



Exploring a Continent: Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition in America's National Parks and Federal Agencies

“Great joy in camp we are in view of the Ocean, this great Pacific Ocean which we been so long anxious to See.” - Captain William Clark, November 1805



In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France, expanding the borders of the United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The vast areas of unexplored country offered the new nation the potential for growth and the possibility of a practical water route all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson had for years been fascinated by the unexplored territory west of the Mississippi River, and in June 1803 he announced plans to send an expedition overland to the Pacific. The President chose his close friend Meriwether Lewis to lead the expedition. Lewis selected his friend and former commanding officer, William Clark, to serve as co-leader of the expedition. The objective was to explore the Missouri River to its source and establish the most direct water route to the Pacific. They were instructed to write detailed accounts of their journeys, make maps, and provide information about the Indian Tribes indigenous to the west. In addition Jefferson expected them to make scientific and geographic observations of all they saw. In 1804, Lewis & Clark, along with 45 men and a dog, began a journey that would take three years and cover territory that would later encompass 11 states.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-06 was a monumental event that shaped the boundaries, character and future of the United States. The courageous explorers traveled up the Missouri River, across the Great Plains, over the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River to the shores of the Pacific and back again. Although a great deal has changed during the past 200 years, many of the sweeping landscapes and powerful waters so eloquently described by the Corps of Discovery have been permanently protected for future generations. The National Park Service today has the honor of preserving and managing numerous areas and programs that acknowledge or are related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Corps of Discovery is commemorated in areas as diverse as Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia, Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota, Nez Perce National Historical Site in Idaho and Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in Oregon and Washington.

These pages provide a sampling of the many National Park Service and other Federal Agency sites that can help visitors gain a better understanding of The Corps of Discovery Expedition and provide a physical link to our past, present, and future. For a more complete list of parks and additional information about them, visit our *Exploring a Continent: Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition in America's National Parks and Federal Agencies* website at: http://www.nps.gov/pub_aff/lewis_clark/index.htm

Park System Protects National Heritage

by Fran Mainella, Director, National Park Service

(Printed in the Seattle Post Intelligencer on January 20, 2005)

Americans long have recognized that history endows certain places with special meaning. Our national parks shelter some of our most rich natural and cultural resources, sites that help shape us as a people and define us as a nation.

These special places provide a home for wildlife, a playground for outdoor enthusiasts, a place to reflect upon our greatest battles and a venue for historic moments. Our national park system is the key to protecting our nation's heritage.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-06 was a monumental event that shaped the boundaries, character and future of the United States. The courageous explorers traveled up the Missouri River, across the Great Plains, over the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River to the shores of the Pacific and back again. Although a great deal has changed during the past 200 years, many of the sweeping landscapes and powerful waters so eloquently described by the Corps of Discovery have been permanently protected for future generations.

In November, President Bush created the nation's newest national historical park, the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park in Washington and Oregon, and enthusiastically solidified his commitment to preserving the natural, cultural and historic resources associated with the fabled journey. The creation of the new park exemplifies the true power of partnerships embraced by the Corps of Discovery, a spirit that still thrives today.

Last month, a broad-based coalition, including The Conservation Fund, Congress, the National Park Service and the Weyerhaeuser Co., announced the permanent protection of 921 acres of spruce and hemlock forests for inclusion in Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. Designated as one of the nation's top conservation priorities, the property safeguards important wildlife habitat and protects land critical to the construction of the Fort to Sea Trail, which is a 5.5-mile hiking path that will connect the Fort Clatsop National Memorial visitor center to the Sunset Beach State Park and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. An estimated 1 million visitors will flock to the site by the bicentennial commemoration in November.

The new Lewis and Clark NHP will include three Oregon state parks, two Washington state parks and Fort Clatsop, which has been a National Park Service responsibility for more than 50 years. In partnership with elected officials, countless volunteers who have donated their time and energies, private sector leaders and non-profit groups such as The Conservation Fund, we have worked to balance economic and environmental objectives to preserve our nation's heritage.

As one of our premiere land conservation partners, the Fund has protected 250,000 acres for U.S. parks and more than 14,000 acres of lands along the famous Lewis and Clark route. This represents one of the best examples of how the visiting public reaps real benefits when we work collaboratively to create a seamless network of parks.

Nearly 200 years ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark stood on the rocky cliffs of the Washington coast and saw the promise of a nation built on exploration, discovery and partnership. This new national historical park will protect the lands that once captured America's imagination and instill the spirit of discovery and a sense of awe in future explorers.

National Parks that Preserve and Commemorate the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery Expedition



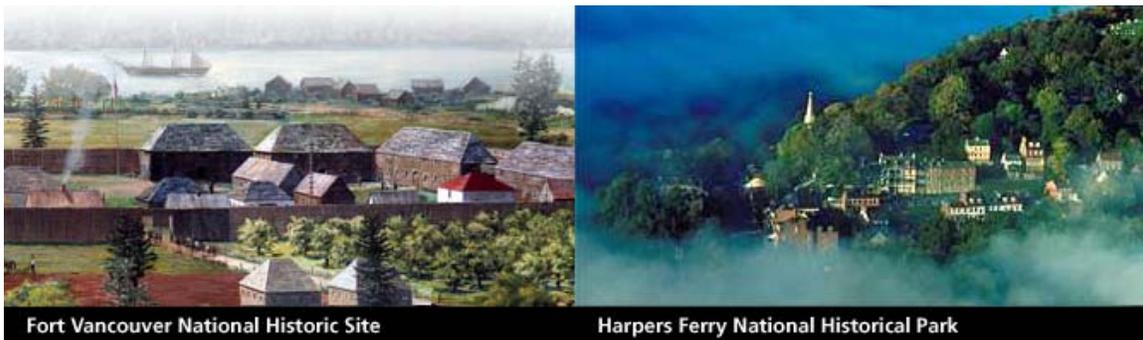
Big Hole National Battlefield, MT: William Clark passed within one mile of what was to become the Big Hole National Battlefield in early September 1805 on his return journey. Big Hole National Battlefield is today a memorial to the people who fought and died here on August 9 and 10, 1877; combatants in a five month conflict between the US Army and Nez Perce Indians that came to be called the Nez Perce War of 1877. First created as a National Monument in 1910, the Battlefield was enlarged in 1939, established as the Big Hole National Battlefield in 1965 and incorporated with Nez Perce National Historical Park in 1992. The Battlefield is now part of a unique National Park consisting of 38 different sites located in five states; Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, ND: Fort Union Trading Post is located just upstream from one of the most significant features in the west, the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. It was at this confluence that Lewis and Clark stepped off the map, and entered uncharted territory. One of President Jefferson's instructions to the leaders of the expedition was to investigate the prospects for trapping and trade. John Jacob Astor used the Lewis and Clark journals to determine profitable places in the west to establish the fur trade. Fort Union was the field headquarters of Astor's fur empire, on the upper Missouri River. Lewis and Clark reached the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers on the 25th of April of 1805, spending several days examining the area they called "this long wished for spot." On their return in 1806 Lewis and Clark divided the Corps of Discovery for two separate explorations of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. They were to meet up and rejoin at the confluence of the two rivers, but Clark arrived first then moved downriver to escape the mosquitoes before Lewis arrived. While hunting east of modern-day Williston, ND in 1806 Lewis was accidentally shot in the buttocks by Pierre Cruzatte, who apparently mistook his commanding officer for an elk. Lewis spent much of the next few weeks traveling in a canoe, lying on his stomach. Several campsites used by the Corps are within driving distance of Fort Union Trading Post, though none are accessible and most are now under Lake Sakakawea.

Fort Union Trading Post NHS became the "best built and grandest fort" by becoming a trading partner with area tribes including the Assiniboine, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara,

Crow, Blackfoot, Cree and Chippewa. This trading network lasted nearly 40 years until westward expansion in the United States disrupted the tribal societies.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, OR, WA: William Clark and a small party investigated the Willamette River (which they called the “Multnomah”) on April 3, 1806. The trail of the Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery flowed through the Portland/Vancouver basin on the Columbia River. Their journals suggest that the former prairie and wetlands of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve was a stopping place on the trip down the river in November of 1805 and on the return trip up the river in March of 1806. Lewis & Clark called the Portland/Vancouver basin, "Wapato Valley", after the root of the Arrowhead (wapato) plant. The Vancouver National Historic Reserve is located on a former area of prairie and wetlands that formed a highly productive location for native food resources. In the mid-19th century, this place was called "Fort Plain" through its association with the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver. Fort Plain has been identified as a Lewis and Clark stopping place associated with their travels down the Columbia River on November 4, 1805, and a campsite during their travels up the Columbia on March 30, 1806.



Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV: Meriwether Lewis relied on the U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry for guns and hardware that would meet the unique requirements of his transcontinental expedition. On March 16, 1803, Lewis arrived in Harpers Ferry with a letter from Secretary of War Henry Dearborn addressed to Armory superintendent Joseph Perkins: *Sir: You will be pleased to make such arms & Iron work, as requested by the Bearer Captain Meriwether Lewis and to have them completed with the least possible delay.* In addition to procuring 15 rifles, 15 powder horns, 30 bullet molds, 30 ball screws, extra rifle and musket locks, gunsmith's repair tools, several dozen tomahawks, and 24 large knives, Lewis also attended to the construction of a collapsible iron boat frame of his own design. The strange craft was comprised of an iron frame which came apart in sections, over which was stretched a covering of hide. Lewis expected that a light, substitute boat of some kind would be needed when the Missouri River got too shallow for the heavy wooden boats to navigate. The Armory mechanics assigned to the project, however, had considerable difficulty assembling the iron frame, and Lewis was forced to prolong his Harpers Ferry stay from the week he had planned to over a month. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is located at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland.

Independence National Historical Park, PA: Independence National Historical Park, located in downtown (called “Center City”), Philadelphia, is often referred to as the

birthplace of our nation. Many sites located within this Park's boundaries have a Lewis and Clark connection. The *American Philosophical Society*, a scientific organization, serves as the repository for the Journals that were kept on their voyage of discovery. Meriwether Lewis was also made a member of that organization. The *Second Bank of the United States* houses a portrait of Dr. Benjamin Rush who advised Meriwether Lewis on medical matters prior to the voyage west. The *Second Bank* also displays what are considered to be the most true to life portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Additionally, located in the main banking room of this building is a clock that was designed by Isaiah Lukens who also designed the smokeless, soundless air gun that Lewis and Clark took west. President of the Second Bank of the United States was Nicholas Biddle who edited Lewis and Clark's Journals and oversaw the painful process of bringing the Journals to press. The second floor of *Independence Hall* at one time housed the museum of Charles Willson Peale. In his museum were displayed many of the specimens that Lewis and Clark brought back from the West.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, LA: The park visitor center is in the historic French Quarter of New Orleans. This center interprets the history of New Orleans and the diverse cultures of Louisiana's Mississippi Delta region. It was in New Orleans that the Louisiana territory was transferred to the United States from France. A transfer ceremony was held in New Orleans on November 29, 1803. Since the Louisiana territory had never officially been turned over to the French, the Spanish took down their flag, and the French raised theirs. The following day, General James Wilkinson accepted possession of New Orleans for the United States, ultimately setting the stage for the Lewis and Clark exploration of the Louisiana Purchase. The park consists of six physically separate sites and a park headquarters located in southeastern Louisiana.

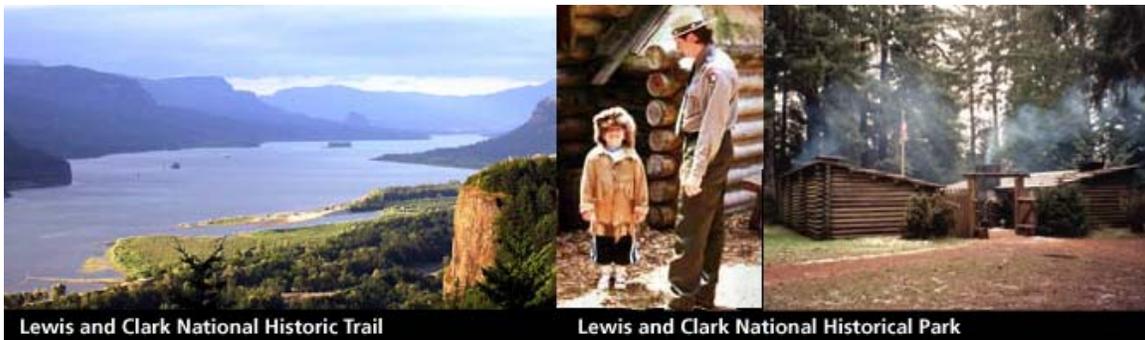


Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, MO: The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri, commemorates President Thomas Jefferson's vision of the continental destiny of the United States, evidenced by his sponsorship of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In December 1803, Clark established "Camp River Dubois" on the Wood River at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, north of St. Louis, Missouri. On March 9, 1804, Lewis attended a special ceremony in St. Louis, during which the Upper Louisiana Territory was transferred to the United States. All the land from the Mississippi River to the tops of the Rocky Mountains now officially belonged to the United States. Two months later the expedition was ready to begin. Clark and the men went to St. Charles, Missouri, where Lewis joined them a week later.

The Gateway Arch stands near the site where the Upper Louisiana Territory was formally transferred from Spain to France to the United States on March 9, 1804. Meriwether Lewis was an official witness at the ceremony. The Arch grounds encompass most of the original French town of St. Louis, where Lewis stayed during the winter of 1804, procured supplies, and learned as much as he could about the route ahead. After the expedition both Lewis and Clark lived in homes which once stood on what are today the grounds of the Arch.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, ND: The Hidatsa were living along the Knife and Missouri Rivers when European-American explorers arrived in the eighteenth century. Living in earthlodges, the Hidatsa occupied the hub of a prosperous intertribal trade network. Three villages on the Knife River were the center of population for the Hidatsa when the Lewis and Clark Expedition arrived in October 1804. One of the villages was the home of Sacagawea and her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau. Not long after, traveling artists such as Karl Bodmer and George Catlin visually documented village life in the early 1800's. After the smallpox epidemic of 1837, the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara joined together to become the Three Affiliated Tribes.

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, OR, WA: President George W. Bush signed into law a plan to create the new Lewis & Clark National Historical Park by incorporating state parks in Washington and Oregon along with the current Fort Clatsop National Memorial Park. The sites preserved in these parks allow you to walk where Lewis and Clark and the rest of the Corps of Discovery walked. These sites embody the stories of hardship and danger, of surprising collaboration and adaptations, and of exploration and discovery. Fort Clatsop commemorates the 1805-06 winter encampment of the 33-member Lewis and Clark Expedition. A 1955 community-built replica of the explorers' 50'x50' Fort Clatsop is the focus of the park. The fort, historic canoe landing, and spring are nestled in the coastal forests and wetlands of the Coast Range as it merges with the Columbia River Estuary. There are approximately 2 miles of hiking trails, through woodlands, available. The park is located approximately 5 miles south of Astoria, Oregon. The Salt Works unit commemorates the expedition's salt-making activities. Salt obtained from seawater was essential to the explorers' winter at Fort Clatsop and their journey back to the United States in 1806. This site is located in the city of Seaside, Oregon.



Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, IA, ID, IL, KS, MO, MT, ND, NE, OR, SD, WA: In 1804, Meriwether Lewis & William Clark began a voyage of discovery with 45 men, a keelboat, two pirogues, and a dog. They departed from Camp Wood located in

what was to become Illinois. President Jefferson had long dreamed of what lay to the west of the young United States – what animals, plants, minerals, what route for eastern trade would his expedition reveal? The President had privately requested Congress to fund the expedition shortly before the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Lewis & Clark were ordered to write accounts of all they did, each species encountered, details of cultures they met, maps of the land - everything. They traveled over a three-year period through lands that later became 11 states.

Most of the trail follows the Missouri & Columbia Rivers. Much has changed in 200 years but trail portions remain intact. At 3700 miles, Lewis & Clark NHT is the second longest of the 23 National Scenic & National Historic Trails. It begins at Hartford, IL & passes through portions of MO, KS, IA, NE, SD, ND, MT, ID, OR, & WA.

Many people follow the trail by auto; others find adventure in the sections that encourage boating, biking, or hiking. You can still see the White Cliffs in Montana as Lewis & Clark did. You may stand where they stood looking over the rolling plains at Spirit Mound in South Dakota. You might meet the descendants of the people who hosted Lewis & Clark all along the trail.

Missouri National Recreational River, NE, SD: Lewis and Clark passed through the region of the park on their outbound and return journeys to the West. There was a time there was just the river. Then people came. People and the river have been connected ever since. And now it's your turn. Missouri National Recreational River offers natural beauty: the forested buff-colored chalkstone bluffs to gently rolling range bottomland; the brilliant white of migrating pelicans to the rich blues of prairie asters; the soaring majesty of resident bald eagles to fleeting glimpses of the wily red fox. It offers an exciting past for your enjoyment and enrichment, from Plains Indian tribes to Lewis and Clark to steamboat captains such as Grant Marsh. Here, you can experience the dynamic character of the river's ever-changing nature, with its islands, shifting sandbars, sloughs, and treacherous, deadly snags. Both the upper 39-mile reach and the lower 59-mile reach along the Nebraska-South Dakota border combine to form one of few sections of this once vast ecosystem along the "Big Muddy" that remains in a relatively natural state.



Natchez Trace Parkway, AL, MS, TN: On October 11, 1809, Meriwether Lewis died at Grinder's Stand, a way station along the Old Natchez Trace in Tennessee. Many historians believe that he committed suicide due to depression stemming from personal and career problems. Another popular belief continues that he was murdered, perhaps by representatives of his political enemies. To this day it is not completely certain what

happened. It is known that Lewis died of two gunshot wounds, one to the head, the other to the chest. He was only 35 years old. The explorer was buried not far from where he died, and a monument was erected by the state of Tennessee in 1848. The site of Grinder's Stand, Lewis's grave and monument became a National Monument in 1925. Today, visitors traveling along the Natchez Trace Parkway can pay tribute to the man who led the Voyage of Discovery to the Pacific Ocean.

The 444-mile Natchez Trace Parkway commemorates an ancient trail that connected southern portions of the Mississippi River to salt licks in today's central Tennessee. Over the centuries, the Choctaw, Chickasaw and other American Indians left their marks on the Trace. The Natchez Trace experienced its heaviest use from 1785 to 1820 by the "Kaintuck" boatmen that floated the Ohio and Miss. rivers to markets in Natchez and New Orleans. They sold their cargo and boats and began the trek back north on foot to Nashville and points beyond. Today, visitors can experience this National Scenic Byway and All-American Road through driving, hiking, biking, horseback riding and camping.

Nez Perce National Historical Park, ID, MT,OR, WA: For thousands of years the valleys, prairies and plateaus of the inland northwest have been home to the Nimiipuu or Nez Perce. When Lewis and Clark entered Nez Perce country in 1805, the tribe was one of the most influential groups on the Columbia River plateau. Perhaps the most important sojourns the explorers would make during their journey were the weeks they spent with the Nez Perce. In 1805, after an arduous journey across the Bitterroot Mountains, the Nez Perce welcomed the expedition providing food, supplies, and information about the rivers to the Pacific Ocean. Upon their return to Nez Perce country in the spring of 1806, the expedition retrieved the valuable horses that the Nez Perce had cared for and waited for the snows on the Bitterroots to melt. While staying with the Nez Perce, the expedition enjoyed a month of hospitality among the Nez Perce, forming bonds of amity and friendship that would be challenged and tested in the coming years.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.: Thomas Jefferson-political philosopher, architect, musician, book collector, scientist, horticulturist, diplomat, inventor, and third President of the United States-looms large in any discussion of what Americans are as a people. Jefferson left to the future not only ideas but also a great body of practical achievements. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial stands as a tribute to this great American; "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia.", and the man who inspired the westward expansion of this nation. Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803 doubled the size of this nation and opened a vast unexplored continent to Americans. Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis his personnel secretary and close friend to lead an expedition into the uncharted territory. Lewis asked William Clark to join the Corps of Discovery and to share in commanding the expedition. Jefferson had instructed both Lewis and Clark to keep detailed diaries documenting their experiences and to explore, map and chronicle everything of interest.

Additional Federal Agencies that Preserve or Commemorate Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery Expedition

U.S. Forest Service Sites: On many National Forests and Grasslands, you can stand in the exact places Lewis and Clark stood, imagine what they saw, and discover what has changed. By reading their journals and comparing the landscapes they described 200 years ago to those we now see, we can better understand the complexity of nature - how wind, fire, and flood shape the land- and consider the effects of human activities like fighting fires, harvesting timber, taming rivers, and grazing livestock.

Birnt Hills Overlook (Dakota Prairie Grasslands, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/birnt.html>

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (OR)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia/forest/>

The Great Falls (Lewis and Clark National Forest, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/greatfalls.html>

Gates of the Mountains (Helena National Forest, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/gates.html>

Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark (Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, MT) & (Salmon-Challis National Forest, ID)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lemhi.html>

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Great Falls, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/>

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center (Great Falls, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia/forest/>

Lost Trail Pass-North Fork Salmon (Salmon-Challis National Forest, ID)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lost_north.html

Lost Trail Pass - South Bitterroot Valley (Bitterroot National Forest, MT)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lost_south.html

Lolo Pass Visitor Center and Rest Area (Clearwater National Forest, ID)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lolo_visitor.html

The Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark (Lolo Trail National Forest, MT) & (Clearwater National Forest, ID)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lolopass_lololandmark_revisions.html

Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark via U.S. Highway 12 (Clearwater National Forest, ID) & Lolo National Forest, MT)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lolo_hwy12.html

Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark via the Lolo Motorway (Clearwater National Forest, ID)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lolo_motorway.html

Gibbon's Pass, Clark's Return Route in 1806 (Bitterroot National Forest, MT) & Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, MT)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/gibbons.html>

Lewis and Clark Pass: Lewis' Return Route in 1806 (Helena National Forest, MT)

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/lcic/grasslands/lewis_clark.html

Bureau of Land Management Sites:

Pompeys Pillar National Monument (Billings, MT)

<http://www.mt.blm.gov/pillarmon/index.html>

National Landscape Conservation System in Idaho (ID)

http://www.id.blm.gov/spec_places/nlcs_lc.htm

Sacajawea Interpretive Cultural & Education Center (Salmon, ID)

http://www.id.blm.gov/spec_places/sacajewa.htm

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument (Lewistown, MT)

<http://www.mt.blm.gov/ldo/um/>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Sites:

Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge (Fort Calhoun, NE)

<http://boyerchute.fws.gov/>

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge (Missouri Valley, IA)

<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/desoto/>

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (Lewistown, MT)

<http://cmr.fws.gov/>

Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge (Maybell, CO)

<http://brownspark.fws.gov/>

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge (Ridgefield, WA)

<http://ridgefieldrefuges.fws.gov/ComplexHome.htm>

Bureau of Reclamation Sites:

Clark Canyon Dam (Dillon, MT – Site of Camp Fortunate)

<http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/mt00569.htm>

<http://lewisandclarktrail.com/section3/montanacities/sacagawealand/campfortunate.htm>

Canyon Ferry Dam (Helena, MT)

<http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/mt00568.htm>

<http://lewisandclarktrail.com/section3/montanacities/helena/index.htm>

Tiber Dam (Chester, MT)

<http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/mt00579.htm>

<http://lewisandclarktrail.com/section3/montana.htm>

National Historical Landmarks:

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark (Sibley, MO)

<http://www.historicfortosage.com/forhistory.html>

Floyd Monument National Historic Landmark (Sioux City, IA)

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia/forest/>

Publications and Additional Websites

National Park Service:

A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary Corps of Discovery II

<http://www.nps.gov/lecl/CorpsII/Corps2.htm>

Three Forks of the Missouri (Missouri Headwaters State Park), Montana

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/lewisandclark/site27.htm

Lewis and Clark: Historical Background

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/lewisandclark/intro.htm

Lewis and Clark: Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/lewisandclark/site.htm

Trails and Rails: An Educational Partnership of Amtrak and the National Park Service

<http://www.nps.gov/trails&rails/>

Lewis and Clark Curriculum Guide

<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/Education/Education.htm>

Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Commemorating Their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-06)

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/lewisandclark/

Lewis and Clark Expedition

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/books-title.htm#1>

Fort Clatsop National Memorial: ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/focl/adhi.htm

Fort Clatsop National Memorial: SUGGESTED HISTORICAL AREA REPORT

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/focl/hussey2/index.htm

Fort Clatsop National Memorial: Lower Columbia River Lewis and Clark Sites

http://www.nps.gov/focl/final_boundary_study/index.htm

Fort Clatsop National Memorial: THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL FROM FORT CLATSOP TO THE CLATSOP PLAINS

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/focl/hussey/index.htm

Nez Perce National Historical Park: ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

<http://www.nps.gov/nepe/adhi/adhi.htm>

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):

Lewis and Clark and the U.S. Geological Survey in North Dakota

<http://nd.water.usgs.gov/lewisandclark/index.html>

Links to USGS Science along the Lewis and Clark Trail

http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark/More_USGS-LC_Links.html

Mapping America From Lewis and Clark to the USGS

http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark/Mapping_America.html

Lewis and Clark Sites for Children: USGS Resources for Teaching About Lewis and Clark

<http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark/ChildrenWebSites.html>

River Science along the Lewis and Clark Trail

http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark/Rivers_LewisandClark_Traveled.html

Animal habitat along the Lewis and Clark Trail

http://www.usgs.gov/features/lewisandclark/Animal_Habitat.html

Lewis and Clark Educational Resources

<http://nd.water.usgs.gov/lewisandclark/education.html>

Bureau of Land Management

Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery

<http://www.id.blm.gov/lc/index.htm>

List of Events for 2005

Corps of Discovery II dates for 2005

Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future is on the road and headed to a Lewis and Clark Trail community near you. Corps II is a collaborative effort of federal, state and local entities and American Indian Nations. Led by the National Park Service, Corps II is named after the 1803-06 “Corps of Volunteers for Northwestern Discovery.” Corps II opened at Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello near Charlottesville, Virginia, on January 14, 2003. Corps II is a mobile exhibit designed to provide visitors an introduction to the Lewis and Clark story, including the natural history, cultural resources and the people of our nation before, during and after the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

- Glasgow, MT, May 14 through May 17
- Fort Belknap, MT, May 24 through May 27
- Fort Benton, MT, June 3 through June 12
- Box Elder/Rocky Boy, MT, June 17 through June 20
- Great Falls, MT, June 25 through July 4
- Helena, MT, July 9 through July 17
- Bozeman, MT, July 22 through July 31
- Dillon, MT, Aug. 5 through Aug. 8
- Salmon, ID, Aug. 13 through Aug. 21
- Hamilton, MT, Aug. 31 through Sept. 3
- Lolo, MT, Sept. 8 through Sept. 11
- Kamiah, ID, Sept. 16 through Sept. 26
- Clarkston, WA, Oct. 1 through Oct. 9
- Pasco/Kennewick/Richland, WA, Oct. 14 through Oct. 17
- Umatilla/Pendleton, OR, Oct. 21 through Oct. 24
- The Dalles, OR, Oct. 28 through Oct. 31
- Long Beach, WA, Nov. 7 through Nov. 15
- Seaside, OR, Nov. 19 through Nov. 22
- Vancouver, WA, Nov. 28 through Dec. 11



Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Events - 2005

May

May 8 -18 (Second Week and a Half), Lewis and Clark Heritage Days, Frontier Park, St. Charles, Missouri. Invitation to participants: Crafters, demonstrators, entertainers, food vendors, sutlers and traders portraying the time period of 1750-1812 are welcome to apply for participation in the Lewis and Clark Heritage Days. Contact: mamccoyusa@yahoo.com Civilian and military reenactors of the time period from the French and Indian War through the War of 1812 can apply by contacting: wbrecht@yahoo.com Contact Name: John Dengler St. Charles Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission 700 South Main St. Charles, MO 63301, Phone: 636-946-6899, Email: innkeeper@booneslick.com, Website: www.lewisandclarkstcharles.com

May 14 - 15 Camp River Dubois: 'Point of Departure' Hartford, Illinois. See what life was like at Camp River Dubois while the Lewis and Clark Expedition readied for their departure. Costumed re-enactors will demonstrate blacksmithing, candle making, cooking, and other crafts of the time. Watch the Detachment as they prepare for their departure from Camp River Dubois on their way westward. Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, One Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. both days. For information call 618-251-5811.

June

June 1 - July 4, Explore! the Big Sky As part of one of the national Signature Events endorsed by the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council for the 2003-2006 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, Chouteau and Cascade counties and the communities of Great Falls and Fort Benton, Montana, invite the world to Big Sky Country to commemorate the Corps of Discovery's second Independence Day in the West and the end of the tortuous portage around the great falls of the Missouri River. The month-long "Explore! the Big Sky" event will wrap up July 4. Details will be posted as they become available. Where: Fort Benton and Great Falls. Cost: Further details forthcoming; Web site: <http://www.explorethebigsky.org/>. Contact: Peggy Bourne, director, 406-455-8451, pbourne@ci.great-falls.mt.us

June 4-5, Lewis & Clark Rendezvous, Missouri River Celebration, Rocheport, Missouri - Lewis & Clark Reenactment, Traditional Music, Missouri River Educational Displays, Oral Histories, Children's Events, a Bike-A-Thon, and more. For more information call 573-256-2602 or visit the web site www.moriver.org. or email at moriver@coin.org.

June 4-5, Lewis & Clark Days, Washburn, North Dakota. Parade, buffalo barbecue, reenactments, lectures, demonstrations, including Fort Mandan replica nearby. For more information call 701-462-8535.

June 4-5, Lewis and Clark Days: at Fort Walla Walla Museum. Call 509-525-7703 for more information.

June 11 - 12 Kids of Discovery - Wanted!! Hartford, Illinois. Junior volunteers sought after to join the Corps of Discovery. All volunteers and their parents should report to

Lewis and Clark State Historic Site to enlist in the Expedition to the Western Ocean. Volunteers will be mustered into service based on their knowledge and skill in frontier ways. Junior Corps mates will get their own journal to log their adventure at Camp River Dubois. Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, One Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. both days. For information call 618-251-5811.

June 11-12, Lewis and Clark Festival This festival will be held at Lewis and Clark State Park in Onawa, IA. It will feature a Buffalo burger feed, historical reenactments, films, lectures, and demonstrations. The area has an 1804 encampment as well as a fur trade era encampment and will have vendors. The park also has life size keelboat and pirogue replicas. For information contact the park office at 712-423-2829.

June 17, 18, & 19, Lewis and Clark Days, Fort Mandan, North Dakota. Join us for our Annual Community Event that is great fun for people of all ages! Blacksmithing, fur trades rendezvous, parades, carnival, rodeo, plays and much more. For information contact North Dakota Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, PO Box 607, Washburn, ND 58577, Phone: (701) 462-8535.

June 18-19, Lolo Days, the Lolo Community Center Park, located on Highway 93 in Lolo, MT, just south of the Highway 12 intersection. Contact Information: PO Box 1111, Lolo, MT 59847, Phone: 406-273-0182, Website: <http://www.lolomontana.com>, Email: lolokid@micro-mania.net

June 25-26, Lewis and Clark Trad'n Days. This Planned 2 -Day Event is to commemorate the contributions the Lewis & Clark Expedition made to the founding of Weston Missouri more than 30 years after the expedition camped at the site on the Missouri River on July 2, 1804. This will be a timeline of events from 1740 to 1840, with demonstrations, family fun and good food. Call 1-888-635-7457 for details.

July

July 1-4, Final four days of "Explore! the Big Sky" Chouteau and Cascade counties and the communities of Great Falls and Fort Benton, Montana, invite the world to Big Sky Country for one of the national Signature Events endorsed by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial for the national Signature Events endorsed by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial for the 2003-2006 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Activities these two days will commemorate the Corps of Discovery's second Independence Day in the West and the end of the tortuous portage around the great falls of the Missouri. Details will be posted as they become available. When: July 1-4, 2005 Where: Great Falls Cost: further details forthcoming; Web site: <http://www.explorethebigsky.org/>. Contact: Peggy Bourne, director, 406-455-8451, pbourne@ci.great-falls.mt.us

July 6, Seaman's Day, - presented by Sweetbay Newfoundland Kennel at Fort Clatsop at midday. Call the park at 503-861-2471 for more information.

July 30-31, Culture Fest, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Hazen, North Dakota. Enactment's of the Fur Trade, Native American life from the Lewis &

Clark time period, and Lewis & Clark events. Contact the park at 701-745-3309 for more information.

July 30-31, White Catfish Camp, Lewis & Clark Festival, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Held at the Western Trails Heritage Center, the last weekend in July. For more information call 712-366-4900.

July 30, Three Forks Area Festival of Discovery, Three Forks, Montana. For general information, or if you would like to receive a participation packet to be able to participate as a speaker, presenter, vendor or volunteer, please send a SASE (legal) to Three Forks Area Festival of Discovery, P.O. Box 116, Three Forks, MT 59752, Phone: 406-285-4753, Website: <http://www.chamber@threeforksmontana.com>, Email: threeforkschamber@onebox.com

August

August, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Annual Meeting Astoria, Oregon Annual membership meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Membership is open to all members of the Foundation. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation PO Box 3434 Great Falls, MT 59403 888-701-3434

August 19-21, Sacajawea Heritage Days: The event features a free community concert, a Cattlemen's Barbeque, Traveling Trunk displays (Corps of Discovery replica artifacts), Fort Hall Inter-Tribal Dance Company, Historical Presentations and demonstrations by artists and artisans on arts and crafts reminiscent of the period. Come celebrate Sacajawea Heritage Days with the Salmon, Idaho community. For the latest details contact the Salmon Valley Chamber of Commerce @ 800-727-2540, or the Sacajawea Center @ 208-756-1188.

August 20-21, Sergeant Floyd 1804 Living History Encampment Sergeant Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center, 1000 Larsen Park Road, Sioux City, Iowa. The encampment is an annual observance of the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd at present day Sioux City, Iowa. Sergeant Floyd was the only fatality of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Visitors will be able to examine authentic tents, camp equipment, uniforms and firearms like those used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804. Activities both days will include an 1804 reveille and flag-raising ceremony, periodic musters and inspections, and arms drills. The encampment will be open from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and 10:00 a.m. through early afternoon on Sunday. The public is invited to attend a re-enactment of the burial of Sergeant Floyd, conducted in full costume at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday evening at the Floyd Monument. The living-history presentation of the camp and burial of August 20, 1804 will be presented by the Discovery Corps, an Omaha-based historical reenactment group. Kathy Meisner Sergeant Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center 1000 Larsen Park Road Sioux City, IA 51104-4914, Phone: 712-279-0198, email: scpm@sioux-city.org, website: www.sioux-city.org/museum

August 20-21, Elk Point Heritage Days Festival, Heritage Park, Elk Point, South Dakota. Reenactments of the Patrick Gass election by the Corps of Discovery will be performed during the festival and on the anniversary which is August 22. For more information call

Alice Murphy at 605-356-2164 or the Festival Chairperson at 605-356-3336 (This is a drugstore but they know the answers.).

August 20-21, Lewis & Clark Festival, W.H.Over Museum, Vermillion, South Dakota. For more information call Chamber of Commerce at 800-809-2071 or 605-677-5228.

August 20-21, Lewis & Clark Festival, Yankton, South Dakota. (Festival is held the fourth weekend of August.) Reenactment camp, speakers, singers, Native American dancing, council meeting reenactment. Contact the Lewis & Clark Visitor Center at 402-667-7873 ext. 3246.

September

September 17 - 18 Lewis and Clark Music Festival, Hartford, Illinois. Traditional music of the late 1700's and early 1800's. Watch, Listen and Participate in this wonderful Music and Dance Festival. Come be a part of this multi-cultural two-day event. Listen to early American, French, Spanish and American Indian music in venues both in and outdoors. Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, One Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. both days. For information call 618-251-5811

September 17-18, Lewis & Clark Goosefest, Pierre, South Dakota. An outdoor festival celebrating Lewis & Clark and the migration of the geese, call 800-962-2034 for more information.

October

October 8-9, Lewis and Clark Days, Clarkston, Washington. Events, storytelling, boy scout activities, canoe building - for more information contact Doreen Bridgmount at 509-758-3126.

October 15, Down to the Great Columbia: A Lewis and Clark Heritage Festival Columbia Park, Kennewick, WA. The Corps of Discovery was welcomed at this site by an estimated 200 Native Americans on October 16 - 18, 1805. While in the midst of these Sahaptian-speaking peoples, the explorers traded goods, bought food, cataloged languages and documented the widths of both the Snake and Columbia rivers. It was also at this site that the explorers knew for the first time since leaving chartered territory that they had taken the correct routes and were indeed soon to reach the Pacific Ocean, confirmed by their sighting of Mt. Hood near Wallula Junction on October 18, 1805. To commemorate this historic event, the day's activities will include living history presentations, first-person interpretation, entertainment, music, a hands-on kid's camp, Native American culture and skills demonstrations, guest speakers, nature walks, food booths and more. Admission to this event is free. For More Information call Kathy Blasdel at 800-254-5824 or 509-735-8486 x.32, Website: www.downthegreatcolumbia.com, Email: kathy@VisitTri-Cities.com.

October 22-23, Falls of the Ohio Lewis and Clark Festival: Clarksville, IN and Louisville, KY. Call 502-292-0059 for information.

November

November 4 - 5 Camp River Dubois by Candlelight, Hartford, Illinois. When the sun sets early in November and the air is crisp and chilled, visitors can warm themselves by the fires of Camp River Dubois. Starting at 5:30 guests will take pleasure in the radiance of candle lights reflecting and flickering as they stroll through the camp. Visitors will cast their shadows onto the camp walls while they interact with re-enactors portraying the men of 'The Detachment' and the historic civilian population. Enjoy the candle light and the wonderful atmosphere of Camp River Dubois. Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, One Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. For information call 618-251-5811.

Sacagawea/Sacajawea and the Lewis and Clark Expedition: American Indian Perspectives, History Department, College of Liberal Arts, Washington State University - the series goes on the road to cities across the Northwest. From the Vancouver, WA/Portland, OR area to the Tri-Cities, Lewiston, ID, and Spokane, WA, historian and performer, Professor Jeanne Eder (Dakota Sioux), will present her portrayal of Sacagawea, the Shoshone woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition. Eder's performance examines Sacagawea's life and presents an often overlooked historical perspective of Indian women. Historians and local tribal representatives will provide valuable context. For more information about these events contact: Pat Thorsten, History Dept. pthorsten@wsu.edu (509)-335-4626

November 24-27, Destination 2005 - The Pacific - National Signature Event Fort Clatsop, Astoria, Oregon "Ocean in View! O! the joy." - wrote William Clark on November 7, 1805. To coincide with the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's historic arrival at the Pacific Ocean, the Lower Columbia region will host a national observance of the Corps' Fort Clatsop sojourn. The event will center around Fort Clatsop National Memorial (National Park Service) and other Lewis and Clark sites. It will commemorate the historic vote of all Corps members to determine where to stay the winter, and examine the cultural exchanges and scientific fruits of that long wet stay. For additional information contact: Chip Jenkins at 503-861-2471, Ext. 211, email: chip_jenkins@nps.gov

November 28 - December 11, A Lewis & Clark Fortnight, The Vancouver/Clark County Washington communities will commemorate the Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery's visit with two weeks of events. Corps of Discovery II will be on the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. Other events will include lectures, encampments, tree lighting in Esther Short Park in downtown Vancouver, Christmas at Fort Vancouver and the Festival of the Trees.

December

December 10 - 11 Arrival at Camp River Dubois. Come celebrate the arrival of Lewis & Clark to Camp River Dubois. This annual special event weekend commemorates December 12, the day William Clark and the men of 'The Detachment' arrived at the confluence of the River Dubois, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers. The 'Arrival at Camp River Dubois' will include: re-enactors portraying the men of 'The Detachment' and the local civilian population; in addition to, guest lectures and period music. Several exhibitors will be on hand displaying historic artifacts and colonial tools. Lewis & Clark State Historic Site, One Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048. 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. both days. For information call 618-251-5811.