewis & Clark)

Nez Perce National Historical Park

The park contains 38 historic sites from the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon, through central Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Included in this park is the Weippe Prairie, the area where the expedition stumbled out of the Bitterroot Mountains and made contact with the Nez Perce

Location: To learn more about the Nez Perce People and their homeland, visit the Nez Perce National Historical Park visitor center, 11 miles east of

Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service 39063 U.S. Hwy 95, Spalding, ID 83540 Phone: 208-843-2261 www.nps.gov/nepe

# Fort Leavenworth

Lewis and Clark passed this site on July 2, 1804, and observed 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 route and has one of the few existing remnants of hardwood bottomland forests. The last plant specimen collected on the expedition's return in 1806 was from this area. The Frontier Army Museum presents the military history of the Corps of Discovery. Location: 10 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas

KANSAS

Director, Frontier Army Museum Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

Phone: 913-684-3767 www.leavenworth.army.mil (Click History and Tour)

#### Wood River/Camp River DuBois

on the east side of the Mississippi River across from the mouth of the Missouri River. Location: 20 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, on Illinois Route 3 Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1 Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048

ILLINOIS

Fort Massac State Park

On November 11, 1803, the party arrived at Fort Massac. While at

the fort, Lewis acquired military supplies to outfit his men. Several

volunteers from the troops stationed at the fort, including the

The first winter encampment of the expedition (1803-04) was located

Location: 3 miles northwest of Paducah, Kentucky, off I-24, exit 37

Fort Massac State Park, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

interpreter George Drouillard, joined the expedition.

www.dnr.state.il.us/lands/landmgt/parks/r5/frmindex.htm

1308 E. 5th Street, Metropolis, IL 62960

Phone: 618-524-4712

Phone: 618-251-5811

www.campriverdubois.com

# MISSOURI

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: 12 miles northeast of Independence, Missouri Fort Osage National Historic Landmark 105 Osage Street, Sibley, MO 64088 Phone: 816-650-5737 www.historicfortosage.com



Lewis and Clark Meeting the Indians at Ross Hole; Charles M. Russell oil on canvas, 1912. Courtesy: Montana Historical Society; photo by Don Beatty

# INDIANA AND KENTUCKY

# Falls of the Ohio

Clark joined Lewis at the Falls of the Ohio on October 14, 1803. During the next 12 days, the two Army officers enlisted the nucleus 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

Falls of the Ohio State Park P.O. Box 1327, Jeffersonville, IN 4713 Phone: 812-280-9970 www.fallsoftheohio.org

# IOWA

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge

Following Lewis and Clark's meeting with the Indians at the "council bluff" 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 observation of a badger and great numbers of wild geese. Location: 25 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska; I-29 north of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to U.S. Hwy 30

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge 1434 316th Lane, Missouri Valley, IA 51555 http://midwest.fws.gov/desoto

# Floyd Monument 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 "biliose chorlick." Today, doctors believe he died of a ruptured appendix. Location: U.S. Hwy 75, Sioux City, Iowa

Sgt. Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center 000 Larsen Park Road, Sioux City, IA 51103 Phone: 712-279-0198 www.lewisandclarksiouxcity.com

# Lewis and Clark State Park

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

Location: 5 miles west of Onawa, Iowa Iowa Department of Natural Resources 21914 Park Loop, Onawa, IA 51040 Phone: 712-423-2829 www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/ppd/lewisclk.htm

# Western Historic Trails Center

This site, near the location of White Catfish Camp, has hiking trails to the Missouri River. The center provides information on the westward expansion of the Nation and showcases some of the West's most significant National Historic Trails including the Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, Oregon, and California Trails. Location: Council Bluffs, Iowa, off I-80/I-29, exit 1B Western Historic Trails Center

3434 Richard Downing Avenue, Council Bluffs, IA 51501 Phone: 712-366-4900 www.iowahistory.org (Click Historic Sites, then Western Historic Trails)

# Historic St. Charles

The expedition camped here for 4 days while Lewis completed final preparations in St. Louis in 1804. Location: Downtown St. Charles, Missouri, 10 miles west of St. Louis

Greater St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau 230 S. Main Street, St. Charles, MO 63301 Phone: 800-366-242 www.historicstcharles.com

# **Jefferson National Expansion Memorial**

The museum displays commemorate 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 Phone: 314-655-1700 www.nps.gov/jeff

# Katy Trail State Park

The trail runs parallel to the Missouri River. This is one of the best places for hiking and biking "in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark." Location: 165 miles parallel to the Missouri River between St. Charles and

Katy Trail State Park, Missouri Department of Natural Resources Missouri River District, 320 1st Street, Boonville, MO 65233 Phone: 660-882-8196 www.mostateparks.com

### MONTANA Beaverhead Rock

On the expedition's westward journey, Sacagawea recognized the point referred to by the Shoshone people as Beaverhead Rock. This huge, high plains rock resembles a beaver's head above water. Another prominent geologic point is Clark's Lookout, also located north of Dillon. Location: 15 miles north of Dillon, Montana Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Beaverhead Rock State Park

4200 Bannack Road, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-834-3413 www.lewisandclark.state.mt.us (Click On The Trail)

# Camp Fortunate

Captain Lewis met the Lemhi Shoshone in present day Idaho. They ompanied him back to meet Clark. Here Sacajawea recognized her brother Chief Cameahwait. The expedition stayed for several days with the Shoshones trading for horses at the site that is now inundated by Clark Canyon Reservoir.

Location: Camp Fortunate Overlook is 20 miles south of Dillon, Montana Bureau of Reclamation 1100 Hwy 41, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-683-6472

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge

# www.lewisandclark.state.mt.us (Click On The Trail)

The expedition traveled upriver through this area where they viewed bison, elk, and grizzly bears on May 18-25, 1805 and for a shorter time on their return trip in 1806. Thirty miles of free-flowing Missouri River on the western portion of the refuge appears as it did 200 years ago. Cottonwoods and willows dominate the floodplain, shadowed by bluffs and sparsely timbered ridges. Location: Extends southwest from Fort Peck, Montana, to 75 miles northeast of Lewistown, Montana

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service P.O. Box 110, Airport Road, Lewistown, MT 59457 Phone: 406-538-8706 www.r6.fws.gov/cmr

## Gates of the Mountains

The expedition passed through the spectacular Missouri River Canyon, remarking on how the towering walls seemed to close upon them like gates. They viewed bighorn sheep along the narrow shelves and perpendicular cliffs, common wildlife seen today. Location: 17 miles north of Helena, Montana

Helena National Forest 2880 Skyway Drive, Helena, MT 59601 Phone: 406-449-5201 www.fs.fed.us/r1/helena

#### Gibbons Pass In July 1806, Clark, with 20 men, Sacajawea and her baby, and 50

horses, headed up the Bitterroot 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 Gibbons Pass following an Indian road into the Big Hole Valley, back to the cache at Camp Fortunate. Location: 11 miles south of Sula, Montana

Note: The road over Gibbons Pass is steep and narrow, not suitable for er long vehicles, and is open only during the summer months. Inquire locally for conditions

Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger Station 7338 Hwy 93 South, Sula, MT 59871 Phone: 406-821-3201 www.fs.fed.us/r1/bitterroot

Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District P.O. Box 238, Wisdom, MT 59761 Phone: 406-689-324 www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d

and Idaho.

#### Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark The expedition crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass on their journey westward. Today, the site is on the border between Montana

Location: Between Dillon, Montana, and Salmon, Idaho Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest 420 Barrett Street, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-683-3900

www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF, then Lewis & Clark) Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road 50 U.S. Hwy 93 South, Salmon, ID 83467 Phone: 208-756-5400

## www.id.blm.gov Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center

Lewis and Clark found a series of five falls, rapids, and steep ravines near present-day Great Falls, Montana. The portage took the group one month to complete. Location: In Giant Springs State Park, 3 miles east of Great Falls, Montana

USDA Forest Service P.O. Box 1806, 4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59403 Phone: 406-727-873:

## www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center) Lewis and Clark Pass

On their return journey, Captain Lewis parted ways with Captain Clark at Travelers' Rest to explore a shorter way back across the Continental Divide and to determine the northern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. With a party of 9 men and 17 horses, they followed the Blackfoot River and a route their Nez Perce guides called the "Cokahlarishkit" Trail over what is now called Lewis and Clark Pass.

Location: 20 miles northeast of Lincoln, Montana Note: Lewis and Clark Pass can be reached in the summer months only via Alice Creek Road; 10 miles of good gravel road to a trailhead and then a 1-mile hike to the top.

Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District 7269 MT Hwy 200, Lincoln, MT 59639 Phone: 406-362-4265 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Helena NF, then Interpretive/Education, then Special Events)

# Lost Trail Pass

Guided by a Shoshone named Old Toby, the expedition struggled to find a way over the divide between the Salmon and Bitterroot Rivers. Location: Between Salmon, Idaho, and Sula, Montana

Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger Station 7338 Hwy 93 South, Sula, MT 59871 Phone: 406-821-320 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Bitterroot NF, then Heritage, then Lewis and Clark)

est, North Fork Ranger Station North Fork, ID 83466 Phone: 208-865-2700

#### www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc 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 Sacagawea's little boy, whom Clark called "Pomp." Clark carved his name and date into the soft sandstone, which can still be viewed by the public today. Location: 30 miles east of Billings, Montana

Pompeys Pillar National Monument, Bureau of Land Management

P.O. Box 36800, Billings, MT 59107 Phone: 406-896-5013 www.mt.blm.gov/pillarmon

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

Three Forks

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Missouri Headwaters State Park 1400 S. 19th Street, Bozeman, MT 59718 Phone: 406-994-4042 www.lewisclark.org/m/misshwsp.htm

Location: 30 miles northwest of Bozeman, Montana

#### Travelers' Rest State Park This National Historic Landmark site along Lolo Creek was a camp

for the expedition on both legs of their journey. Salish, Nez Perce, and Lemhi Shoshone used this centuries-old campsite at the junction of the Lolo Trail and other Indian "roads" to the north and south. Location: 10 miles south of Missoula, Montana Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association

Phone: 406-273-4253 www.travelersrest.org

Travelers' Rest State Park, P.O. Box 995, Lolo, MT 59847

### Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

This area contains remnant 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 north-central Montana. This is one of the longest freeflowing segments of the Missouri River. The area inspired Lewis to write about the romantic appearance of the river "clifts" and added, "...it seemed as if those seens of visionary inchantment would never have an end." The area also includes Decision Point, where the Marias River drains into the Missouri River. 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 runs 149 miles from Fort Benton, Montana to James Kipp Recreation Area, Montana.

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Headquarters Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown Field Office P.O. Box 1160, Lewistown, MT 59457 Phone: 406-538-7461 www.mt.blm.gov/ldo/um

#### NEBRASKA

#### Fort Atkinson State Historical Park On August 3, 1804, Lewis and Clark held the first council with

Indian Tribes, meeting with the Oto and Missouri Indians. Lewis and Clark recommended this site as a military outpost, which in 1819 became Fort Atkinson. Location: 9 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska, on U.S. Hwy 75

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park Nebraska Game and Parks Department 7th and Madison Streets, P.O. Box 240, Fort Calhoun, NE 68023 Phone: 402-468-5611 www.ngpc.state.ne.us/parks (Click Name or type, then Find by area name)

#### Missouri National Recreational River This is one of the few free-flowing portions of the lower Missouri River.

This area contains remnant bottomland hardwood forests and natural landscapes encountered by the expedition Location: 20 miles northwest of Sioux City Iowa Missouri National Recreational River, National Park Service P.O. Box 591 O'Neill NF 68763 Phone: 402-336-3970

#### NORTH DAKOTA

www.nps.gov/mnrr

Phone: 701-572-9083

Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers Lewis and Clark arrived at the confluence in April 1805, and recommended a trading post be built there. On the return trip, the Lewis party explored the Marias River and the Clark party explored the Yellowstone

River, then reunited in this area. Location: 20 miles southwest of Williston, North Dakota Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, National Park Service 15550 Hwy 1804, Williston, ND 58801

Fort Berthold Reservation This area is the home of Sakakawea and the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes. The expedition spent the winter of 1804-05 in this area learning from and trading with these Tribes.

Location: 70 miles northwest of Bismarck, North Dakota Three Affiliated Tribes Nation 404 Frontage Road, New Town, ND 58763 Phone: 701-627-4781 www.mhanation.com

www.nps.gov/fous (Click History & Culture)

Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center 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 west of Washburn, North Dakota North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation and

Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, P.O. Box 607, Washburn, ND 58577 www.fortmandan.org



Sacagawea Golden Dollar by the U.S. Mint Obverse © 1999 U.S. Mint, All Rights Reserved Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Indians. The expedition visited and traded with these Indians during the winter of 1804-05. Location: 2 miles north of Stanton, North Dakota on County Road 37 National Park Service

Knife River Indian Villages preserve historic and archaeological rem-

nants of the cultural and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains

www.nps.gov/knri On-a-Slant Indian Village

P.O. Box 9, Stanton, ND 58571

village might have looked like.

Phone: 701-745-3309

Phone: 701-663-9571

#### On-a-Slant Indian Village was deserted because of a smallpox epidemic by the time Lewis and Clark arrived in the area. It is one of the few places visitors can get a feel for what an earth lodge

Location: 7 miles south of Mandan, North Dakota, on ND Hwy 1806 Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park 4480 Fort Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554

www.ndparks.com (Click State Parks, then FT LINCOLN on map)

#### Three Tribes Museum

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

Location: The Scenic Area is east of Portland, Oregon, along both sides of

Centers are located at Skamania Lodge, Multnomah Falls, Gorge Discovery

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

At this site of the 1805-06 winter encampment, expedition members

Rock Fort

The expedition established a defensive position at this site on both the

outbound and return journeys, each at the height of fishing and

trading season for numerous Indian tribes. As a result, the expedition

encountered a larger congregation of Indians here than anywhere else

Location: In The Dalles, Oregon, between 1-84 and the Columbia River

Tamastslikt Cultural Institute

The expedition camped and traded for food and horses with ancestors

of the Confederated Tribes. This interpretive center presents the

cultures and histories of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla

Tribes. It is owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the

PENNSYLVANIA

American Philosophical Society

Captain Lewis studied with America's leading scientists at the

American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He

also began the coordination of the complex logistical preparations for

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

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

Calumet Bluff

Lewis and Clark met with Yankton Sioux Indians for three days. The

word "calumet" means peace. At this site, Lewis and Clark presented

www.nwo.usace.army.mil (Click Recreation, Visit Lakes, then Gavins

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

www.state.sd.us/gfp (Click Parks, then State Parks and Recreation Areas)

thought to be on the watch to kill those approaching their residence.

the trip by gathering scientific instruments and medical supplies.

Location: Downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

American Philosophical Society, Executive Office

peacefully with no shots fired by either side.

800 West Dakota Avenue, P.O. Box 548, Pierre, SD 57501

Pierre Area Chamber of Commerce

www.fortpierre.com (Click History)

P.O. Box 710, Yankton, SD 57078

Phone: 402-667-2546 or 866-285-3219

523 East Capital, Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: 605-773-3391

three peace medals to the Indian leaders.

Location: 4 miles west of Yankton, South Dakota

Point Dam, then Lewis & Clark Visitor Center)

Location: 7 miles north of Vermillion, South Dakota

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, Foss Office Building

Lewis and Clark Visitor Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106

Location: 5 miles east of Pendleton, Oregon, at Exit 216 on I-84

their return journey east, which began on March 23, 1806.

Location: 5 miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon

92343 Ft. Clatsop Road, Astoria, OR 97103

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, National Park Service

constructed a 50-foot by 50-foot fort that served as protection until

Location: 4 miles west of New Town, North Dakota

Three Tribes Museum, Inc.

Phone: 701-627-4477

www.mhanation.com

Phone: 541-386-2333

Phone: 503-861-247

www.nps.gov/focl

along the trail.

The Dalles Chamber of Commerce

www.thedalleschamber.com

Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Famastslikt Cultural Institute

Phone: 541-966-9748

www.tamastslikt.com

Phone: 215-440-3400

www.amphilsoc.org

Phone: 800-962-2034

2789 Hwy 331, Pendleton, OR 97801

Phone: 800-255-3385 or 541-296-2231

404 West 2nd Street, The Dalles, OR 97058

www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia

P.O. Box 147, New Town, ND 58763

Center (The Dalles), and Bonneville Dam.

902 Wasco Avenue, Suite 200, Hood River, OR 97031

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

> in the United States. Also located nearby are the Buffalo Interpretive Center and the Circle of Tipis Information Center.

> > Location: 30 miles northwest of Chamberlain, South Dakota Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Tourism Office P.O. Box 232, Lower Brule, SD 57548

Phone: 605-473-0561 www.lewisandclark200.gov (Select The Narrows)

#### TENNESSEE

The Narrows

The expedition measured this narrow neck of land as being 2,000

yards across while the distance around the bend measured 30 miles

This is the largest naturally occurring total bend in any river system

#### Lewis Death and Burial Site

Grinders Stand was a small inn along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. It was here that Lewis died of gunshot wounds on October 11, 1809. Today, debate continues on whether he died by his own hand or was murdered. Location: 50 miles southwest of Nashville, Tennessee

the Columbia River, from Troutdale east to Biggs Junction, Oregon. Visitor Natchez Trace Parkway 2680 Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38804

Phone: 800-305-7417 www.nps.gov/natr USDA Forest Service, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

## VIRGINIA

# Monticello

The idea of exploring western North America began in the mind of President Thomas Jefferson. To prepare for this unparalleled undertaking Lewis read from Jefferson's extensive library at the President's home, Monticello. Lewis also learned about botany from the President. Location: 2 miles southeast of Charlottesville, Virginia, and approximately 125 miles from Washington, D.C

P.O. Box 316, 931 Thomas Jefferson Parkway, Charlottesville, VA 22902 Phone: 434-984-9822 www.monticello.org



Cape Disappointment In November 1805, the expedition finally viewed the Pacific Ocean and achieved a primary objective of their journey. Lewis and Clark each led a scouting party to explore the Cape in hopes of finding

Fort Canby State Park P.O. Box 488, Ilwaco, WA 98624

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is the location of two Lewis and Clark campsites and an ancient Chinook village which was visited by the expedition. Clark described the small potato-like wapato plant

from geese and ducks kept the expedition awake "the whole of the Location: 14 miles north of Vancouver, Washington

# U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

harvested by the Chinook women. He also reported that the noise

Station Camp This deserted summer fishing village of the Chinook Indians along the northern shore of the Columbia River was the furthest west the expedition traveled by canoe. During the 9-day encampment, a vote

for a winter camp location. Location: Near Fort Columbia on U.S. Hwy 101, Chinook, Washington National Memorial.

92343 Ft. Clatsop Road, Astoria, OR 97103 Phone: 503-861-2471 www.nps.gov/focl

#### 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. He

National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425 Phone: 304-535-6298 www.nps.gov/hafe



WASHINGTON

trading ships, but none were ever found. Location: 20 miles northwest of Astoria, Orego

Phone: 360-642-3078 www.ohwy.com/wa/c/cpdisapp.htm

# www.r1.fws.gov (Click Refuges, select Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)

was taken by all expedition members to determine their preference

Note: This site is currently under study for possible inclusion in Fort Clatsop Fort Clatsop National Memorial, National Park Service

Pacific County Friends of Lewis and Clark

P.O. Box 1059, Long Beach, WA 98631

www.lewisandclarkwa.org (Click The 18 Days, then November 15, 1805)

# WEST VIRGINIA

obtained arms, ammunition, and an iron-frame boat for the expedition. Location: U.S. Hwy 340, approximately 65 miles west of Washington, D.C.

