Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark

Bicentennial Commemoration 2003-2006

Exploration

The Corps of Discovery traveled up the Missouri River, over the Rocky Mountains, and down the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Despite great physical challenges, isolation, and near starvation at times, the expedition mapped vast territories of the West. In November 1805, they reached their ultimate destination, the Pacific Ocean. The words of their journals provide exciting glimpses of their remarkable adventures.

Indian Country

The Corps of Discovery encountered the diversity and generosity of many Indian Nations as they traveled across the land and waters. The expedition survived and succeeded because of the shelter, supplies, good will, and cooperation of Native American people they met. Now, as then, the people, cultures, and land have much to share.

Homecoming

With the Missouri River's current, the Corps of Discovery covered up to 70 miles a day and returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806. The expedition had traveled nearly 8,000 miles of territory in over 2 years. Their detailed journals contributed important information about the land, its geographic features, its natural resources, and its native peoples.

Cape Disappointment
Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
Station Camp
Rock Fort
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Chief Timothy State Park
Chief Timothy Park
Chief Timothy Park
Chief Timothy Park
Lewis and Clark State Park
Chief Timothy Park
Chief Timothy Park
Chief Timothy