



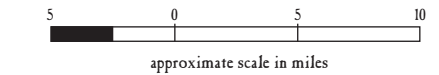
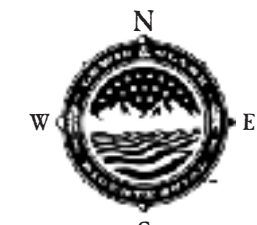
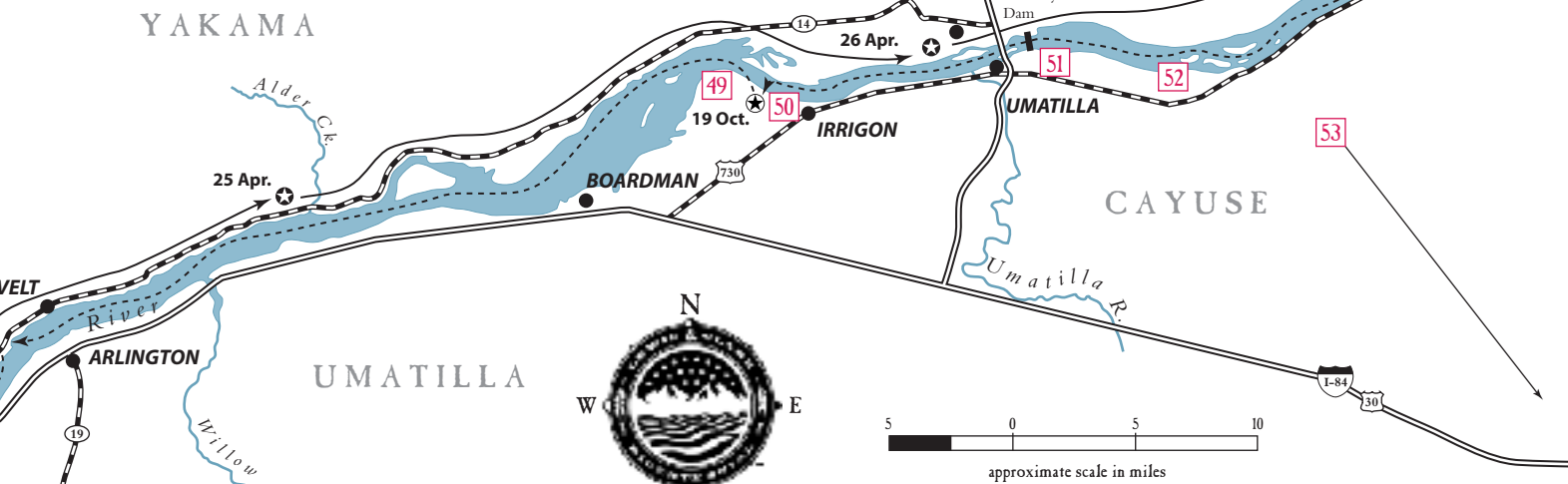
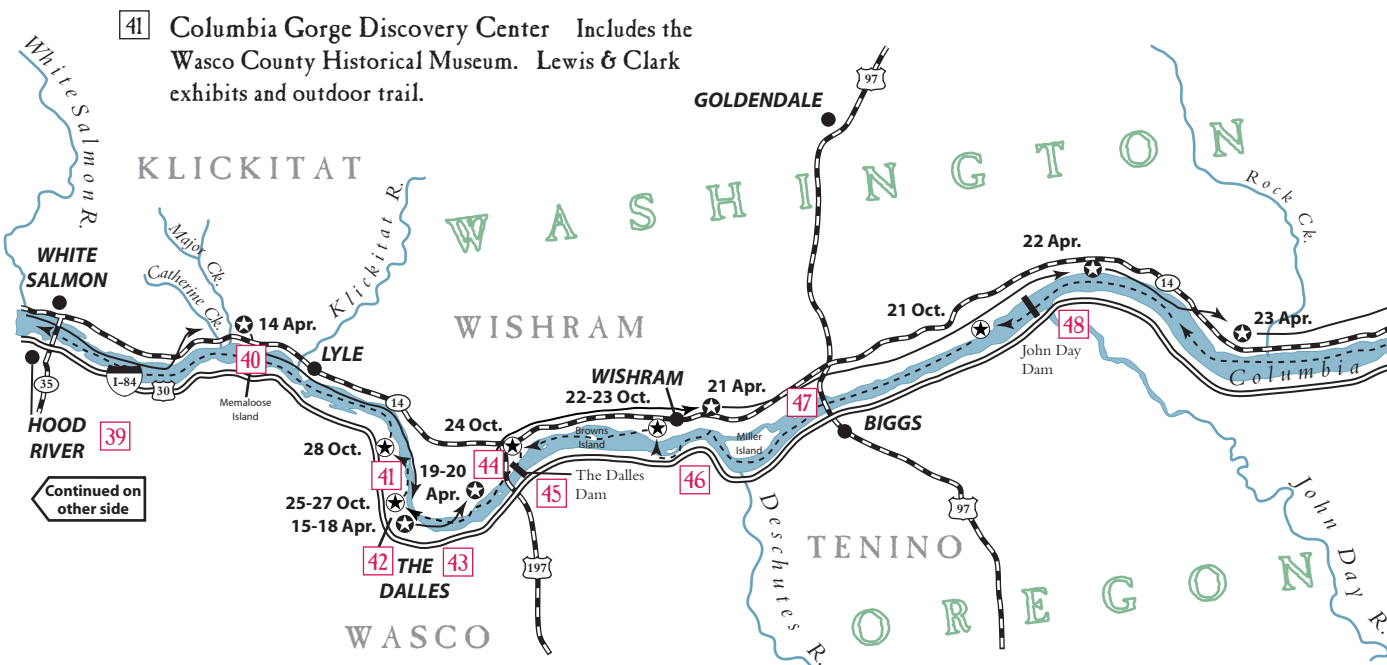
- 39 Hood River County Historical Museum Displays of Indian artifacts including Klickitat baskets.
- 40 Memaloose State Park Named for the offshore island used by early Indians as a burial ground and described by Lewis & Clark, who called it "the Sepulchar Island". Interpretive wayside on I-84.

- 42 Rock Fort Campsite The Corps established a defensive position here on both the outbound and return journeys. Interpretive signs.
- 43 The Dalles Murals At several locations in the downtown area, large murals depict Lewis & Clark's arrival and the Indian trading center at Celilo.
- 44 Horsethief Lake State Park Here the Corps camped, after running the "Narrows", and visited an Indian village where Clark counted 20 wooden houses. Interpretive signs and tours of many Indian petroglyphs (by appointment), including "She Who Watches".
- 45 The Dalles Dam This area was the center of trade for tribes from the Plains to the Pacific. Visitor center and guided tour train.
- 46 Celilo Park The Corps portaged around these great falls, now under water. Interpretive signs.

- 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.



YAKAMA



- 41 Columbia Gorge Discovery Center Includes the Wasco County Historical Museum. Lewis & Clark exhibits and outdoor trail.

- 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 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).

## LEWIS & CLARK

### on the

## COLUMBIA RIVER

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

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

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

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- 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 Wallula Wayside Roadside interpretation of the "Two Sisters" legend from the local tribes and trail to that rock formation.

### LEGEND

- Dam
- Interstate Highway
- U.S., State Highway
- Route and Campsites - Westward 1805
- Route and Campsites - Eastward 1806
- Clark's search for the Willamette - April 1806
- Native Homelands

**YAKAMA** Native Homelands

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