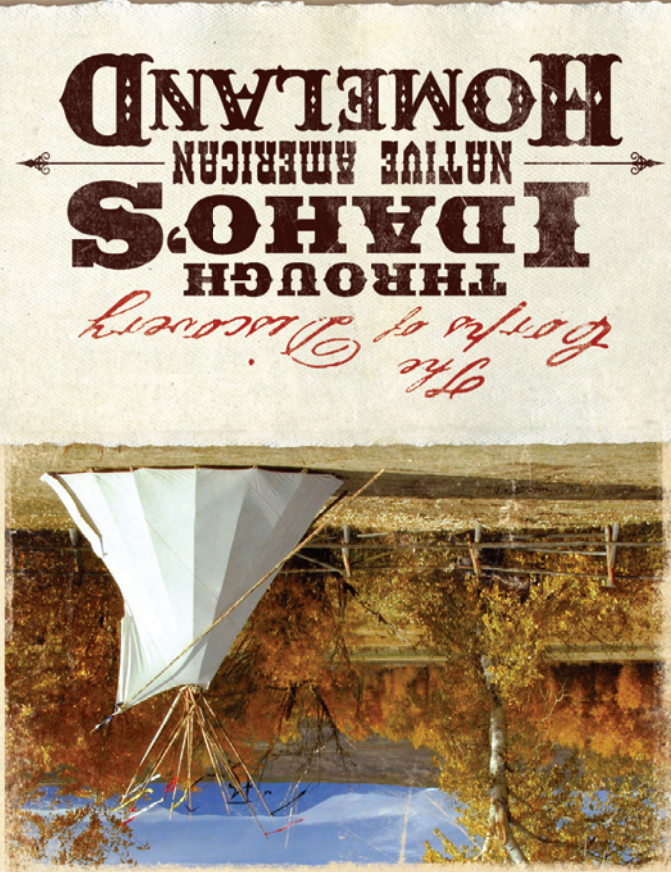


The Corps spent 105 days in Idaho during 1805 and 1806, including some of the most arduous traveling of the entire journey. At Lemhi Pass, Lewis gazed upon ranges of mountains that surely daunted the explorer's courage. While the Corps of Discovery attempted to find a safe water passage to the Columbia, it soon became apparent such a passage did not exist. The men traded with Lemhi-Shoshone for horses to continue their trek; negotiations made easier by the fact that the Lemhi chief Cameawait

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson commis-sioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to find "the most direct and practicable water communica-tion across this continent, for the purposes of commerce". The Corps of Discovery departed from Wood River, Illinois in 1804. On August 12, 1805, Lewis, leading an advance party, reached the continental divide at Lemhi Pass and stepped foot into what is now Idaho.



Depressed by incessant rain at Fort Clatsop, their winter encampment, the Corps left early for Idaho only to find the Bitterroots too covered with snow to pass. The Corps encamped at Kamiah and stayed longer than any other location during the journey, other than the two winter encampments at Fort Mandan and Fort Clatsop. The nearly four weeks spent among the Nez Perce as a remembrance in tribal oral accounts. Finally, the deep mountain snow melted enough to allow passage back to the headwaters of the Missouri. Several young Nez Perce led the way, amazing the captains with their uncanny ability to follow the trail that only occasionally appeared through the snow. On June 29, 1806, with the notation "we bid adieu to the snow," the Corps of Discovery left Idaho for the last time near Lolo Pass.

With an elder Lemhi-Shoshone guide and his son, the Corps made their way through the Bitterroot Valley of Montana and into the Bitterroot mountains, emerging once again into Idaho near Lolo Pass. The snowy passage through the Bitterroots tried the stamina of the expedition members and they faced near starvation before encountering Nez Perce Indians on the Weippe Prairie. The Nez Perce befriended and fed the Corps, making the dugouts that the Corps would use to continue their journey down the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia rivers.

was Sacajawea's brother. Sacajawea had returned to her homeland, and her presence greatly aided the Corps in receiving the assistance they needed to continue their journey to the Pacific Ocean.



www.lewisandclarkidaho.org

### LEWIS & CLARK IN IDAHO SITE

Visit the new Lewis & Clark in Idaho website; this new re-designed and re-vamped experience features new educational resources, native people history, interactive route maps, galleries, Lewis and Clark journal excerpts, and more. Plus, there are new ways to interact by taking your own trek and even geocaching. This is just more proof that there is much more to discover with Lewis and Clark.



Information in this brochure will be provided in alternative formats for persons with disabilities. Idaho Department of Commerce is an equal opportunity employer.

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### IDAHO SCENIC BYWAYS

#### Northwest Passage Scenic Byway – In 1803, President Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to find the Northwest Passage; the link between the

Missouri River and the Columbia River through the unexplored Rocky Mountains. This 202-mile byway, stretching across north-central Idaho, follows the explorers' route through the ancestral homeland of the Nez Perce people.

www.idahobyways.gov/byways/northwest-passage.aspx

#### Sacajawea Historic Byway – Sacajawea, an "Agiadika" Shoshone woman born around 1788, is known around the

Lewis & Clark Corps of Discovery. A lesser-known fact, however, is her historical tie to Idaho's Lemhi Valley, where she was born and raised until the age of twelve. This

passage through the high country of eastern Idaho offers a wealth of engaging stories; many of them considered historical legacies of Idaho and beyond.

http://www.idahobyways.gov/byways/sacajawea.aspx

#### Salmon River Scenic Byway – The northern end of the

Salmon River Scenic Byway begins on the Montana border at the Lost Trail Pass (elevation 6,995 feet). Lewis & Clark came this way in 1805, and the spectacular view from this vantage point has changed little since that famous exploration of the West two centuries ago. The route follows the Salmon River – also called the River of No Return – through the Salmon-Challis National Forest through the historic city of Salmon.

http://www.idahobyways.gov/byways/salmon-river.aspx

#### Lewis & Clark Back Country Byway – Meriwether Lewis

and William Clark stood high on a ridge line that divides continental waters; beginning the discovery of the Pacific Northwest. Stands of fir and pine trees, high-mountain meadows and rolling, jade-colored hills look much the same today as when the famous explorers journeyed to the crest of Lemhi Pass in 1805.

http://www.idahobyways.gov/byways/lewis-and-clark.aspx

#### Hells Canyon Scenic Byway – The Hells Canyon Scenic

Byway winds its way along the east side of this massive rift that separates Idaho from neighboring Oregon. The surrounding area was the home of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians. Other tribes, including the Shoshone, Bannock, North Paiute and Cayuse Indians, were frequent

### COMMEMORATIVE SCULPTURES

#### Hospitality of Nez Perce

◆ Boise, 304 N 8th St. ◆ Lewiston, along 8th Street

The statue depicts Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Nez Perce tribal chief. Twisted Hair, a descendant of the

Hair's young son Lawyer, is enthralled by the elements of trade. Sculpture by Doug Hyde, a descendant of the

#### Sacajawea Monument

◆ Idaho Botanical Gardens, Boise, 2355 Old Penitentiary Road.

The Idaho Botanical Gardens is home of the Lewis & Clark Native Plant Garden and the Sacajawea bronze monument. The gardens feature plants described by

Lewis in his journals. Sculpture by Agnes Vincen Talbot.

#### Sacajawea & Pomp

◆ Idaho Historical Museum in Boise, 610 Julia Davis Dr.

◆ The Sacajawea Interpretive, Cultural, and Education Center, Salmon, 200 Main Street

The bronze statue of Sacajawea and her baby was created in honor of the Lewis & Clark bicentennial.

Sculpture by Agnes Vincen & Steve Talbot.

#### Seaman, Lewis' Newfoundland Dog

◆ The Sacajawea Interpretive, Cultural, and Education Center, Salmon, 200 Main Street

Dedicated in 2005, Seaman the life-size bronze is located in the 71 acre park at the The Sacajawea Interpretive, Cultural, and Education Center. Dogs are

allowed on site with a leash; for visitors who forget, the Center offers the loan of leashes, while on the trails.

Sculpture by Bill Kranstover and Adrian Prazten.

#### Sacajawea Fountain

◆ Lewiston, Pioneer Park 203 5th Street

Pioneer Park is the oldest park in Lewiston. The Sacajawea Bronze is protected by four bronze coyote statues sitting beneath the bowl. Sculpture by J. Shirley Bothum.

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# Lewis & Clark POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Lemhi Pass–Continental Divide** – 7,323 ft. elev., mile 26 of the Lewis & Clark Backcountry Byway. Toilets, primitive trailhead, interpretive signs here and at the Westward Overlook a mile north of the pass. The expedition first crossed the pass on August 12, 1805.
- 2 Sacajawea Memorial Area** – 1/4 mile south of Lemhi Pass in Montana. Toilets, interpretive signs, wildflower trail. USFS picnic area. [www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d) | 406-683-3900
- 3 Agency Creek Campground** – Mile 33 of the Back Country Byway. Interpretive signs, toilets, primitive camping. The Agency Creek road is rough, steep, narrow and generally impassable in winter. June - September. BLM/USFS 208-756-5400
- 4 Tendoy** – Mile 0 of the Back Country Byway. Toilets, interpretive signs. Call the Tendoy Store: 208-756-2263
- 5 Back Country Byway Tour Kiosk** – Mile 3.7 of the Byway. Travel information, toilets, interpretive signs. The Warm Springs segment of the byway from the Kiosk to Lemhi Pass is suitable for most passenger vehicles. A monument at mile 8.5 of the Byway interprets the first time the U.S. flag was unfurled in Idaho.
- 6 Sacajawea Signs, Monument** – Mile 120.5, ID Hwy 28; famed interpreter sign, mile 122.5, ID Hwy 28. Signs commemorating birthplace of Sacajawea, the Lemhi-Shoshone woman who accompanied the expedition.
- 7 The Sacajawea Interpretive, Cultural, and Educational Center** – 1 mile S of Salmon, ID Hwy 28. Significant Sacajawea center with indoor and outdoor interpretation about the homeland and people of Sacajawea. [www.sacajaweacenter.org](http://www.sacajaweacenter.org) | 208-756-1188
- 8 Lemhi County Historical Society and Museum** – 210 Main Street, Salmon. The museum houses a large collection of Lemhi-Shoshone artifacts, photos, and displays of everyday life in the Old West. [www.lemhimuseum.org](http://www.lemhimuseum.org) | 208-756-3342
- 9 Discovery Hill** – 1 mile north of Salmon via North St. Charles Street. Scenic overlook, interpretive signs, toilets, trailhead. BLM 208-756-5400

- 10 Tower Rock** – Mile 315 US Hwy 93 North. Campground toilets, interpretive signs, boat launch ramp, accessible fishing pier. Clark's party camped near this location from August 21-25, 1805. BLM 208-756-5400
- 11 "Pirimids"** – Right turn at mile 315.7 US Hwy 93 north of Salmon to Tower Creek road. 1.6 to the "Pirimids": a rock formation Clark described in his field notes for August 31, 1805. Interpretive signs, picnic area, historic cabin. 208-756-5400
- 12 Wagonhammer Springs** – Mile 324.4 US Hwy 93. Lewis & Clark trail can be reached by walking 2 miles up West Wagonhammer Creek to Thompson Gulch, follow marked trail on left. Picnic and toilet facilities.
- 13 Moose/Pine Creek Signs** – Interpret Clark's scouting party of the "River of No Return". 1 and 6 miles west of Shoup on Salmon River Road.
- 14 Lost Trail Pass** – Elevation 7,014 ft. Visitor Center is open Jun–Sept at the ID/MT border. Rest area and picnic facilities.
- 15 Nez Perce Nat'l Historic Trail** – Mile 7 US Hwy 93 S; follows the route taken by the Nez Perce during the War of 1877. Take the opportunity to hike the area where the expedition traveled. An off-highway section is accessed from Hwy 93 south of Indian Trees Campground. [www.fs.fed.us/npnht/](http://www.fs.fed.us/npnht/)
- 16 Travelers' Rest** – Interpretive sign near the junction of US Hwy 93 and 12. Visitor Center with Lewis & Clark interpretation, an interpretive walk at the camp site where Lewis & Clark stayed in both 1805 and 1806; picnic area, restrooms. [www.travelersrest.org](http://www.travelersrest.org) 406-273-4253
- 17 Howard Creek** – 18.5 miles W of Lolo on Hwy 12; 0.4 mile loop that includes part of the trail. Interpretive signs about the expedition and Nez Perce and Salish tribes.
- 18 Lolo Hot Springs** – Commercially operated. Site where the Corps camped and bathed on September 13, 1805, and on their return journey June 29, 1806. [www.lolohotsprings.com](http://www.lolohotsprings.com) | 406-273-2290
- 19 Packer Meadows** – Glade Creek Campsite and interpretive sign, 1 mile E of Lolo Pass Visitor Center on Forest Road 373. Most pristine Lewis & Clark Campsite in the nation.
- 20 Lolo Pass Visitor Center** – US Hwy 12 at the ID/MT border; elev. 5,235 ft. Visitor center with Lewis & Clark and Nez Perce interpretation, a 1/4 mile interpretive loop past a monument to Lewis & Clark historian Stephen Ambrose, picnic areas and restrooms. 208-942-3113

- 21 DeVoto Memorial Cedar Grove** – 3 miles E of Powell Ranger Station. Bernard DeVoto, Lewis & Clark journal editor, came here to meditate and write in the 1950s. Picnic tables, restrooms and hiking trail.
  - 22 Powell Ranger Station** – 13 miles W of Lolo Pass on US Hwy 12. A sign nearby identifies the campsite of Sept. 14, 1805, where the party was "compelled to kill a Colt... for the want of meat". 208-942-3113
  - 23 Lochsa Historical Ranger Station** – Built in the 1920s, offers the visitor a glimpse of life at a back country Forest Service ranger station. Log buildings are outfitted with period furnishings and volunteers provide a sense of living history. The station is open Memorial Day through Labor Day, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. 208-926-4274
  - 24 Lewis & Clark Campsites** – Several camp sites are found along Roads 500 and 520. 4WD vehicle recommended. Due to the difficult access and sensitive resources along the Lolo Trail and Motorway, it is recommended that you contact Clearwater National Forest: [www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater](http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater) | 208-926-4274
  - 25 Musselshell Meadows** – From the junction of Forest Service Roads 100 and 500 (24 miles from Kamiah) continue 6 miles on Road 100 to Musselshell Meadows, a Nez Perce cultural site with interpretive sign. Clearwater National Forest: 208-476-4541
  - 26 Weippe Discovery Center** – Weippe. A new Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center with impressive murals and a living Lewis & Clark landscape display is housed in the Weippe Community Center. Weippe is near the prairie where members of the Corps had their first meeting with the Nez Perce. Open winter everyday but Sunday, times vary; Summer everyday at 11 a.m.; closing times vary. 208-435-4406
  - 27 Clearwater Historical Museum** – Orofino. Museum exhibits include artifacts relating to the Nez Perce people and the Lewis & Clark Expedition, Tue–Sat, Oct–May 1:30–4:30 p.m.; Jun–Sept 12:30–5:30 p.m. [www.clearwatermuseum.org](http://www.clearwatermuseum.org) | 208-476-5033
  - 28 Dworshak Dam** – Visitor center at north end of dam; small Lewis & Clark display; Lewis & Clark movie shown as requested; open daily in the summer; call for hours the rest of the year: 208-476-1255
- Dworshak National Fish Hatchery** – Below Dworshak Dam; interpretive kiosk of fishing from tribal techniques through the time of Lewis & Clark to modern-day sport fishing; self-guided tours of hatchery available daily, year-round; 7:30 a.m.–4 p.m. Mon–Fri [www.fws.gov/dworshak](http://www.fws.gov/dworshak) | 208-476-4591
- 29 Canoe Camp** – The expedition camped here from September 26 to October 7, 1805, while five canoes were built for their journey down the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia rivers. [www.nps.gov/nepe](http://www.nps.gov/nepe) 208-843-2261

- 30 Nez Perce National Historical Park Visitor Center** – U.S. Highway 95 at Spalding. Museum of Nez Perce Culture. Original Lewis & Clark Peace Medal and ribbon given to a Nez Perce leader is on display. Bookstore, auditorium for films and lectures, summer ranger-led tours, and cultural programs. Open year round at 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Memorial Day to Labor Day and until 4:30 p.m. the rest of the year. [www.nps.gov/nepe](http://www.nps.gov/nepe) | 208-843-7001
  - 31 Lewis-Clark State College** – Lewiston. Centennial Mall, campus center, statues of Nez Perce Chief Twisted Hair, explorers Lewis & Clark, and nearby sculptures of Nez Perce woman; library has collection of Lewis & Clark books and journals. [www.lcsc.edu](http://www.lcsc.edu) | 208-792-5272
- Nez Perce County Historical Society & Museum** – Lewiston. Exhibit of Nez Perce County history. Open Tue–Sat 10 a.m.–4 p.m. Closed on major holidays. [www.npchistsoc.org](http://www.npchistsoc.org) 208-743-2535
- Lewis & Clark Discovery Center** – Lewiston. Located in Hells Gate State Park with camping and picnic areas. Features indoor educational displays, a two acre outdoor interpretive plaza along the banks of the Snake River and a beautiful moving stream. See an original film "From the Mountains to the Sea; Lewis & Clark in Idaho". [www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov](http://www.parksandrecreation.idaho.gov) | 208-799-5015
- Lewis-Clark State College Center for Arts & History** – Lewiston. Open Tue–Sat 11 a.m.–4 p.m. Nez Perce pre-contact, tools of the expedition and Seaman displays. Call for current main gallery exhibits. [www.lcsc.edu/museum/](http://www.lcsc.edu/museum/) | 208-792-2243
- 32 Long Camp Interpretive Sign** – Mile 68 on US 12 near Kamiah, near the area where the expedition spent three weeks among the Nez Perce in late spring 1806. Also called Camp Choppunish (a word Lewis used for the Ni-Mii-Pu) or Camp Kamiah. [www.nps.gov/nepe](http://www.nps.gov/nepe) | 208-843-2261
  - 33 Heart of the Monster** – East Kamiah. The place of creation in Nez Perce mythology. An audio station nearby tells the legend. [www.nps.gov/nepe](http://www.nps.gov/nepe) | 208-843-2261
  - 34 Kooskia Kiosks** – Interpretive displays and artwork located near the intersection of US 12 and ID Hwy 13 describe the cultural, historical, and economic heritage of the region. [www.kooskia.com](http://www.kooskia.com) 208-926-4362
  - 35 Ordway's Signs** – Commemorates Sgt. Ordway's May 1806 trip from Long Camp (Camp Choppunish) to the Salmon and Snake rivers to procure salmon for the main party of the Corps of Discovery; one sign at mile 253 and another at mi. 269 on Hwy 95.

