

Lewis & Clark
OREGON

A
(Map of)
LEWIS AND CLARKS TRACK,
Across the Western Portion of
(North America)
From the
MISSISSIPPI TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN;
By Order of the Executive
of the
UNITED STATES
in 1804 & 6.
Copied by permission from the
Original Drawing of W. B. Lewis

Lewis & Clark Bicentennial in Oregon
Final Report
June 2006



- 1 **Long Beach** Clark's party hiked past McKenzie Head, where they camped, and North Head to about 9 miles up the beach to today's city of Long Beach. "Mark of Triumph" statue and interpretation.
- 2 **Ilwaco Heritage Museum** Exhibits on Chinook Indian culture, exploration and settlement, and the Corps of Discovery. Very near Clark's trail.
- 3 **Fort Canby State Park / Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center** Both Clark and Lewis led exploring parties to Cape Disappointment. Interpretive center focused on the Expedition with actual artifacts and trails to lighthouses marking North Head and Cape Disappointment.
- 4 **Fort Columbia State Park** Interpretive center on military life and Chinook Indian culture, with Lewis & Clark display and trails.
- 5 **Lewis & Clark Campsite State Park** The Corps established "Station Camp" near a Chinook fishing village. A poll of all of the party, including Sacagawea and Clark's slave, York, determined that the winter encampment would be made on the south side of the river. Wayside and interpretive sign.
- 6 **Megler Rest Area** For over five days the Corps was pinned down by a storm, with "every man as wet as water could make them".
- 7 **Fort Stevens State Park** Site of a "Clatsop town" noted by Clark. Interpretive center on military life, replica longhouse, and trails. Interpretive sign.
- 8 **Fort Clatsop National Memorial** The 1805-06 winter camp of the Corps of Discovery for over 100 days, only 12 without rain. Replica fort with summer demonstrations, visitor center, bookstore, canoe landing, and trails.
- 9 **Columbia River Maritime Museum** Exhibits on Indians of the Northwest Coast and a Cathlamet cedar dugout canoe.

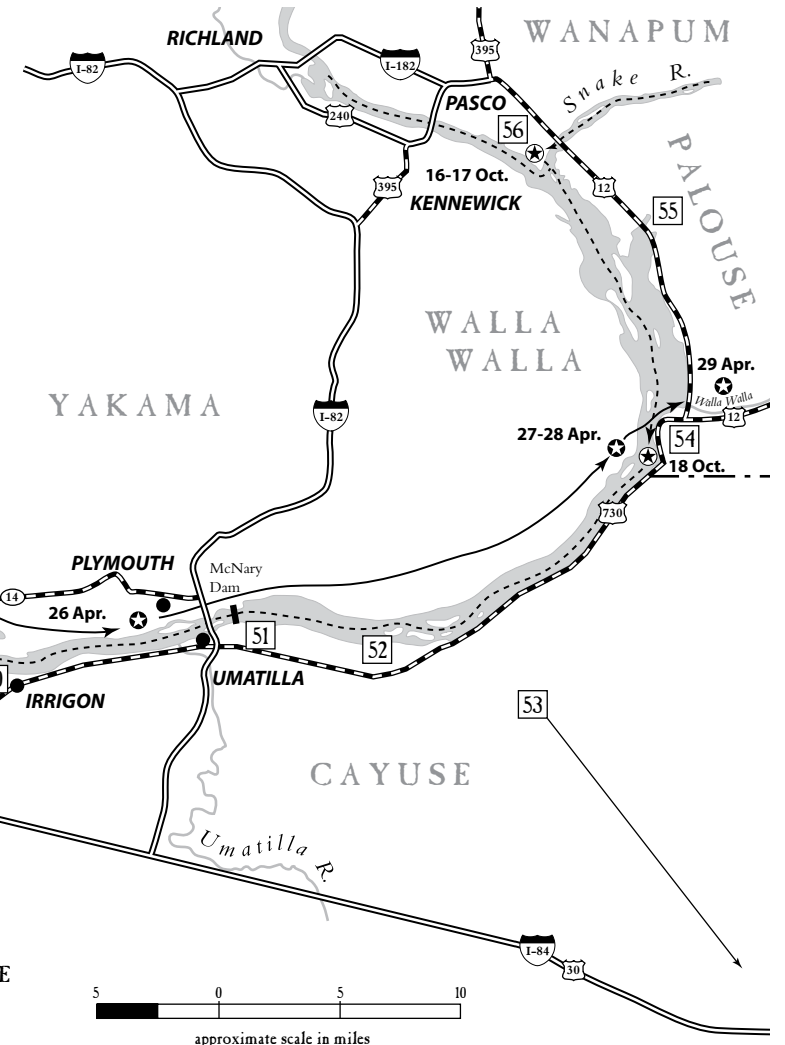
- 10 **Astoria Column** Panoramic viewpoint of many Lewis & Clark sites. The historical murals on the column include the Corps of Discovery. Interpretive sign and replica native burial canoe.
- 11 **Youngs River Falls Park** In March 1806, the Corps' "...hunters discovered falls, which had about 60 feet of perpendicular pitch". Trail and picnic area; interpretive sign.
- 12 **Salt Works** A block from today's beach, the reconstructed salt oven shows how a small party from the Corps boiled seawater for salt. Interpretive signs.
- 13 **Tillamook Head** Clark took a party of 13 to see a beached whale, calling the view from Tillamook Head "the grandest and most pleasing prospects which my eyes ever surveyed". Coastal forest interpretive trail from Ecola State Park.
- 14 **Ecola State Park / Les Shirley Park** Site of a beached whale near a Tillamook village at Ecola Creek. Clark saw the "skeleton of this monster" being stripped by the Indians, and bargained for 300 pounds of blubber. Interpretive sign and trails.
- 15 **Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge** 35,000 acres of mudflats, tidal marshes, open water, and islands (which Lewis & Clark called "Seal Islands"). Hundreds of plant and animal species; thousands of waterfowl in winter.
- 16 **Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary** Viewing platform overlooking the Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge. Interpretive sign.



- 47 **Maryhill Museum of Art** Exhibits include Indian baskets and stone tools. The site, near Maryhill State Park, overlooks the river. Interpretive signs.
- 48 **LePage Park** Named for the Corps' private Jean LePage, whose name Lewis & Clark gave to today's John Day River. Interpretive sign.



- 49 **Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge** Auto tour route, wildlife viewing platforms, and landscapes seen by the Corps.
- 50 **Irrigon Marine Park** The Corps camped near the park shore. Firewood was scarce..."about 100 Indians came and a number of them brought wood, which they gave us". Interpretive signs.
- 51 **McNary Dam Overlook** Interpretive sign describing the Umatilla Rapids. The Corps met Umatilla villagers northwest of here; Clark climbed a cliff nearby and first sighted Mt. Adams.
- 52 **Hat Rock State Park** Clark described this rock as "resembling a hat". Interpretive signs.
- 53 **Tamastlikt Cultural Institute** Interpretive center on the Umatilla Indian Reservation (exit 216 on I-84). Lewis & Clark exhibits and interpretation of the peoples who greeted the Corps in the Columbia plateau region. Clark called the Walla Walla Indians: "...the most hospitable, honest, and Sencere people that we have met..."



- 54 **Walla Walla Wayside** Roadside interpretation of the "Two Sisters" legend from the local tribes and trail to that rock formation.
- 55 **McNary National Wildlife Refuge** Spans the east bank of the Columbia from the Snake to the Wallula Gap. Trails, wildlife viewing, and education center.
- 56 **Sacajawea State Park** Interpretive center at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Spelled the "old" way with a "j" (1927).