

Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark



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 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, 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

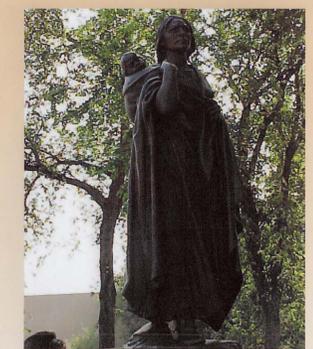
Planning and preparing for your adventure are the most critical factors that ensure you have a safe and enjoyable trip. Learn about the area you plan to visit, particularly local conditions and customs, weather patterns, attractions, and services available. Good sources of information are Federal, State, 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 recommended.
- Travel and camp only where permitted. Minimize campfire impacts and dispose of waste properly. Leave no trace of your visit.
- 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>.
- Information about the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/lecl>.

LEWIS AND CLARK INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIP

- 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
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



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

Notes: 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 "Sacyawawa." There are also numerous spelling variations used by Lewis and Clark in their journals.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Cultural resource and historical sites are places where people worked, lived, traveled, worshipped, 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 discovery for the new Nation.
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_and_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 Indians.
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 Lewiston, Idaho
Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service
39063 U.S. Hwy 96, Spalding, ID 83540
Phone: 208-843-2261
www.nps.gov/nepe

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 interpreter George Drouillard, joined the expedition.
Location: 3 miles northwest of Paducah, Kentucky, off I-24, exit 37
Fort Massac State Park, Illinois Department of Natural Resources
1308 E. 5th Street, Metroplis, IL 62960
Phone: 618-524-4712
www.dnr.state.il.us/lands/landmgmt/grpts/r5/frmindec.htm

Wood River/Camp River DuBois

The first winter encampment of the expedition (1803-04) was located 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
Phone: 618-251-5811
www.campriverdubois.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 Clarksville, Indiana
Falls of the Ohio State Park
P.O. Box 1327, Jeffersonville, IN 47131
Phone: 812-280-9970
www.fallsfotheohio.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
Phone: 712-642-4121
<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 "bilious cholera." Today, doctors believe he died of a ruptured appendix.
Location: U.S. Hwy 75, Sioux City, Iowa
Sgt. Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center
1000 Larsen Park Road, Sioux City, IA 51103
Phone: 712-279-0198
www.lewisandclark200iowacity.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 progues used by the expedition.
Location: 5 miles west of Onawa, Iowa
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
2194 Park Loop, Onawa, IA 51040
Phone: 712-423-2829
www.state.ia.us/dnr/organz/ippd/lewisclark.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*)

KANSAS

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
Director, Frontier Army Museum
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027
Phone: 913-684-3767
www.leavenworth.army.mil (Click *History and Tour*)

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

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 and Idaho.
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/bitterroot (Click *Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF*, then *Lewis & Clark*)
Bureau of Land Management
Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road
50 U.S. Hwy 93 South, Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: 208-756-5400
www.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: 406-727-8733
www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click *Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center*)

Lewis and Clark Memorial

On their return journey, Captain Lewis parted ways with Captain Clark at Traveler's 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 "Cokahshishkit" 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*)

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 Booneville, Missouri
Katy Trail State Park, Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Missouri River District, 320 1st Street, Booneville, MO 65233
Phone: 660-882-8196
www.mostatetrails.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 Barnack 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 accompanied him back to meet Clark. Here Sacagawea 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
www.lewisandclark.state.mt.us (Click *On The Trail*)

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge

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.fws.gov/gnwr

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 trailers or 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: 406-689-3243
www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d

Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District
P.O. Box 238, Wisdom, MT 59761
Phone: 406-689-3243
www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d

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 and Idaho.
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*)
Bureau of Land Management
Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road
50 U.S. Hwy 93 South, Salmon, ID 83467
Phone: 208-756-5400
www.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.
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USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 1806, 4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59403
Phone: 406-727-8733
www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click *Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center*)

Lewis and Clark Memorial

On their return journey, Captain Lewis parted ways with Captain Clark at Traveler's 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 "Cokahshishkit" 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: 406-821-3201
www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click *Bitterroot NF*, then *Heritage*, then *Lewis and Clark*)

Salmon-Challis National Forest, 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.blm.gov/pillarmon

Three Forks

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).
Location: 30 miles northwest of Bozeman, Montana
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Missouri Headwaters State Park
1400 S. 19th Street, Bozeman, MT 59718
Phone: 406-994-4042
www.lewisclark.org/in/misthkwsp.htm

Traveler's 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
Traveler's Rest Preservation and Heritage Association
Traveler's Rest State Park, P.O. Box 995, Lolo, MT 59847
Phone: 406-673-4252
www.travelersrest.org

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 free-flowing segments of the Missouri River. The area inspired Lewis to write about the romantic appearance of the river "cliffs" and added, "...it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment 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/ldc/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.ngps.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, NE 68763
Phone: 402-336-3970
www.nps.gov/mnrr

NORTH DAKOTA

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
North Union Trading Post National Historic Site, National Park Service
15550 Hwy 1804, Williston, ND 58801
Phone: 701-572-9083
www.nps.gov/foas (Click *History & Culture*)

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: 701-477-4781
www.mnunion.com

Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center

Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark

BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION 2003-2006

Exploration

The Corps of Discovery traveled up the Missouri River, over the Rocky Mountains, and down the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Despite great physical challenges, isolation, and near starvation at times, the expedition mapped vast territories of the West. In November 1805, they reached their ultimate destination, the Pacific Ocean. The words of their journals provide exciting glimpses of their remarkable adventures.

Indian Country

The Corps of Discovery encountered the diversity and generosity of many Indian Nations as they traveled across the land and waters. The expedition survived and succeeded because of the shelter, supplies, good will, and cooperation of Native American people they met. Now, as then, the people, cultures, and land have much to share.

Homecoming

With the Missouri River's current, the Corps of Discovery covered up to 70 miles a day and returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806. The expedition had traveled nearly 8,000 miles of territory in over 2 years. Their detailed journals contributed important information about the land, its geographic features, its natural resources, and its native peoples.

Preparation

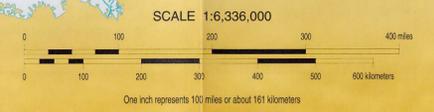
On January 18, 1803, President Jefferson asked Congress for \$2,500 for a small U.S. Army unit to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Jefferson chose Captain Meriwether Lewis to lead this expedition. To prepare for this monumental trek, Lewis studied a wide range of scientific topics in Philadelphia. Lewis also assembled supplies and armaments from Harpers Ferry and recruited boatmen from Pittsburgh.

Recruitment

Journeying down the Ohio River, Lewis, and co-commander Captain William Clark, recruited civilians and military personnel of "burdy stock" from along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The members of the expedition were as diverse in backgrounds as the lands they were to explore. Each member provided critical skills and expertise for the success of the mission.



- Preparation
- Recruitment
- Exploration and Homecoming
- Indian Reservation
- Louisiana Purchase Boundary
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



Tribal Reservations are not public lands and are enclosed by boundaries established by treaties and proclamations. In most cases these boundaries enclose more acreage than is held in trust. It is impractical to separate trust lands from other interspersed lands at this scale. Tribal Reservations smaller than a township (36 square miles, or roughly 23,000 acres) generally are omitted. Scale does not permit naming each of the Indian lands in California.

Preparation route source: Frank Mühly, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Philadelphia Chapter



On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark inscribed his own name and date in the rock of "Pompeys Tower," named for Sacagawea's son whom he nicknamed "Pomp." Today, Pompeys Pillar National Monument, near Billings, Montana, is the only site along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where the public can view physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.