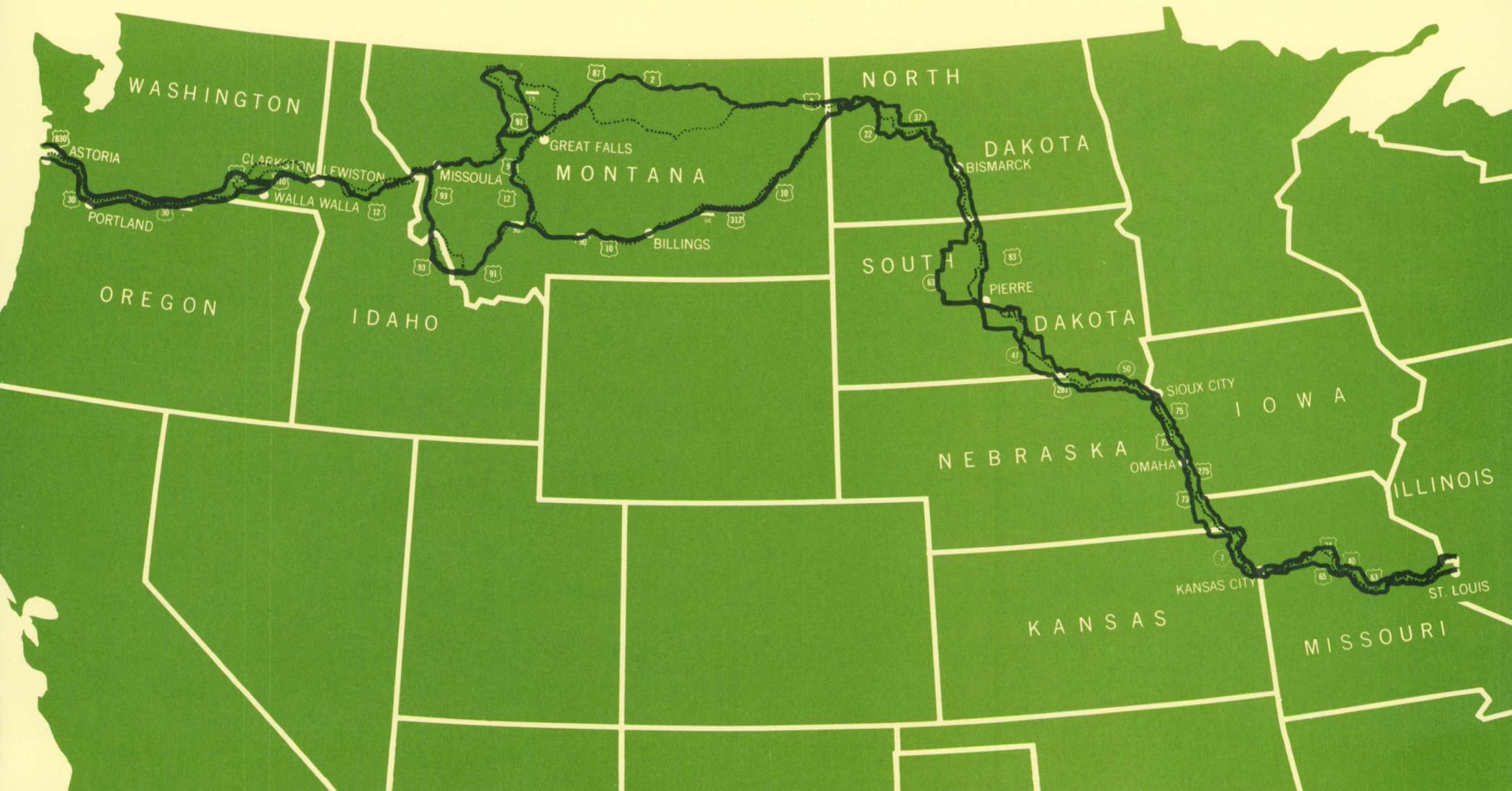
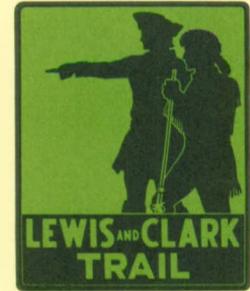
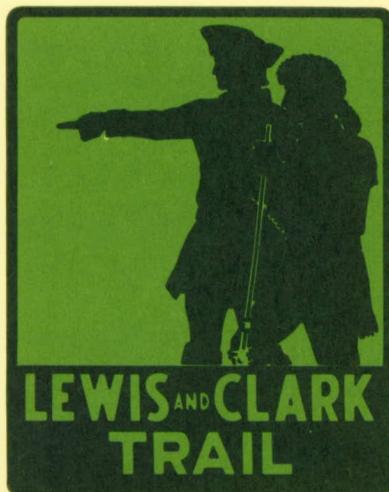


# THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

FINAL REPORT of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

October 1969





### **THE EMBLEM**

The emblem on the cover was the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission's official symbol and became the property of the Department of the Interior after the Commission terminated on October 6, 1969.

A modification of this mark has been used to identify highways that have been designated by the States as the Lewis and Clark Trail Highway, and on signs that interpret the Trail.

Information regarding use of the symbol, U.S. Patent Office Registration Number 877917, may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

# **THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL**

**FINAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
TO THE CONGRESS**

**The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission  
October 1969**

## Dear Mr. President and Members of the Congress:

It is with great pleasure that the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission submits its third and final report on the accomplishments made in response to the objectives of Public Law 88-630. Interim reports were submitted October 1966 and June 1968.

Congress' mandate to the Commission was to stimulate a creative and viable atmosphere for all agencies and individuals to identify, mark, and preserve for public use and enjoyment the routes traveled by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

An assignment of this nature is never completed. Yet, by encouraging dialogue and by promoting cooperation and long-range planning, the Commission achieved a new sense of purpose and unity among the States traversed by the two explorers and their men.

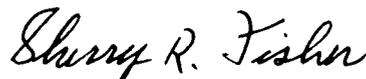
This report describes some of the accomplishments of the individuals and organizations associated with the Lewis and Clark Trail. Eventually, however, the Commission will be accounted successful only if everyone concerned works to further the program outlined by the Congress.

The following specific recommendations are made to aid in continuation of the Lewis and Clark Trail program:

1. Additional groups should organize to further programs developed by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.
2. The unfulfilled objectives of the Commission, and the recommendations received during public hearings conducted by the Commission, should be evaluated by succeeding organizations.
3. State Lewis and Clark Trail Committees should be continued and are encouraged to establish County Lewis and Clark Trail Committees.
4. All devices should be used extensively to promote interpretation of the many resources along the Route.
5. Concerned Indian Tribes should develop and produce pageants that present their respective cultures and histories.
6. Youth organizations should be used whenever possible in future projects involving the Lewis and Clark Trail.
7. The Department of the Interior should continue to serve as a reference center and depository for information on Lewis and Clark Trail programs and projects.

With this final report, the Commission expresses its appreciation for the privilege during the past five years of serving the Nation, the States, and the communities along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Respectfully yours,



Sherry R. Fisher, Chairman



PUBLIC LAW 88-630  
88th Congress, H. R. 12289  
October 6, 1964

## An Act

To establish the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That there is hereby established an advisory and coordinating commission to be known as the "Lewis and Clark Trail Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), which shall be composed of twenty-seven members.

### PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the objectives set forth in H. Con. Res. 61, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the route traversed by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their expedition of 1804-1806 from Saint Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Northwest should be identified, marked, and kept available for the inspiration and enjoyment of the American people; in order to advance public awareness and knowledge of the far-reaching and historic significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; in order to supplement such awareness with an appreciation of the great resources of the vast region through which the Lewis and Clark Trail extended, and thereby to encourage desirable long-term conservation objectives in the public interest of the people of that region and the Nation as well as the public use and outdoor recreation benefits therefrom, the Commission is authorized to review proposals prepared at the request of the Commission, or by other agencies on their own initiative, to carry out

the purposes of this Act. The Commission may make recommendations to agencies of the Federal Government, States, and other public and private agencies, but the functions and responsibilities of the Commission hereunder shall not operate to restrict or inhibit the aforesaid agencies in any operations they may otherwise undertake in carrying out the general objectives referred to in this Act. The Commission is authorized also to render advice in a manner that will encourage the development by State or Federal agencies of a suitable connecting network of roads following the general route of the Lewis and Clark Trail with appropriate markers for such roads.

### MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall comprise the following—

(a) Ten members to serve, subject to their acceptance of membership, on behalf of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; the individual member from each State being the Governor thereof or his designated representatives;

(b) Four members, who shall be Members of the House of Representatives, two from each party, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(c) Four members, who shall be Members of the Senate, two from each party, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(d) Five members, who shall be the Secretaries of the following Departments, or their designated representatives: Interior; Agriculture; Defense; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Commerce;

(e) Four members, who shall be appointed by the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation (a nonprofit corporation).

### ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) The Chairman of the Commission shall be elected for such term as may be determined by the membership thereof. The Secretary of the Interior shall convene the first meeting of the Commission within ninety days following enactment of this Act at such time and place as he may designate;

(b) The Chairman shall designate a Vice Chairman from members of the Commission;

(c) Any vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made;

(d) Where any member ceases to serve in the official position from which originally appointed under section 3, his place on the Commission shall be deemed to be vacant;

(e) The Commission is authorized to issue such rules and regulations as it may consider desirable in the conduct of its activities pursuant to this Act.

### POWERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission may hold hearings at such times and places as it deems advisable for purposes of this Act.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government is authorized to furnish to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman, such information as the Commission deems necessary to carry out its functions. Any Federal agency is hereby authorized to furnish the Commission with suitable office space to carry out its functions.

(c) The head of each Department or agency shall cooperate with the Commission in the performance of its functions and shall provide the Commission with such technical services and assistance as may be necessary and available.

## COMPENSATION OF COMMISSION MEMBERS

SEC. 6. (a) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(b) Members of the Commission, upon approval of the Chairman, shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission.

## REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SEC. 7. Within two years following the approval of this Act, the Commission shall submit a report concerning its activities. Such report shall be submitted, together with any recommendations it may have to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to other Federal and State agencies named in this Act. The Commission may thereafter from time to time as indicated by circumstances, but at least every two years, submit such additional reports as it may deem appropriate. The final report of the said Commission shall be submitted no later than five years following the approval of this Act, at which time the Commission shall cease to exist. The records and property of the Commission shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for such use or disposition as he shall find to be appropriate.

## DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNTS

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission is authorized to accept donations of personal services or property to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act. The Commission may secure supplies, services, make contracts, and exercise those powers generally that it deems necessary to enable it to carry out effectively and in the public interest the purposes of this Act.

(b) Expenditures of the Commission shall be paid by an executive officer designated from among its membership, who shall keep complete and accurate records of such expenditures and who shall account for all funds received by the Commission. Such accounts shall be subject to audit by the General Accounting Office of the United States.

## AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 9. There is authorized to be appropriated annually, through the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation Acts, not to exceed the sum of \$25,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 6, 1964.



PUBLIC LAW 89-475  
89th Congress, H. R. 6515  
June 29, 1966

## An Act

To supplement the Act of October 6, 1964, establishing the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Act of October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005), establishing the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, the Commission shall give appropriate consideration and recognition to the fact that the Lewis and Clark Expedition's headquarters and training camp, during the winter of 1803, were located near Wood River, Illinois. In addition, the State membership of the Commission, as set forth in section 3(a) of the Act, is hereby increased to eleven members in order to include a member from the State of Illinois who shall be the Governor or his designated representative.

SEC. 2. The Act of October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005), is amended by revising section 9 to read:

"SEC. 9. There is authorized to be appropriated annually, through the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation Acts, not to exceed the sum of \$35,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Approved June 29, 1966.

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## CHAPTER I

### THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

The idea of a Lewis and Clark Trail was conceived in May 1961 by the late J. N. "Ding" Darling, cartoonist-conservationist for the *Des Moines Iowa, Register*. Following his death, friends and associates created the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation to advance his ideas on resource conservation.

In 1962, the Foundation presented Mr. Darling's proposal for "a recreation ribbon" along the Lewis and Clark route to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequently, the Secretary directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to work with the States and other governmental units to study the proposal and to recommend ways of identifying and conserving the Expedition route. The results were published September 1965 in *The Lewis and Clark Trail—A Proposal for Development*.

Before completion of that study, the Congress, on October 6, 1964, established the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission to advance public awareness of the Expedition, to encourage appreciation of the region through which Lewis and Clark passed, and to promote development of outdoor recreation resources along the route.

The Commission was composed of 28 members who represented the Congress, interested Federal agencies, the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation, and the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Members of the Commission and of the 11 State Lewis and Clark Trail Committees, as of October 6, 1969, are listed in the appendices.



## CHAPTER II

### LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTRY

On May 14, 1804, one year after the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark embarked with a small group of men to explore half of the vast country that is now the United States of America. (See map inside of back cover.)

The Expedition was commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Territory and the Pacific Northwest. The Captains hoped, among other things, to acquire for the United States a share in the lucrative Columbia River fur trade.

Lewis and Clark Country continues to be rich in resources and beauty. It is a land of

contrasts . . . dry, desolate countryside . . . lush, verdant forests . . . rolling hills and fertile valleys. It is abundant with free-flowing rivers and thundering waters contrasting with many placid rivers and lakes. It is a land of majestic mountains . . . a land plentiful with fish and wildlife . . . and a land of pure, inspiring beauty.

The forests visited long ago by Lewis and Clark are still valuable as are the mineral deposits and soils of the area. Streams and rivers are harnessed to produce hydroelectric power. Salmon and steelhead trout contribute significantly to valuable commercial fisheries and provide almost unlimited sport fishing opportunity.

However, the most outstanding resources are vast areas to roam; spacious skies; and largely unspoiled, untrammelled countrysides.

These resources provide limitless opportunities for public enjoyment. Already much has been done to develop and protect them—but much remains to be done.

The route traveled by Lewis and Clark is rapidly becoming the "recreation ribbon" dreamed of by "Ding" Darling. The historic area of Wood River, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, now has a 630-foot-high stainless steel Gateway Arch commemorating the westward expansion heralded by the Expedition. From here up to Sioux City, Iowa, where Sergeant Floyd died, commercial barges service metropolitan areas. From Sioux City to the Pacific Ocean are huge impoundments, the Breaks of the Missouri, mountains, wild rivers, and the spectacular Columbia River Gorge.

Each year Lewis and Clark Country is visited by more vacationers requiring additional recreation areas and facilities.



## CHAPTER III

### TRAIL OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission was established in October 1964 as a five-year temporary body with advisory powers. During its short number of years the Commission accomplished the following tasks:

1. Promoted, through the Governors of the 11 States, the establishment of effective State Lewis and Clark Trail Committees;
2. Collected and disseminated information on Federal, State, and private projects and plans for and along the Trail;
3. Assembled and distributed a collection of slides with an accompanying narrative to tell the Lewis and Clark story;
4. Designed and registered an emblem to mark the Lewis and Clark Trail highways and to promote the Lewis and Clark Trail concept;
5. Conducted three public hearings, held 11 regular meetings, and issued 56 resolutions—all to expedite conservation and development of the recreational resource along the route; and
6. Issued two interim reports and this, its final report.

These achievements laid the foundation for preserving and developing the Lewis and Clark Trail. But success of the Commission is measured best by what was accomplished as a result of its catalytic actions.

#### Identifying the Route

Congress asked the Commission to identify, mark, and keep publicly available the route traversed by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their 1804 to 1806 Expedition from the mouth of Wood River, Illinois, to the Pacific. The 11 Lewis and Clark States

accomplished much toward these ends. For example, the Idaho Historical Society's outstanding publication, "*Lewis and Clark in Idaho*," answers a number of questions concerning the Expedition's route over the Continental Divide to the Clearwater River.

A significant achievement of the private sector was republication by Arno Press of The Thwaites edition of *The Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*. This 1904 edition is acknowledged as the most authoritative transcription of the journals. Its eight-volume set includes the diaries of Captains Lewis and Clark, the journals of two other Expedition members, and an atlas with reproductions of maps drawn by Captain Clark.

All concerned States have identified and placed markers along the original route of the two Captains. The Missouri State Committee identified the probable locations of the Expedition's 52 campsites in Missouri. The State of Montana erected 26 Lewis and Clark Historical Markers at important sites associated with the Expedition. The Oregon Historical Society constructed a replica of the Expedition's winter salt factory on the original site in the City of Seaside, and the city itself erected directional signs to promote visitor interest in the salt cairn.

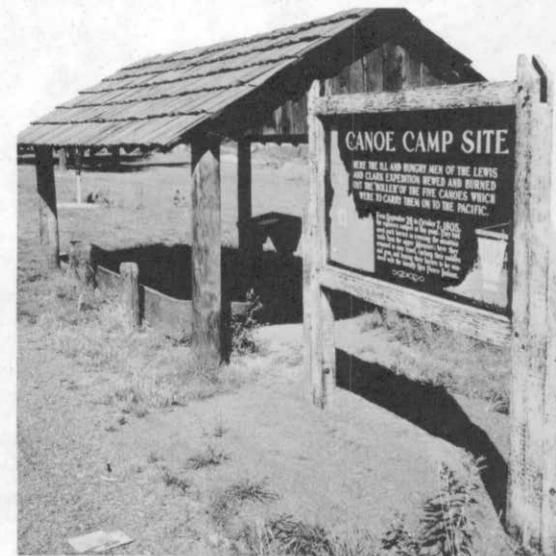
Eight National Historic Landmarks associated with the Expedition are located along or adjacent to the Lewis and Clark Trail. Four of these—Weippe Prairie in Idaho, and Camp Disappointment, Great Falls Portage Route, and Pompeys Pillar in Montana—have been designated by the National Park Service since establishment of the Commission.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation report, *The Lewis and Clark Trail—A Proposal for Development*, charted the route of the Expe-

dition, identified points of interest along the Trail, and outlined a program for development.

The Bureau of Land Management identified 12 miles of the most probable route of the Expedition in the Lemhi Pass area of Montana and Idaho. That Bureau located eight of the Expedition's campsites in the area, and it selected nine additional historical sites on the Yellowstone River, Montana, for interpretive signing. One of these sites is believed to be where Clark built dugout canoes.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture constructed 60 interpretive signs along the Expedition route within National Forests in Montana and Idaho.



In addition to identifying the Lewis and Clark route, key areas along the trail have been acquired and preserved for public use. In Montana, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urquhart, Sr., conveyed the Great Falls Portage site to the Boy Scouts of America. The Scouts will maintain the area in its natural condition.



### Advancing Public Awareness

The 11 Lewis and Clark States, the Federal Government, and the private sector took many steps to advance public awareness of the Expedition.

All 11 States have organized Lewis and Clark State Committees which will continue the programs initiated by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The State Legislatures of Missouri and Kansas appropriated funds for use by their respective Committees and the State committees in Missouri and Iowa organized Lewis and Clark County Committees to support their programs on the local level.

To emphasize the vast wealth of resources in Lewis and Clark Country, informational material has been published, publicity tours conducted, and promotional groups organized.

#### Publicity—

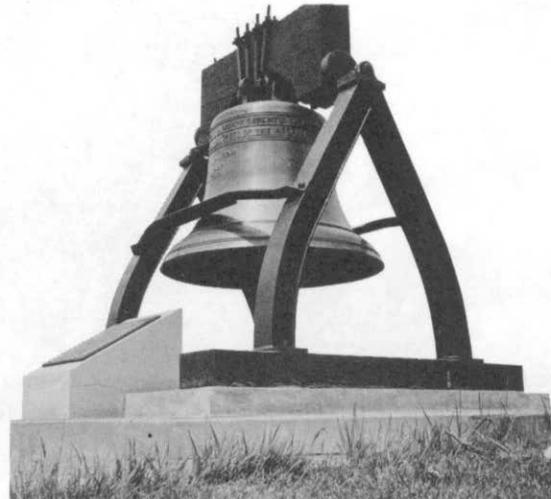
Many States have published materials that highlight the Lewis and Clark Trail and Expedition. Travel brochures printed in North Dakota, Missouri, Washington, and Oregon call attention to State portions of the Trail and the historic adventure.

The Illinois Committee published a brochure describing the Lewis and Clark State Park, which commemorates the May 14, 1804, embarkation of the Expedition from the mouth of Wood River. The South Dakota Committee published a story in the magazine, "Wi-iyohi," which explains the purpose of the Trail in South Dakota and describes programs set up by the Commission and the State Committee.

Montana added the Lewis and Clark emblem to all State promotional material; the State highway map for 1968 used the Expedition as a promotional theme to increase tourism and public awareness of the Captains' route through Montana.

Several Federal agencies have publicized the Trail. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, printed a pamphlet for each of its six major Missouri River reservoirs. These pamphlets provide information on the geologic, paleontologic, archeologic, and historic aspects of each project. Numerous sketches and an interesting narrative have made these booklets popular. The Corps also has reprinted Elliott Coues' brief synopsis of the original journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This reprint was in response to numerous requests by the public, government agencies, and schools for copies of the Corps' 1952 edition.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife includes information on the Expedition in leaflets issued or revised for national wildlife refuges or national fish hatcheries along the Trail. For example, a leaflet on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range in Montana explains the Expedition's importance to the area in which the range is located.



At the Commission's request, the Department of Commerce's seven foreign travel service offices distributed Lewis and Clark Trail promotional material to leading travel agents, tour operators, and representatives of air and sea carriers throughout the world. This material has been received with great enthusiasm because of worldwide interest in the early history of the American West.

The private sector also has used the Lewis and Clark theme in promoting tourism. The journey of the two captains has been recognized in many travel brochures and publications, in restaurants and rest stops along the Lewis and Clark Trail Highway, as the trade name of commercial products, and on billboards and advertisements throughout the West.

Interest in the Expedition has been stimulated further by efforts to survey and publicize information available on the journey. In Kansas, the Henry Leavenworth Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army printed and distributed the "History of the Kansas Section of the Missouri River to 1854." This publication, a bibliographical essay of contemporary and secondary sources, lists references for information on the Expedition in Kansas.

Archeological studies have focused attention on the Lewis and Clark journey. The South Dakota Historical Society and Lewis and Clark Committee worked with the State Archeological Commission and the Smithsonian Institution to locate, salvage, and publish treatises on Indian occupation of the area. In Washington, archeologists from the State University discovered what may be one of the original Jefferson Presidential Medals given by Lewis and Clark to important Indian



chiefs. The medal was found during the relocation of an old Indian graveyard on the banks of the Snake River. This is the same general area where archeologists later discovered human bones at Marmes Rockshelter. These bones are believed to be the oldest human remains found in the Western Hemisphere. Preliminary dating suggests the age of the bones to be 13,000 years.

The National Park Service worked closely with the Smithsonian Institution in locating and salvaging Indian artifacts along the Lewis and Clark route. A preliminary historical survey of the Lower Platte and Elkhorn Rivers in Nebraska was made by the Service as part of a study for a proposed Platte River reservoir. In addition, archeological research was initiated in North Dakota at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Fort Rice, and Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

In the fall of 1967, operations began at the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in Iowa and Nebraska to salvage the Missouri River steamboat, *Bertrand*, which sank in 1865 with a full cargo. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are cooperating in this salvage project, and will preserve the steamboat and its items of antiquity for those who travel the Lewis and Clark Trail.

#### Memorials—

Many memorials have been dedicated along the Trail to commemorate the journey of the "Corps of Discovery," a term often applied to the Expedition. Local organizations, such as the Camas-Wahougal Chamber of Commerce in Washington, have paid tribute to Lewis and Clark. Sioux City, Iowa, is improving the already impressive Sergeant Floyd Monument—a memorial to the only casualty on the Expedition. The South Dakota Lewis and Clark

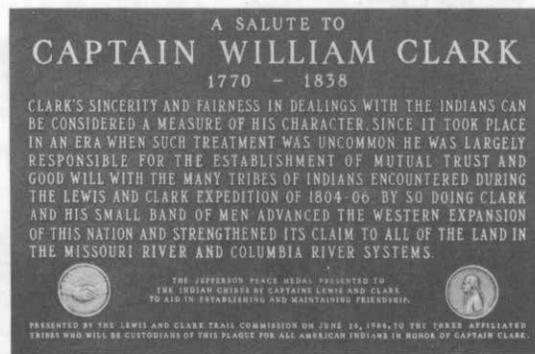
Trail Committee cooperated with the National Commemorative Society in producing the Lewis and Clark Commemorative Coin.

As suggested by the North Dakota Committee, the Congress passed a bill changing the name of Garrison Reservoir to Lake Sakakawea. Sakakawea, also spelled Sacajawea, was the Indian woman who helped guide the Captains on part of their historic trek.

The 630-foot high stainless steel Gateway Arch to the West at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis was dedicated in May 1968. Administered by the National Park Service, the Arch will be the dominant symbol commemorating the Westward Expansion, the Louisiana Purchase, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

In the Pacific Northwest, the Corps of Engineers plans to name recreational developments after members of the expeditionary force.

As an aid to the Commission, the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation financed the casting of a plaque which calls attention to Captain Clark's fairness in dealing with the Indians. On June 28, 1968, the Commission formally presented this plaque to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. These tribes will display and care for the plaque.



#### Educational and Interpretive Programs—

Educational programs have done much to advance public awareness of the Expedition's significance. The Illinois Lewis and Clark Committee presented programs to service organizations, historical groups, and schools. Throughout the State of Washington, the Lewis and Clark story occupies an important place in the public school curriculum. Attention is focused on the Expedition's political and economic significance as well as on the scientific information collected by the Explorers.

Radio and television educational programs have featured the Lewis and Clark Expedition. States have produced or purchased films that tell the story and relate information on recreational opportunities along the Trail. Missouri acquired four films and made them available for showing to school children and adults. Montana assisted the Union Oil Company in producing the motion picture, "In Lewis and Clark's Footsteps Across Montana." In addition, the State produced a film, "Camp Montana—Along the Lewis and Clark Trail." Lewis and Clark Trail Committees in South Dakota and Washington prepared slides of scenes along the Trail for public showings.

All Lewis and Clark States have used on-site interpretation to advance public awareness of the Expedition's significance. In Nebraska, interpretive signs were prepared for State parks and recreation areas along the Missouri River to acquaint visitors with areas related to the Expedition. The South Dakota State Historical Society has erected historical markers and has had public dedication at 11 locations associated with Lewis and Clark. The Montana Fish and Game Department will use the official Lewis and Clark Trail symbol on interpretive signs at appropriate historic and recreational sites.





The National Park Service has installed exhibits in the visitor center at Ft. Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon, which tell the story of the "Corps of Discovery." The Bureau of Indian Affairs in North Dakota has made extensive use of informational signs to mark historical points of interest associated with the Captains' journey.

At Valley City and Garrison National Fish Hatcheries in North Dakota, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conducts lecture tours from visitor centers which interpret the Expedition. That Bureau constructed at Audubon National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota a natural history exhibit which compares the present-day flora and fauna with that of 1805.

Clark Canyon Reservoir, administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, inundates the site in Montana identified by Lewis and Clark as "Camp Fortunate." Consequently, the Bureau relocated the original marker identifying the site to an overlook near the reservoir.

The Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, provides information about the Expedition in stations at Lost Trail Pass on the Bitterroot and Salmon National Forests, Idaho; at Lolo Pass on the Clearwater Na-

tional Forest, Idaho; and at Multnomah Falls on the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon. In addition, the Forest Service has established interpretive trails at the Montana Lake Como Recreation Area in the Bitterroot National Forest; the Lea Creek Adventure Trail in Montana at Lolo Pass in the Lolo National Forest; and the Colgate Licks in the Clearwater National Forest.

In South Dakota the Corps of Engineers installed permanent displays at Big Bend Dam to acquaint the public with the project and with the history and geology of the region. The boundary of old Fort Randall parade ground has been defined, and trees planted on its perimeter as part of a restoration-reconstruction program recommended by the National Park Service.

#### **Happenings—**

Pageants, fairs, commemorative trips, and similar events have received the attention of several States involved in the Lewis and Clark Trail program. The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission designated an area in Fort Atkinson State Park for a Lewis and Clark Pageant presented by the Boy Scouts.

The North Dakota State Outdoor Recreation Agency coordinated the 1968 Boy Scouts of America Canoe Derby from Washburn to Bismarck, North Dakota. This derby was only one phase of the Trail-long 1968 Lewis and Clark Expedition Project sponsored by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission and the Boy Scouts of America. The project opened with a ceremony before 600,000 people at the Gateway Arch on July 4, 1968. It involved traveling the famous Lewis and Clark route by many different means. Twenty-four hundred scouts, explorers, and their leaders used boats and canoes, backpacks, pack-trains, rode horses, floated on rubber

rafts, set up relay teams of runners, piloted motor schooners, or bicycled to cover their assigned segments of the route. Boy Scout councils along the route had a chance to highlight the Explorer program; establish permanent historic trail segments for public use; and promote local and national publicity for the Lewis and Clark Trail.

In Washington, as in several States in the Pacific Northwest, Boy Scout troops regularly earn historic trail awards by hiking and studying portions of the Trail.

River boat excursions in Montana commemorate the 1805-1806 exploration by the two Captains. The Missouri River Cruises from Fort Benton to Fort Peck, Montana, are sponsored by local Chambers of Commerce; the Yellowstone River Boat Floats from Livingston to Billings, Montana, are sponsored by Junior Chambers of Commerce. In 1969, the Yellowstone River Boat Float attracted about 250 boats and approximately 1,000 people.

Students from Oregon's Lewis and Clark College commemorated the 100th anniversary of the school's founding by hiking and canoeing the route taken by the "Corps of Discovery" in 1805 from the Montana-Idaho border to the Pacific Ocean.

One of the most active local organizations supporting the aims of the Commission is the Lewis and Clark Association, a group of citizens and business leaders of Clatsop County, Oregon. A major activity of the Association is presentation of historical dramas based on the Lewis and Clark journals. From March 1967 through May 1969, readings of the Lewis and Clark story were performed for numerous organizations, service groups, and conventions. The Association is seeking a suitable site for a permanent outdoor theater in the vicinity of Fort Clatsop, the 1805-1806 winter campsite of the Expedition.



### Improving the Environment

Although Lewis and Clark Country has been experiencing the environmental crisis to a lesser degree than most of the United States, pollution and resource depletion have occurred.

Growing interest to restore environmental quality of the region has resulted in many conservation efforts. Montana classified major segments of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers as Recreational Waterways to encourage their preservation and proper development.



Eight instructors and students from the Charles County Community College in La Plata, Maryland, retraced the water route of Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission assisted this group in its collection of data on pollution and other environmental problems. Their findings, especially noting changes in water quality, have been published in scientific reports and popular articles.

The North Dakota State Highway Department report on the Missouri River Valley, *"Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota,"* exemplifies the manner in which States have encouraged conservation along the route. The report, complete with photographs, describes

resources along the trail in North Dakota and recommends scenic easements to preserve them.

The Federal Government has employed several land-use measures to preserve the original route of Captains Lewis and Clark. Twenty-two of their campsites on National Forest lands have been withdrawn from mineral entry. The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture assisted local sponsors in the design and construction of grade stabilization structures at several sites along the Trail to reduce erosion.

Federal anti-pollution programs will continue to assist the States and localities in improving the environment of Lewis and Clark Country.

Private efforts also have resulted in an improved environment along the Trail. The J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation sponsors a tree planting program along the route in Iowa. The Foundation also provides financial assistance to participating landowners.

### Creating Recreation Opportunities

States, cities, counties, Federal agencies, and the private sector have accelerated development of recreation resources along the Trail.

#### Sites and Facilities—

The 11 States and many of their subdivisions have contributed to the development of the Lewis and Clark Trail by creating new parks and recreation areas. Many of these facilities emphasize the significance of the Expedition. Illinois developed a Lewis and Clark State Park at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers after the Illinois State Committee negotiated with industrial interests to set aside a tract of land for the park. This Park commemorates the Expedition's embarkation from the Illinois side of the Mississippi River.

The State of Missouri, usually in cooperation with other agencies, has improved not only facilities along the Missouri River but also access to it.

The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission cooperated with the Boy Scouts of America in designating a Missouri River overlook in Indian Cave Park as Lewis and Clark Point. In addition, the Commission provided a camping area in Fort Atkinson State Park near Council Bluffs. A wayside park with a view of the Missouri River was developed near Blackbird Hill.

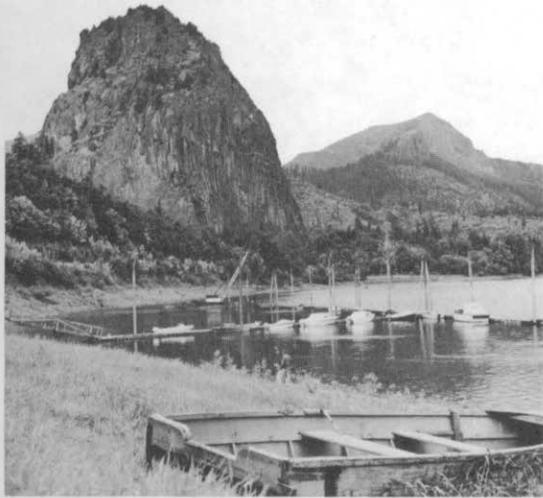
The Iowa State Conservation Commission provided a string of recreation areas along or near the Lewis and Clark Trail. Several of these areas have been enlarged and facilities expanded. Facilities were improved at the Iowa Lewis and Clark State Park; river access and boat launching facilities were provided at three other State parks. In addition, Iowa's County Conservation Boards have established seven recreation areas; and Sioux City has developed a parkway and marina along the Missouri River.

The South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department has established 30 new recreation sites and parks along the Missouri River.

The North Dakota State Highway Department worked with other State agencies to develop a 22-mile section of the Lewis and Clark Trail as a special recreation area. This project includes highway rest areas, camping sites, boat docks, historic interpretation, hiking trails, overlooks, and scenic easements.

The Montana Department of Fish and Game established 26 river fishing accesses and recreation sites and acquired 19 State park units along the Lewis and Clark Trail. These developments facilitate camping, picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming, sightseeing, and other outdoor recreation activities.





In Washington, Horsethief Lake State Park, constructed by the Corps of Engineers, is in the immediate vicinity of one of the Expedition campsites. Beacon Rock, named by Lewis and Clark, is the main attraction of the Beacon Rock State Park, which has been developed and administered by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

Since 1964, 4,100 acres have been added to Oregon State recreation areas and 310 overnight camping units have been installed. Much of this development is along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, has been used by Federal agencies and States to acquire recreation areas along the Expedition route. By April 1969, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the National Park Service had acquired almost 2,000 acres of recreation lands that either cross the Lewis and Clark Trail or are adjacent to it. States and localities also have received assistance from the Fund for recreation development.

The National Park Service has acquired

most of the land and has negotiated most of the cooperative agreements to complete the Nez Perce National Historical Park in Idaho. The park will commemorate the history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country. Little land will be acquired; but preservation and interpretation of many sites, including three associated with Lewis and Clark, will be achieved through cooperative agreements with the Indians, the State, and the Forest Service.

The Aberdeen Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in South Dakota developed several new recreation facilities along the Lewis and Clark Trail. That Bureau has constructed picnic grounds, camping areas, rodeo arenas, and pow-wow areas.

The Bureau of Land Management obtained a parcel of land that will provide camping and access to the Lemhi River in an area where Lewis and Clark visited Indian tribes at Sacajawea's birthplace.

The Ravalli National Wildlife Refuge in Montana provides self-guided tours, picnic facilities, blinds for studying wildlife, and hunting and fishing opportunities for persons following the route of Lewis and Clark. At the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range in Montana, campgrounds are located near the original Lewis and Clark campsites. Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery and Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge in South Dakota offer recreation facilities provided by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Two National Wildlife Refuges in Missouri, Squaw Creek and Swan Lake, have refuge leaflets, bird lists, and limited recreational facilities.

The Bureau of Reclamation is cooperating with Montana in the administration of recreation and fish and wildlife development and use of two islands in the Yellowstone River,

Montana. The islands will increase interest in nearby Pompeys Pillar.

In National Forests along the Lewis and Clark Trail, 22 campgrounds with a capacity of 2,500 and four picnic areas with a capacity of 600 are open to the public. Many of these campgrounds are being improved. In addition, trails were developed by the Forest Service, and camping facilities were upgraded by corpsmen from its Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers. Through local sponsors, the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture aided in providing recreation opportunities at lakes in Shelby, Montana, and the Shohanon Watershed Project in Oregon.

At Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, the Corps of Engineers installed recreation facilities; at Lake Francis Case in South Dakota, 10 areas were improved; and at Lake Oahe in South Dakota, recreation areas were developed for camping and picnicking. Camping units have been expanded at Lewis and Clark Lake in South Dakota and Nebraska, and a new 64-unit campsite has been developed in South Dakota and designated the "Chief White Crane Unit." The campsite is named for one of the Sioux Chiefs who met with Lewis and Clark at Calumet Bluff August 31, 1804.

Private enterprises have developed many recreation areas along the Lewis and Clark Trail. Private campgrounds and picnic sites are becoming increasingly popular with the touring public. An outstanding recreation area has been developed on Interstate 70 at the Missouri River in mid-Missouri. Included in the facilities are a modern campground, an authentic Lewis and Clark keelboat for excursion rides, a museum, restaurant, and other attractions that emphasize the Lewis and Clark Expedition.



### **Inventories—**

The inventory of natural and recreation resources is an important prelude to proper development along the Lewis and Clark Trail. All States have general resource inventories; some are more detailed than others. The Nebraska State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee prepared a list of all areas of interest on or near the marked Lewis and Clark Trail Highway. The State of Montana has photographed, from the air, many historical and recreational sites along the Trail.

The National Park Service conducted a feasibility study, in cooperation with North Dakota, for a national archeological park at the Three Knife River villages. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation studies on the Lewis and Clark Trail and on the Middle Missouri River inventoried resources and recommended extensive recreation development. The Soil Conservation Service cooperated with other Federal and State agencies in developing appraisals of potential recreation areas along the Trail.

### **Access—**

New and improved access roads and trails have made recreation areas and facilities along the Lewis and Clark Trail more readily available to the public.

The Kansas Lewis and Clark Trail Committee worked with that State's Park and Resources Authority and Highway Department to plan a secondary scenic road along the Missouri River. A perimeter road system has been marked and improved along both sides of the river in North and South Dakota. North Dakota has completed most of its system.

At Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon, the National Park Service improved and marked the trail used by the Lewis and Clark party from the Fort to the Salt-Making Camp on the Pacific shore. The Corps of

Engineers constructed river access roads at the Montana Fort Peck Dam in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Montana, and several counties. A 1.7-mile section of the Lewis and Clark Perimeter Road in South Dakota was constructed by the Corps at Lake Oahe. At Lake Sharpe, also in South Dakota, the corps built an access road to an observation area near the narrows of the Big Bend of the Missouri River; this is in the vicinity of a campsite described in the Expedition diaries.

### **Fish and Wildlife—**

The abundance of fish and wildlife along the Lewis and Clark Trail has drawn attention from many public agencies. The Iowa State Conservation Commission developed a fishery station and improved the water level at several lakes; the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks established wildlife refuges; land was acquired and developed by Montana for fishing access sites along the shores of the Missouri River Recreational Waterway.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provided \$6,630 for acquisition of land by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau manages numerous wildlife refuges along the Lewis and Clark Trail that provide information on the journey of the two Captains.

### **Lewis and Clark Trail Highway**

The ten States through which the Expedition passed have designated a Lewis and Clark Trail Highway and marked it with the official sign selected by the Commission. The Trail Highway system consists of existing roads and follows as nearly as possible the route traveled by the two Captains. Most official State Highway maps mark the Highway by using special symbols.



North Dakota is using "1804" and "1806" signs to mark its newly constructed perimeter roads as segments of the Highway. The Washington Department of Highways erected a wood marker relating the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Trail Highway. The Idaho Highway Department has installed new historic site markers interpreting Lewis and Clark activities. The Department also cooperated with Federal agencies in installing "historic site warning markers" near approaches to all historic sites.

The U.S. Department of Transportation has sought to foster Highway Trail development, particularly in terms of improving sections over which the Expedition traveled on land. States have been urged to use Federal aid programs to salvage archeological artifacts and paleontological items that might be uncovered in connection with Federally-aided portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail Highway. The States also have been authorized to use highway planning and research funds for Trail highways, and for improvement of the highways that are part of the Federal-aid highway system.



### Indian Tribal Efforts

Accomplishments of the Indian Tribes along the Lewis and Clark Trail merit individual recognition. The Three Affiliated Tribes and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota have adopted zoning regulations on their reservations that will help preserve environmental quality along the Trail.

The Three Affiliated Tribes received a grant of \$896,000 and a loan of \$226,420 from the Economic Development Administration to construct a 40-acre tourist and recreation complex in their Four Bears Park on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota.

Much of the Lewis and Clark Trail in South Dakota passes through or is adjacent to reservation lands. Consequently, the State of South Dakota worked with the various Indian tribal councils in promoting tourism. The Standing Rock Tribe is developing facilities for the accommodation of tourists on the Trail near Mobridge, South Dakota.

### The Public Speaks

During three public hearings conducted by the Commission, many citizens recommended ways to improve and carry on the Lewis and Clark program.

The Commission believes that the following recommendations merit special consideration by public and private agencies:

1. Preserve bottomlands between Oahe Reservoir and Garrison Dam, North Dakota, in as primitive a condition as possible.
2. Establish a Lewis and Clark Educational Foundation.
3. Preserve a series of natural areas along the Lewis and Clark Trail.
4. Issue annually a calendar of events associated with the Trail.

5. Publish a bulletin of the route that would include detailed maps of the important sites.
6. Assist the Lewis and Clark Festival Association to establish a permanent outdoor theater in Clatsop County, Oregon, to commemorate the Expedition.
7. Establish a shrine on Lemhi Pass (Lewis and Clark Pass), at the Montana-Idaho border, consisting of life-size granite figures of all members of the Expedition and the Shoshone Indians who met the Expedition.
8. Re-create Fort Orleans, constructed by the French in 1723, presumably at the mouth of the Grand River near Brunswick, Missouri.
9. Use interpretive devices at rest areas to explain the region's characteristics.
10. Designate certain museums and similar facilities as official segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail program.
11. Name areas along the route in honor of the lesser-known members of the Expedition.



## CHAPTER IV TRAIL TO TOMORROW

Many important steps have been taken to inform the public of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to gain support for permanent recognition of the famous journey. Still, much can be done to further the program outlined by Congress in Public Law 88-630.

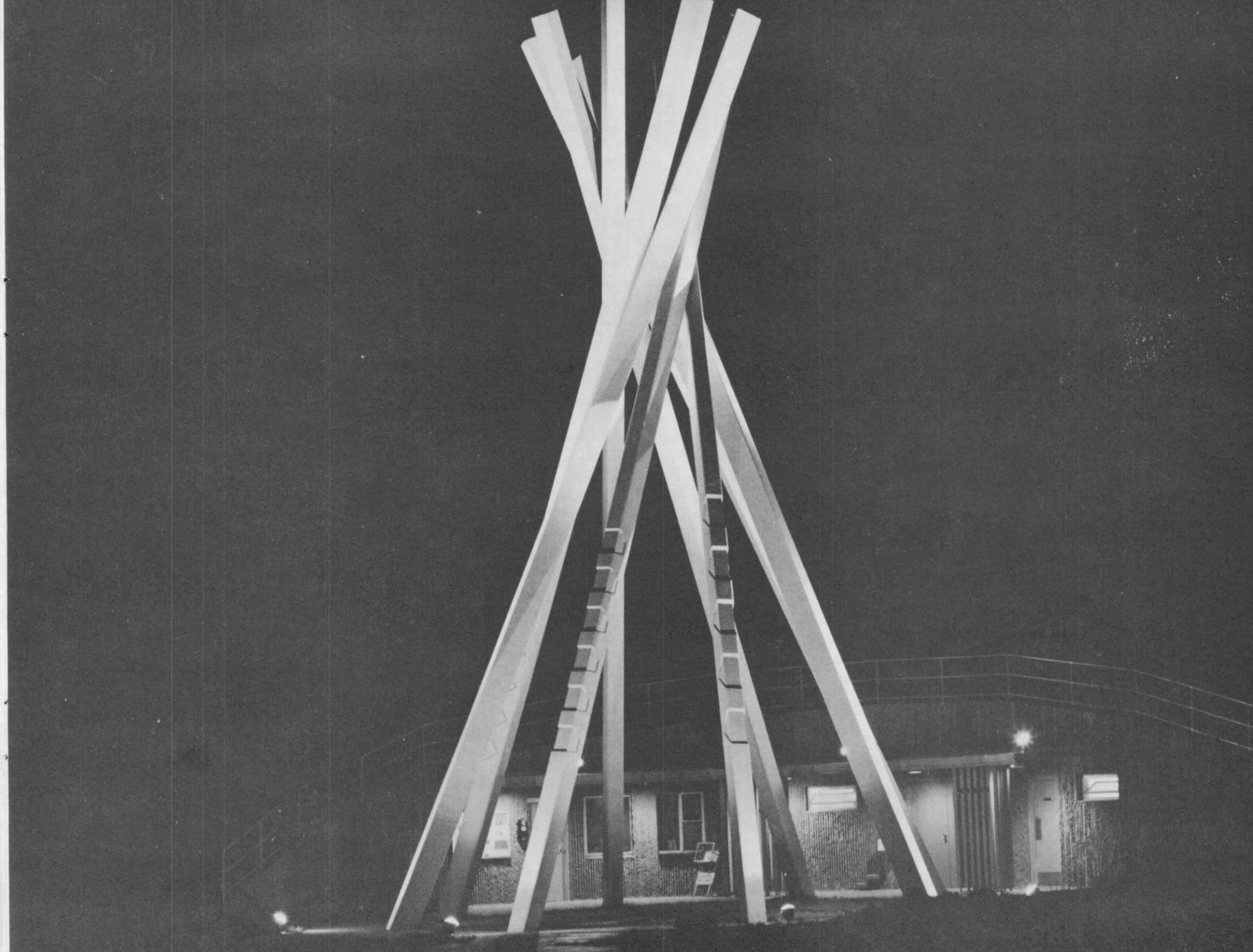
One of the last requests of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission was that all concerned agencies prepare plans that will perpetuate a heightened interest in developing and preserving the Trail. These plans are summarized below.

### PERPETUATION

Future plans to identify and mark the original route of the "Corps of Discovery" primarily involve preservation. The State of Oregon already has laid groundwork for more detailed marking of Lewis and Clark campsites and for landmarks described in the journals of the Expedition. Eight new Lewis and Clark Trail markers have been proposed.

The Kansas Lewis and Clark Trail Committee will proceed with marking the Captains' campsites and other landmarks. A viaduct between Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, across the Kaw River at its convergence with the Missouri River (the location of an important campsite of the Expedition), will be dedicated by the States as the Lewis and Clark viaduct.

The North Dakota Water Commission has initiated a study for bank stabilization along the Missouri River from Garrison Dam to Oahe Reservoir. This Commission has urged the Corps of Engineers to construct and maintain bank stabilization works on the Missouri River adjacent to the Trail in North Dakota.



To preserve and protect the land through which Lewis and Clark traveled, several land-use and river preservation controls have been initiated.

The North Dakota State Highway Department plans to use the Lewis and Clark Trail program as a medium for promoting zoning and projects of mutual interest among various agencies along the Trail.

The Bonneville Power Administration, which operates many facilities for power distribution in the Pacific Northwest, will avoid, if possible, all points of unusual interest or beauty whenever power facilities are constructed near the Trail. In any event, adverse impact on the environment will be minimized by careful location of power lines and substations, and by designing structures and conductors more nearly compatible with natural surroundings.

In addition to the 22 Lewis and Clark campsites that have been withdrawn from mineral entry (i.e. no new mining claims can be recorded), the Forest Service plans to withdraw the original Trail connecting these sites.



## **PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission has urged States to provide the U.S. Travel Service with photographs and information for promotional material. The Service plans to continue its efforts in advancing foreign as well as local awareness of the region explored by the Captains.

The Four Winds Travel Agency, New York City, will provide package tours, starting in 1970, that will begin in St. Louis, Missouri, and end at the Pacific Ocean. The tours will follow the Lewis and Clark route as closely as possible.

The Illinois Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and its representatives will continue to press for recognition of Wood River as the embarkation point of the Expedition. In addition, memorials that suitably recognize the Expedition are planned by private interests.

The Kansas Trail Committee, with assistance from other organizations, will continue efforts to locate the original site of the French Fort Cavagnial. The Committee would like to reconstruct the Fort and provide interpretive facilities.

Many Lewis and Clark States will increase on-site interpretation of the journey. For example, Fort Canby State Park in Washington will have a major interpretive display recognizing that here Lewis and Clark reached their goal, the Pacific Ocean. The remodeled interpretive center at Washington Sakajawea State Park will have displays of the Expedition.

Federal agencies also plan to increase their Lewis and Clark interpretive programs. Accordingly, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will construct several interpretive exhibits at National Fish Hatcheries and National Wildlife Refuges. A visitor center is planned on the Umatilla National Wildlife

Refuge in Washington State; Lewis and Clark records indicate that in 1805 Umatilla was a village of 25 lodges. Similarly, the Bureau will interpret the Lewis and Clark story in a visitor center to be constructed on the Audubon National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota.

The Forest Service plans a visitor center and Lewis and Clark Trail overlook at the top of Lemhi Pass and an improved road over the Pass. Another visitor center will be built near Packers Meadow at the top of Lolo Pass. Both of these centers will be on or near the Montana-Idaho border.

The Corps of Engineers is seeking a replica of the Expedition's keelboat for display at the visitor center on the Oahe Dam in South Dakota. The Corps will construct a Lewis and Clark Visitor Center at the purported Calumet Bluff Campsite at Lewis and Clark Lake in South Dakota.

Much research and investigation to advance appreciation of the resources of the Lewis and Clark region remain to be done. The Corps of Engineers has requested the National Park Service to finish a Lewis and Clark Historical Prospectus that will provide information to interpret the Expedition at the Corps' Missouri River projects. Sites along the Columbia and Snake Rivers will be interpreted also.

## **RECREATION**

As expected, the States are preparing extensive programs for the protection and development of recreational resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail. In order to qualify for assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the development and acquisition of recreation lands, States must submit to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans. All eleven Lewis and Clark States have emphasized development of the Trail and associated facili-



ties in their State plans. For example, Nebraska's plan urges development of interpretive facilities along the Trail; Oregon's plan recognizes the need to study and develop the Columbia River Gorge in order to make the full recreational benefits of the Lewis and Clark Trail available to the public.

The Illinois Lewis and Clark Trail Committee is urging State officials to expand Lewis and Clark State Park at Wood River from a 5-acre tract to 500 or 600 acres. For this purpose, the Corps of Engineers has agreed to lease 168 acres of Federal land to the State.



Iowa is planning to construct a hiking trail and saddle trail through its loess area near the Missouri River in western Iowa. In addition, the Iowa State Conservation Commission will develop and expand Preparation Canyon State Park, a wooded area in the loess hills; improve recreation facilities at Lake Manawa; and provide access to the Missouri River just south of Council Bluffs.

The Kansas Trail Committee plans to construct a hiking trail and a saddle trail along the Missouri River, and to promote a scenic road from Kansas City, Kansas, through Leavenworth, Atchison, Wathena, and White

Cloud, to the Nebraska border. The city of Atchison, Kansas, and the Corps of Engineers will develop a waterfront park and boat ramp near the site of the Expedition's celebration of the first fourth of July in Louisiana Territory.

North Dakota is promoting the declaration by Congress of a Fort Union National Park at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Citizen groups in North Dakota, under leadership of the Soil Conservation Service and the County Commissioners, are initiating and coordinating plans for recreational development along the Trail.

The Montana State Department of Fish and Game plans extensive development of 12 newly acquired State park units. Idaho expects to provide a new State park a short distance below the top of Lemhi Pass.

The Washington Park and Recreation Commission plans further development of facilities at its Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. Interpretive displays will emphasize the park's location on the Trail used by the Captains on their return from the Pacific Ocean. The State has proposed an ambitious program for enlargement and improvement of Sacajawea State Park which will be one of the major recreation areas along the Trail.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has extensive plans to develop recreation opportunities on national wildlife refuges and at fish hatcheries. The master plans for Umatilla and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuges in Washington call for recreation facilities. Carson, Little White Salmon, Spring Creek and Willard National Fish Hatcheries, also in Washington, will be provided with limited recreational facilities. The Dworshak and Kooskia National Fish Hatcheries, presently under construction in Idaho, and the Bozeman and Miles City National Fish Hatcheries in Montana, will have recreation facilities.

The Forest Service will develop eight additional campgrounds and six picnic grounds in Lewis and Clark Country; the new areas will have a capacity to handle 2,300 people at one time. The Corps of Engineers plans to develop additional Missouri River access sites as local sponsors are found and funds become available.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation report, *"The Middle Missouri—A Rediscovery,"* recommends designation of a Missouri Breaks National River in Montana between Coal Banks Landing and the west boundary of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range; and establishment of a National Recreation Area including portions of the river between Yankton, South Dakota, and Fort Union, North Dakota. Such conservation action would greatly advance the idea of a "recreation ribbon" in Lewis and Clark Country. As part of an overall scenic rivers proposal, the Bureau of Land Management prepared plans to interpret Lewis and Clark campsites along the Trail.

From information obtained in the Lewis and Clark journals, the Bureau of Land Management also will identify lands that are suitable for development and interpretation throughout Lewis and Clark Country.

Indian tribes along the Lewis and Clark Trail plan further development of outdoor recreation facilities. The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is seeking funds from the Economic Development Administration to develop a major tourist complex on the Missouri River at Grand Peninsula, South Dakota.

The Nebraska State Department of Roads is collaborating with the State Historical Society, National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission in an evaluation of sites of historical interest. The State plans to establish

overlooks or rest areas near these sites. The National Park Service studied the recreation potential of the North Cheyenne Indian Reservation in Montana.

The provision of access roads and trails to the Lewis and Clark Trail continues to receive the attention of States and Federal agencies. For example, South Dakota increased its tax on gasoline by one cent per gallon to accelerate the construction of its perimeter road system. The Kansas Trail Committee will promote access roads to campsites occupied by the Expedition, and construct boat ramps where practical.

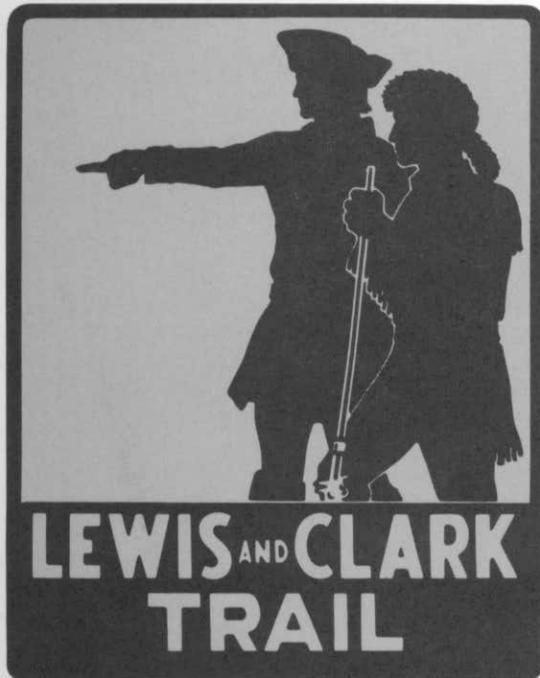
### COORDINATION

As developments along the Lewis and Clark Trail progress, it will be desirable to maintain some degree of uniformity similar to that experienced under leadership of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The fullest cooperation must be maintained among all concerned with planning: the Federal Government, eleven Lewis and Clark States, localities, private groups, individuals, and the Indian tribes.

Promotional programs for the future of the Lewis and Clark Trail should be executed according to an overall theme of development. Such an approach will help unify efforts. The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission provided the impetus; it is now the responsibility of others to insure that this incentive is perpetuated.

An intensity of effort in coordinating and establishing interstate and regional planning will result in more comprehensive planning for the Lewis and Clark Trail. Once such planning is achieved, Lewis and Clark Country will become a cohesive unit—drawn together by the legacy of Lewis and Clark and their hardy band.





## CHAPTER V

### DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission made six recommendations which, if adopted, will insure development of the Trail.

*Recommendation No. 1*—One or more groups should be organized to further the broad program developed by the Commission.

*Comments*—Congress asked the Commission “to increase public awareness” of the Lewis

and Clark Expedition and of the resources of the region through which it passed. The Commission felt that the promotion of travel through the area would aid in achieving that objective.

*Recommendation No. 2*—Unachieved objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and recommendations it received during public hearings, should be evaluated by the succeeding organizations and steps taken to attain those objectives that are pertinent and worthy.

*Comments*—Two of the unfulfilled objectives of the Commission are: (1) the establishment of the Missouri Breaks National River; and (2) the erection of a suitable memorial for Captain Clark on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

*Recommendation No. 3*—Existing State Lewis and Clark committees should be continued; these Committees are encouraged to establish County Lewis and Clark Trail Committees.

*Comments*—The State Committees for Missouri and Iowa have established County Committees that have accomplished major projects with relative ease.

*Recommendation No. 4*—Signs, publications, pageants, films and similar devices should be used extensively to promote the interpretation of resources along the Route.

*Comments*—More interpretive devices of all kinds are needed. Greater emphasis should be given to promotional material and information for persons who never see Lewis and Clark Country.

*Recommendation No. 5*—The concerned Indian Tribes should develop and produce pageants that present their respective cultures and histories.

*Comments*—President Jefferson instructed Captain Lewis to learn everything possible about the Indians encountered during the Expedition. Among other things, the Captain was to make notations concerning their traditions, arts, and customs.

*Recommendation No. 6*—The energies and resources of youth organizations should be utilized whenever possible in future projects involving the Lewis and Clark Trail.

*Comments*—The Boy Scouts of America greatly advanced public awareness of the Lewis and Clark Expedition during their 1968 Lewis and Clark Expedition Project. During and since that project, the Scouts developed trail camp sites, and other facilities along the Trail. Other youth groups (and other organizations) should be encouraged to do likewise.

*Recommendation No. 7*—The Department of the Interior should continue to serve as a reference center and depository for information on Lewis and Clark programs and projects.

*Comments*—The 11 States and many of the Federal agencies are continuing to collect information and promote projects furthering programs initiated by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The Department of the Interior should continue as a depository for this information until a suitable State agency or citizens' organization is prepared to perform the function.





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## APPENDIX A

### OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION AT ITS TERMINATION, OCTOBER 6, 1969

*Chairman*—Sherry R. Fisher, Vice President,  
Central National Bank and Trust Company,  
Des Moines, Iowa 50304

*Vice-Chairman*—David Ainsworth, Salmon,  
Idaho 83467

*Executive Officer*—A. Heaton Underhill,  
Assistant Director, Bureau of Outdoor  
Recreation, Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D.C. 20240

#### STATES

##### *Illinois*

Mr. William Rutherford, Director  
Department of Conservation

##### *Missouri*

Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director of Parks  
Missouri State Park Board

##### *Kansas*

Mr. John A. Adair, President  
The Exchange National Bank  
Atchison, Kansas

##### *Nebraska*

Mr. Melvin O. Steen, Director  
Game, Forestation and Parks Commission

##### *Iowa*

Mr. Sherry R. Fisher

##### *South Dakota*

Mr. Dayton Canaday, Secretary  
State Historical Society  
State Department of History

##### *North Dakota*

Mr. John Greenslit, Coordinator  
State Outdoor Recreation Agency

##### *Montana*

Miss Josephine Brooker  
Assistant Advertising Director  
Montana Highway Commission

##### *Idaho*

Mr. David Ainsworth

##### *Washington*

Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Director  
Washington State Parks and Recreation  
Commission

##### *Oregon*

Hon. Thomas McCall  
Governor of Oregon

#### UNITED STATES SENATE

Hon. Quentin N. Burdick

Hon. Frank Church

Hon. Clifford P. Hansen

Hon. Len B. Jordan

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. E. Y. Berry

Hon. Glenn Cunningham

Hon. William L. Hungate

Hon. Henry S. Reuss

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

##### *Department of Agriculture*

Dr. Alfred L. Edwards  
Deputy Assistant Secretary

##### *Department of Commerce*

Mr. Edward R. Killam  
Director, Office of Business Programs

##### *Department of the Interior*

Dr. A. Heaton Underhill

##### *Department of Defense*

Brigadier General Craig Cannon  
Division Engineer  
U.S. Army Engineer Division, Missouri River

##### *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

Dr. Glen Wegner, M.D.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health  
Legislation

#### J.N. "DING" DARLING FOUNDATION

Mr. Sherry R. Fisher

Mr. Christopher D. Koss  
Sunnyvale, California

Hon. John Kyl  
House of Representatives

Mr. E. Ries Tuttle, Outdoor Editor  
Register-Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa

#### APPENDIX B

##### FORMER MEMBERS

(Titles and addresses were those used at time of  
membership on the Commission.)

Mr. William E. Towell  
Director, Conservation Commission  
State of Missouri

Mr. Lloyd R. Bell  
Washington State Parks and Recreation  
Commission

Hon. John Anderson, Jr.  
Governor of Kansas

Mr. Neil Mecaskey  
Lawrence, Kansas

Mr. Marshall N. Dana  
Portland, Oregon

Hon. Thomas G. Morris  
House of Representatives

Hon. Milward L. Simpson, U.S. Senate

Hon. Mark O. Hatfield  
Governor of Oregon

Hon. Ralph J. Rivers  
House of Representatives  
Mr. Marcus J. Ware, Attorney  
Lewiston, Idaho

Mr. Orvin B. Fjare  
State Advertising Director  
Helena, Montana

Mr. Lowell K. Bridwell  
Deputy Under Secretary  
Department of Commerce

Mr. Paul A. Ewald  
Bismarck, North Dakota

Mr. Curtis B. Mateer, President  
Pierre National Bank  
Pierre, South Dakota

Hon. Harold E. Hughes  
Governor of Iowa

Hon. John A. Baker  
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Mr. Stephen S. Jackson  
Special Assistant to Assistant  
Secretary—Manpower  
Department of Defense

Hon. Joe Skubitz  
House of Representatives

Mr. Gene Graves  
Director, Department of Business and  
Economic Development  
Springfield, Illinois

Mr. Edward C. Crafts, Director  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Mr. Joseph T. Ventura  
Assistant to the Secretary  
Department of Health, Education,  
and Welfare

Mr. Rodney L. Borum  
Administrator, Business and Defense  
Services Administration  
Department of Commerce

## APPENDIX C

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEWIS AND CLARK COMMITTEES AS OF OCTOBER 6, 1969

(The first named for each State is the chairman.)

#### ILLINOIS

1. Clarence H. Decker, Lewis and Clark Restaurant, Wood River, Illinois 62095
2. William L. Rutherford, Director, Department of Conservation, 102 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62704
3. Ray C. Dickerson, Director, Department of Business and Economic Development, 222 South College Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706
4. William F. Cellini, Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, 300 Administration Building, 2300 S. 31st Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706
5. Franklin D. Yoder, Director, Department of Public Health, 503 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706
6. S. Charles Kendeigh, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, Vivarium Building, Wright and Healey Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820
7. William K. Alderfer, State Historian, 2nd Floor, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706
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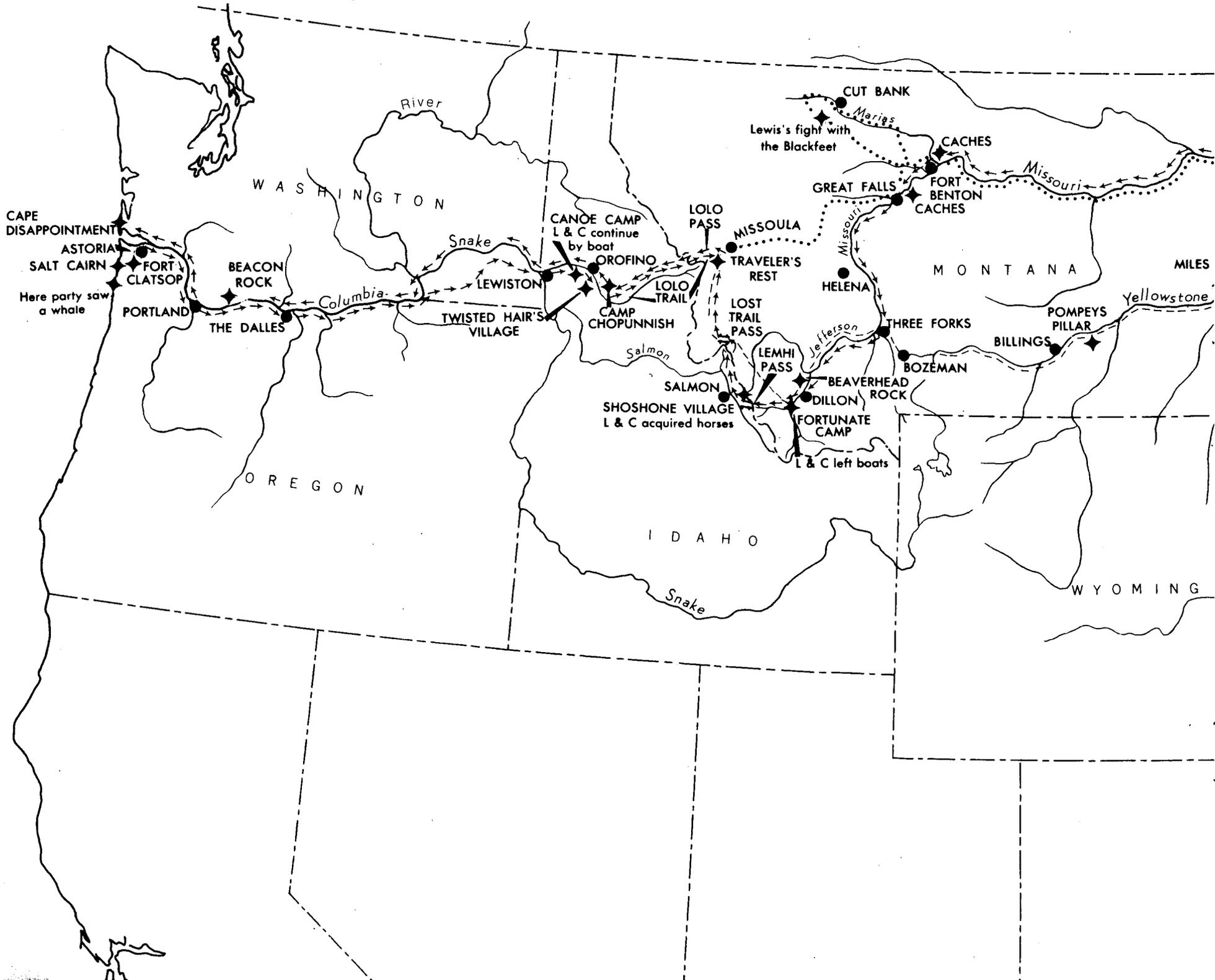
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