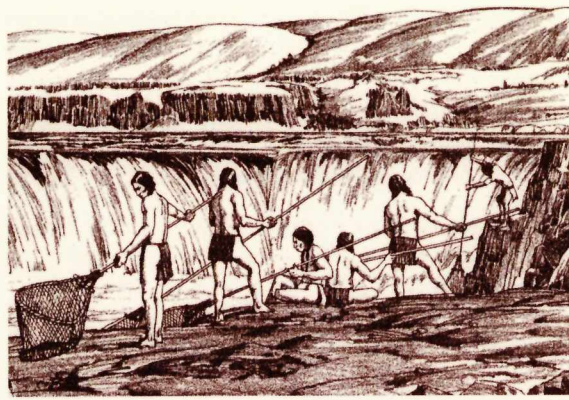
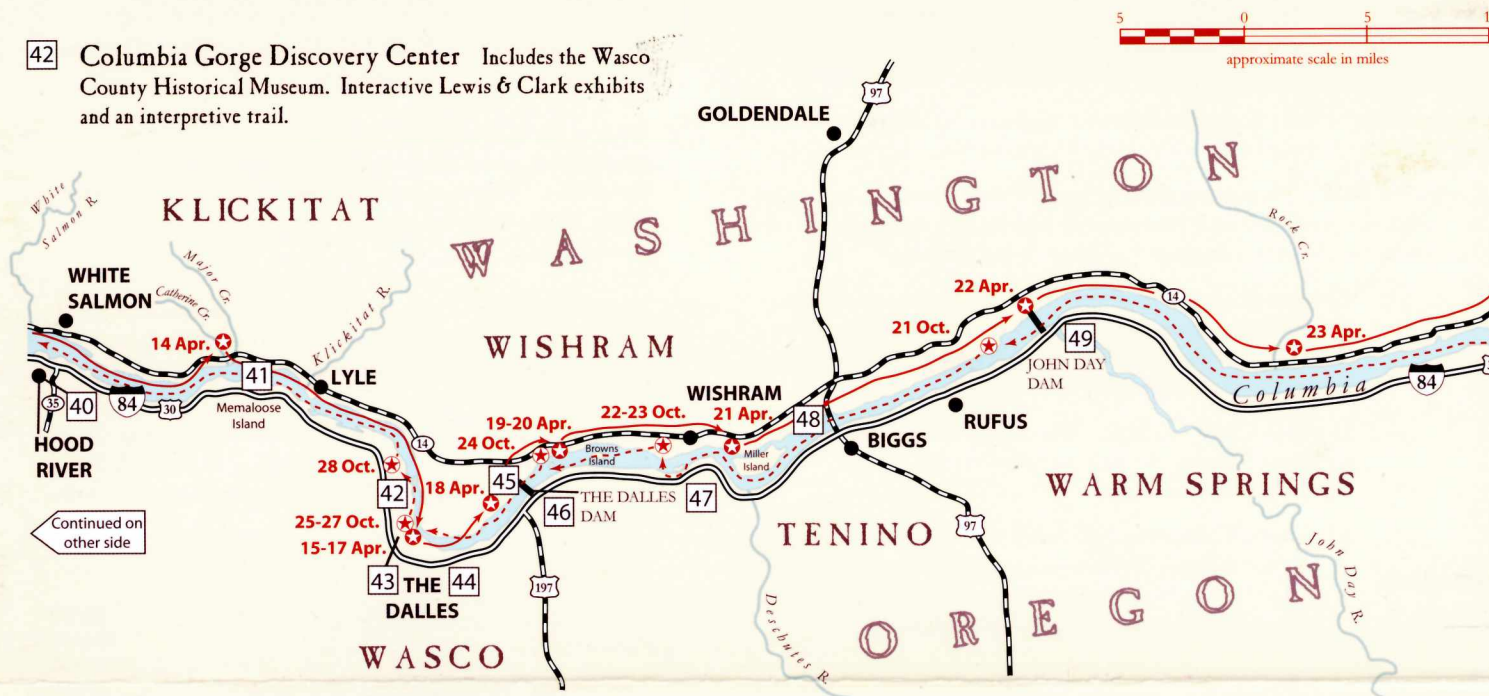




- 40 **History Museum of Hood River County** Displays of Indian artifacts including Klickitat baskets and petroglyph rubbings.
- 41 **Memaloose State Park** Named for the offshore island used by early Indians as a burial ground and described by Lewis & Clark as "the Sepulchar Island". Interpretive wayside on I-84.

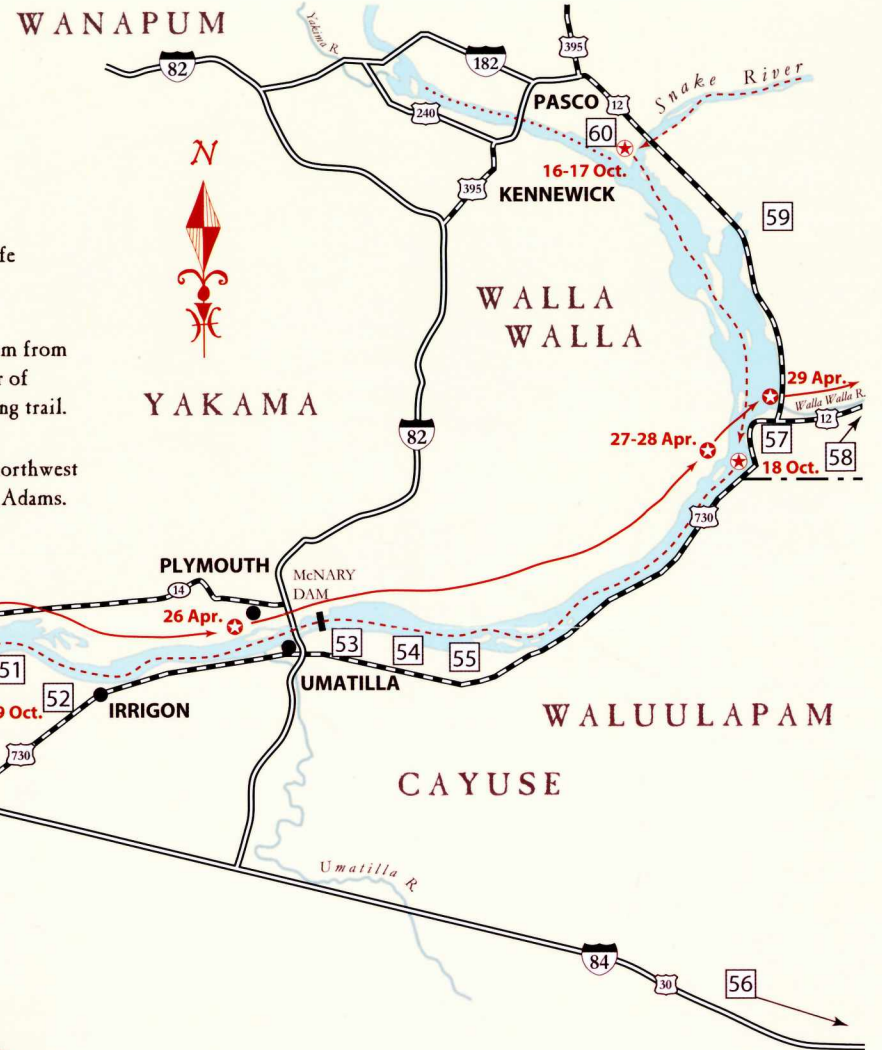
- 42 **Columbia Gorge Discovery Center** Includes the Wasco County Historical Museum. Interactive Lewis & Clark exhibits and an interpretive trail.



- 43 **Rock Fort Campsite** The Corps established a defensive position here on both the outbound and return journeys. Interpretive signs.
- 44 **The Dalles Murals** At several locations in the downtown area, large murals depict Lewis & Clark's arrival and the Indian trading center at Celilo.
- 45 **Columbia Hills State Park** The Corps camped here, after running the "Narrows", and visited an Indian village where Clark counted 20 wooden houses. Interpretive signs and a trail with many Indian petroglyphs and pictographs. Trail access by tour only.
- 46 **The Dalles Dam** This area was the center of trade for tribes from the Plains to the Pacific; the dam inundated Celilo Falls in 1957. Visitor center with small aquarium featuring Columbia River fish.
- 47 **Celilo Park** The Corps portaged around the "Great Falls of the Columbia" (Celilo), now under water. Interpretive signs and cantilevered walkway.
- 48 **Maryhill Museum of Art** Exhibits include Indian artifacts similar to those documented by the Corps. This spectacular site, near Maryhill State Park, overlooks the river. Interpretive signs, outdoor art.

- 49 **LePage Park** Named for the Corps' Private Jean Baptiste LePage, whose name Lewis & Clark gave to today's John Day River. Interpretive sign.
- 50 **Crow Butte Park** The Corps camped nearby, traveling by horseback on the return journey, long before dam flooding created this island. Interpretive sign.
- 51 **Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge** Auto tour route, wildlife viewing platforms, and landscapes seen by the Corps. 24,000 acres.
- 52 **Irrigon Marina Park** The Corps camped a few miles downstream from the park. Firewood was scarce... "about 100 Indians came and a number of them brought wood, which they gave us". Interpretive signs and hiking trail.
- 53 **McNary Dam Overlook** The Corps met Umatilla villagers northwest of here; Clark climbed a cliff nearby and sighted Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams. Interpretive sign describing Umatilla Rapids.

YAKAMA



- 59 **McNary National Wildlife Refuge** Spans the east bank of the Columbia from the Snake to the Wallula Gap. Trails, wildlife viewing, and education center.
- 60 **Sacajawea State Park & Interpretive Center** The Corps camped here, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Seven story circles now explore native cultures, language, flora and fauna, geology, and natural history. Exhibits, signs, and heritage trail. Spelled the "old" way with a "j" (1927).

LEWIS & CLARK on the COLUMBIA RIVER

Captains Meriwether Lewis & William Clark and their Corps of Discovery descended the Columbia River in dugout canoes in the fall of 1805, reaching their goal at the mouth of the Columbia and wintering over at Fort Clatsop.

They returned upstream the following spring on their journey homeward to the United States in 1806. The Corps' route on the Columbia passed through the homelands of many native peoples in today's states of Oregon and Washington.

Nearly all of their campsites and the vistas they encountered are still accessible to today's visitor, with a wealth of museums, interpretive signs, and parks to explore. Welcome to the Lewis & Clark Trail in the Pacific Northwest: the Columbia River.

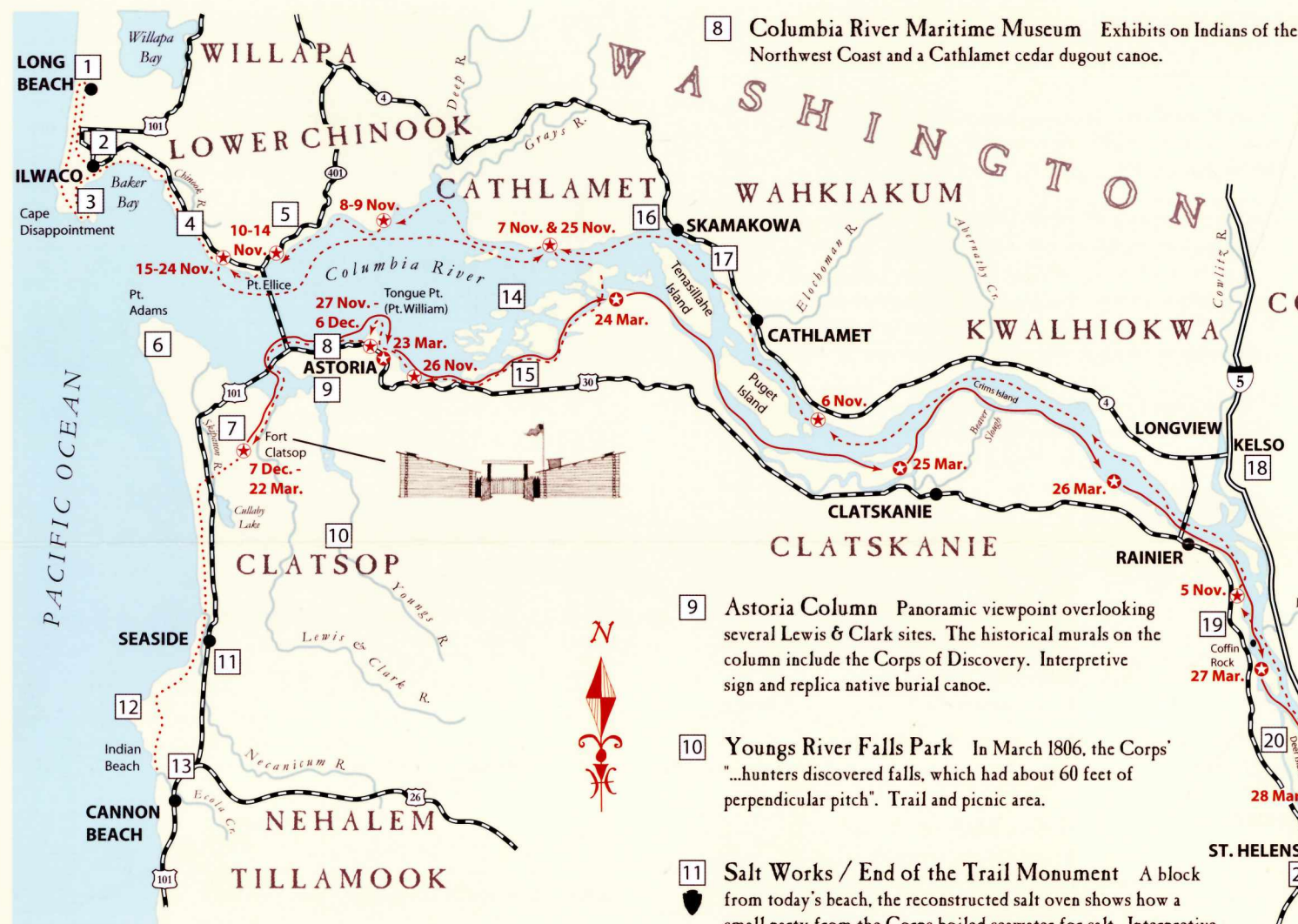
For more information, contact:

- LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION
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parks.wa.gov
- CONFLUENCE PROJECT
confluenceproject.org
- LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
nps.gov/lewi

LEGEND

- Route and Campsites - Westward 1805
Route and Campsites - Eastward 1806
Clark's explorations - 1805 & 1806
- YAKAMA Native Homelands
- Interstate Highway U.S., State Highway
- Confluence Project site
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park site

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- 1 Long Beach Clark's party hiked past McKenzie Head and North Head about 9 miles up the beach to today's city of Long Beach. "Mark of Triumph" statue, boardwalk, and interpretation; 13-mile Discovery Trail.
- 2 Columbia Pacific Heritage Museum Exhibits on Chinook Indian culture, exploration and settlement, and the Corps of Discovery. Very near Clark's trail.
- 3 Cape Disappointment State Park / Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center Both Clark and Lewis led exploring parties to Cape Disappointment. Interpretive center focused on the Corps of Discovery with Expedition artifacts and trails to lighthouses; amphitheater, art, and boardwalk.
- 4 Station Camp / Middle Village The Corps camped here, near a Chinook village. The captains surveyed the party, including Sacagawea and Clark's slave, York, to choose the winter encampment site on the south side of the river. Clark's compass-bearings plaque, interpretive signs, and trail.
- 5 Clark's Dismal Nitch For over five days the Corps was pinned down by a storm, with "every man as wet as water can make them". Interpretive signs, art, trail, and native plants.
- 6 Fort Stevens State Park Site of a "Clatsop town" noted by Clark. Interpretive center on military life and trails. Interpretive sign.
- 7 Fort Clatsop The 1805-06 winter camp of the Corps of Discovery for over 100 days, only 12 without rain. Replica fort, visitor center, bookstore, canoe landing, and 6-mile Fort-to-Sea Trail. Centerpiece of the bi-state Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

- 8 Columbia River Maritime Museum Exhibits on Indians of the Northwest Coast and a Cathlamet cedar dugout canoe.
- 9 Astoria Column Panoramic viewpoint overlooking several Lewis & Clark sites. The historical murals on the column include the Corps of Discovery. Interpretive sign and replica native burial canoe.
- 10 Youngs River Falls Park In March 1806, the Corps' "...hunters discovered falls, which had about 60 feet of perpendicular pitch". Trail and picnic area.
- 11 Salt Works / End of the Trail Monument A block from today's beach, the reconstructed salt oven shows how a small party from the Corps boiled seawater for salt. Interpretive signs. Nearby, at the foot of Broadway Street, is the monument.
- 12 Tillamook Head and Clark's Mountain Clark took a party of 15 to see a beached whale, calling the view "the grandest and most pleasing prospects which my eyes ever surveyed". Coastal forest interpretive trail from Ecola State Park.
- 13 Ecola State Park / Les Shirley Park Just north of the site of a beached whale near a Tillamook village at Ecola Creek. Clark saw the "skelton of this monster" stripped by the Indians, and bartered for 300 pounds of blubber. Interpretive signs and trail.
- 14 Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge 35,000 acres of mudflats, tidal marshes, open water, and islands (which Lewis & Clark called "Seal Islands"). Hundreds of plant and animal species; thousands of waterfowl in winter. Access only by boat.
- 15 Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary Viewing platform overlooking the Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge. Interpretive sign.
- 16 Skamokawa Vista Park Near here the Corps traded for food and beaver pelts with the Wahkiakum people, who knew some English words. Interpretive sign.

- 17 Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer Wildlife viewing platforms to see deer and elk species first described for science by Lewis & Clark. 6,000 acres.
- 18 Cowlitz County Historical Museum Display on Cowlitz Indian culture.
- 19 Prescott Beach County Park The Corps camped "under a point of high ground, with thick pine trees", likely at nearby Laurel Beach. Interpretive sign.
- 20 Deer Island The Corps visited twice and gave the island its name after killing several deer and learning the Indian name, *E-lal-lar*, meant "Deer". An interpretive sign on US-30 overlooks this private island.
- 21 Court House Plaza A winding path of over 200 stepping stones in front of the Columbia County Courthouse interprets the Lewis & Clark Expedition.
- 22 Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge The Refuge contains two Corps campsites and the site of the Chinook town of Cathlapotle, which had 14 large wooden houses and 900 inhabitants. Replica longhouse, trails, and wildlife viewing.
- 23 Sauvie Island The Corps called Sauvie Island "Wappato Island", for the potato-like water root harvested by the Indians. Interpretive sign at Willow Bar.
- 24 Kelley Point Park Kelley Point, now a city park at a peninsula's tip, was once one of the islands obscuring the mouth of the Willamette River. Interpretive sign.
- 25 Cathedral Park Clark ascended this far up the Willamette with an Indian pilot and a seven-man party, reaching "a bend under the high lands on the Star[board] side". They camped nearby (where Terminal 4 is today). Interpretive sign.
- 26 Oregon History Museum Home of the Oregon Historical Society. The museum displays Expedition artifacts and the library holds significant Lewis & Clark material; outside, 8-story trompe l'oeil murals depict Expedition members.
- 27 Lewis & Clark College The Aubrey Watzek Library holds the largest collection of books and ephemera relating to the Expedition. Statue of York.
- 28 Fort Vancouver National Historic Site The replica of the Hudson's Bay Company fort overlooks the area where the Corps traveled. Visitor center, interpretive signs, and "Land Bridge" connecting to the Columbia River.
- 29 Government Island Lewis & Clark called this "Diamond Isl" for its shape, and camped on its north shore. Access only by boat.

- 30 Blue Lake Regional Park A group of sculptures at the west end of the lake recall the Chinook village of *Nichaquili*, which Clark visited on his way to the Willamette.
- 31 Captain William Clark Park Camping at "Provisions Camp" on Cottonwood Beach for six days, the Corps traded with local Indians and hunted game for the return trip. Interpretive sign, trail.
- 32 Lewis & Clark State Recreation Site / Sandy River Delta The Corps' hunters explored this area at the mouth of the Sandy River, which they called the "Quicksand". Interpretive signs and botanical trail; a bird blind commemorating the Corps' plant and animal "discoveries" overlooks the delta nearby.
- 33 Dabney State Park Sergeant Pryor and two men ascended the "Quicksand River" to a mile below this site. Interpretive sign.
- 34 Vista House / Crown Point State Park The original "comfort station" on the Historic Columbia River Highway commands a 30-mile view of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area and several Lewis & Clark sites. Interpretive exhibits/signs.
- 35 Rooster Rock State Park The Corps camped near a "high peak resembling a tower". Interpretive sign.
- 36 Beacon Rock State Park Clark described this "remarkable high detached rock...about 800 feet high and 400 paces around, we call the Beaten Rock". Here the Corps first noted the tidal influence of the Pacific Ocean. Trail to summit and spectacular view. Interpretive sign and plaques.
- 37 Bonneville Dam Completed in 1938, this dam inundated the "Great Rapids of the Columbia", around which the Corps portaged. Hatchery, trails, and visitor center with Lewis & Clark exhibits.
- 38 Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center Overlooking the river, the museum has Lewis & Clark-related exhibits, the Emery & Ruth Strong Library, and a multi-media presentation on the history of the Columbia Gorge.
- 39 Cascade Locks Marine Park At the "Great Rapids of the Columbia", now under water, the Captains observed evidence of a massive landslide that had once blocked the river and gave rise to the native story of "The Bridge of the Gods". Interpretive sign, trail, Sacagawea statue, and museum; mural on bridge.

