

Fort Walla Walla Museum is located at 755 Myra Road, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Open April through October, Tuesday through Sunday. Hours and days are seasonal please contact Fort Walla Walla Museum at 509-525-7703 <http://www.bmi.net/fortw2>

This is a painting by local artist Norman Adams. Prints are available by contacting Ft. WW. Museum, *Campsite of April 28, 1806.*

For additional regional information on Lewis & Clark and visitor services contact:

- Tourism Walla Walla**  
877-WWVISIT (998-4748)  
[www.wallawalla.org](http://www.wallawalla.org)
- Lewis and Clark Trail State Park**  
509-337-6457  
[www.parks.wa.gov/lewlctr.htm](http://www.parks.wa.gov/lewlctr.htm)
- Sacajawea State Park**  
509-545-2361  
[www.parks.wa.gov/sacajawe.htm](http://www.parks.wa.gov/sacajawe.htm)
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail**  
[www.nps.gov/lecl](http://www.nps.gov/lecl)
- Tri-Cities Visitor & Convention Bureau**  
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W E S T B O U N D

October 13, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "a windy dark raneey mourning.... we took all our Canoes through This rapid without any injury.... passed the Mo of a large Creek [Tucannon River].... little river in a Stard. bend, immediately below a long bad rapid [Palouse River]....about 20 yards between rugid rocks for the distance of a mile and a half and a rapid rockye Chanel for 2 miles above....here is great fishing place, the timbers of Several houses piled up, and a number of wholes of fish and the bottom appears to have been made use of as a place of deposit for their fish for ages past....at dusk came to on the Std. Side and Encamped." **B**

CURRENT STATUS: Leaving their October 12, 1805, camp near present Riparia in Whitman County, below Little Goose Lock and Dam, the Corps proceeded down the Snake River passing the Tucannon River on their left. Three more miles downriver they passed on their right the Palouse River and present Lyons Ferry State Park in Franklin County. They soon came to their camping spot about 2 1/2 miles down and across the river from present Ayer, Walla Walla County. The rapids and campsite that the Corps noted in their journals are now under the back waters of Lower Monumental Dam, known as Lake Herbert G. West.

ACCESS: Visitors can proceed downriver in a boat or drive to Ayer to view the area from the south side of the river. There are day and night-use facilities at Lyons Ferry State Park during their open season.

October 14, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "...at 2 1/2 miles passed a remarkable rock very large and resembling the hill [hull] of a Ship Situated on a Lard point ["Ship Rock"known today as Monumental Rock] at Some distance from the ascending Country.... passed rapids at 6 and 9 miles. at 12 miles we Came too at the head of a rapid which the Indians told me was very bad, we viewed the rapid found it bad....three Stern Canoes Stuk fast for Some time on the head of the rapid.... fortunately all landed Safe below the rapid which was nearly 3 miles in length....here we dined, and for the first time for three weeks past I had a good dinner of Blue wing Teel, after dinner we Set out and had not proceeded on two miles before our Stern Canoe in passing thro a Short rapid opposit the head of an Island, run on a Smoth [smooth] rock and turned broad Side, the men got out on the [rock] all except one of our Indian Chiefs who Swam on Shore, The Canoe filed [filled] and Sunk....a number of articles floated out, Such as the mens bedding clothes and Skins, the Lodge &c. &c. the greater part of which were caught by 2 of the Canoes, whilst a 3rd was unloading &c.... with much difficulty hold the Canoe....in about an hour we got the men an Canoe to Shore with the Loss of some bedding Tomahaws, Shot pouches Skins Clothes &c. &c....all wet....we had every articles exposed to the Sun to dry on the Island, our loss in provisions is very Considerable all our roots was the Canoe that Sunk, and Cannot be dried Sufficient to Save, our loose powder was also in the Canoe and is all wet....In this Island we found some Spilt [split] timber the parts of a house which the Indians had very Securely covered with Stone....we have made it a point at all times not to take any thing belonging to the Indians....even their wood....but at this time we are Compelled to violate that rule and take a part of the Split timber we find here bured for fire wood, as no other is to be found in any direction...." **C**

CURRENT STATUS: Leaving their camp of October 13, 1805, the Corps proceeded down the Snake River in a westerly direction. They soon noticed on the left side of the river a large ship-like rock, "Ship Rock", which is known as Monumental Rock, in Walla Walla County northeast of Magallon. They soon rounded the bend in the river and were headed in a southwest direction down through present Lower Monumental Dam. Below this dam is Lake Sacajawea which is the backwater of Ice Harbor Dam, and Windust Park in Franklin County. Between Burr Canyon in Franklin County and Scott [a railroad siding] in Walla Walla County, Pine Tree Rapids ["3 Canoe Rapids"] is located. The second set of rapids, known as Rescue Island Rapids, where the canoe tipped over and their campsite of this day, is located about 2 1/2 miles below Burr Canyon. All of the rapids, islands and campsite of this day's trip are now covered by Lake Sacajawea.

ACCESS: Visitors must take a boat down the Snake River as there are no accessible roads to this area. There are seasonal use facilities at Windust Park and a small boat launch at Ayer.

October 15, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "Capt Lewis walked on the plains and informs that he could plainly See a rainge of mountains which bore S.E. & N.W. the nearest point south about 60 miles, and becoms high toward the N.W. The plaines on each Side is wavering.... at two oClock we loaded & Set out, our Powder & Provisions of roots not Sufficiently dry....passed Eleven Island and Seven rapids to day....no timber of any kind in Sight of the river, a few Small willows excepted; in the evening the country becomes lower not exceeding 90 or 100 feet above the water and back is a wavering Plain on each Side....passed thro: narrows for 3 miles....rocks jutted to the river on each Side compressing the water of the river through a narrow chanel; below it widens into a bason nearly round....we Encamped....on the Stard. Side....examined the rapids which we found more difficult to pass than we expected from the Indians information. a Suckcession of Sholes, appears to reach from the bank to bank

for 3 miles which was also intersected with large rocks Sticking up in every direction and the chanel through which we must pass crooked and narrow....we only made 20 miles today owing to the detention in passing rapids, &c." **D**

CURRENT STATUS: Before leaving their camp of October 14, 1805, Lewis took a walk on the high plains above the river in Franklin County and noted a mountain range to the southeast. These are the Blue Mountains. Proceeding down the river, they came to some narrows where the river canyon seemed to close in on them. Part of these narrows can still be viewed today and are just above present Fishhook Park in Walla Walla County. The campsite and rapids, known as Fishhook Rapids, which are under Lake Sacajawea, are located directly across the Snake River from Fishhook Park.

ACCESS: Visitors may proceed down the river in a boat to view the area. Also, a good view of the narrows as it is today would be to take the Pasco-Kahlotas Highway in Franklin County to Murphy Road and follow this road down to the river. There are also day and night use facilities at Fishhook Park during their open season.

October 16-17, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "A cool morning deturmined to run the rapids....all passed over Safe except the rear Canoe which run fast on a rock....at 14 miles passed a bad rapid at which place we unloaded and made a portage of 3/4 of a mile. five Indians came up the river in great haste, we Smoked with them....and having taken Diner Set out and proceeded on Seven miles to junction of this river and the Columbia....In every direction from the junction of those rivers the Countrey is one Continued plain low and rises from the water gradually.... We halted above the point on the river Kimooenim [Snake River] to Smoke with the Indians who had collected there in great numbers to view us, here we met our 2 Chiefs who left us two days ago....we also met the 2 men who had passed us Several days ago on hors back; after Smokeing with the Indians who had collected to view us we formed a camp at the point [site of Sacajawe a State Park] near which place I Saw a few pieces of Drift wood after we had our camp fixed and fires made, a Chief came from their Camp which was about 1/4 of a mile up the Columbia river at the head of about 200 men Singing and beeting on their drums Stick and keeping time to the musik, they formed a half circle around us and Sung for Some time, we gave them all Smoke, and Spoke to their Chiefs as well as we could by Signs informing them of our friendly disposition to all nations... Soon after we purchased for our Provisions Seven Dogs...." **E**

CURRENT STATUS: Leaving their camp of October 15, 1805, the Corps proceeded down the Snake River towards the Columbia River. They passed present Fishhook Park, Levey Park, Charbonneau Park, Ice Harbor Dam, Hood Park and finally came to the Columbia River at Sacajawea State Park in Franklin County. Several islands can still be seen as they were when the Corps of Discovery went through this area. These islands are down stream from Ice Harbor Dam. The original camping site at Sacajawea State Park is now under Lake Wallula behind McNary Dam on the Columbia River. From here, the Horse Heaven Hills can be seen across the Columbia River as Lewis and Clark viewed them.

ACCESS: Visitors can proceed down the Snake River in a boat to view the sites or go to several vantage points along this stretch of the river. Those points are at Fishhook Park, Levey Park, Charbonneau Park, Ice Harbor Dam, roads north of Burbank Heights, Hood Park and Sacajawea State Park. There are day and/or night use facilities at these parks during their open season. There is also an interpretive center at Sacajawea State Park.

FOR TWO DAYS THE EXPEDITION TOOK CELESTIAL OBSERVATIONS AND MADE NOTES OF THE SURROUNDING AREA. CLARK EXPLORED NORTH UP THE COLUMBIA RIVER TO AN ISLAND FROM WHERE HE WAS SHOWN THE MOUTH OF THE YAKIMA RIVER. LEWIS RECORDED A VOCABULARY OF THE INDIANS IN THE AREA.

October 18, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "Several Indian Canoes Come down & joint those with us, made a Second chief by giveing a meadel & wampom....Measured the width of the Columbia River...Distance across the Columbia 960 3/4 yds... water Distance across the Ki-moo-e nim [Snake River] 575 yds water... The fish being very bad those which was offered to us we had every reason to believe was taken up on the Shore dead, we thought proper not to purchase any, we purchased forty dogs for which we gave articles of little value, Such as beads, bell, & thimbles, of which they appeard very fond, at 4 OClock we set out down the Great Columbia....at 16 miles from the point [Camp of October 16-17, 1805] the river passes into the range of high Country at which place the rocks project into the river from the high cliffs....at the Commencement of this high Country on Lard Side a Small riverlet falls in [Walla Walla River]...Saw a mountain bearing S.W. Conocal form Covered with Snow....we Encamped a little below & opsd. the lower point of the Island on the Lard Side [in Walla Walla County south of the mouth of the Walla Walla River and above the Oregon-Washington line] no wood to be found, we were obliged to make use Small drid wilows to Cook—our old Chief informed us that the great Chief of all the nations about lived at the 9 Lodges above and wished us to land & c. he Said he would go up and Call him over they went

up and did not return untill late at night, about 20 came down & built a fire above and Stayed all night. The chief brought a basked of mashed berries." **F**

CURRENT STATUS: Leaving their camp of October 16-17, 1805 at Sacajawea State Park in Franklin County, the Corps of Discovery proceeded down the Columbia River toward Wallula Gap. Passing the mouth of the Walla Walla River, they proceeded about 4 miles where they made camp near Port Kelley but well short of the Oregon border in Walla Walla County. All of the rapids, islands, and campsite that they came across that day are now under Lake Wallula behind McNary Dam.

ACCESS: Proceed down the Columbia River in a boat or follow U.S. Highway 12 south along the river. A good view of the river is at the historical signs across the highway from the town of Wallula, 2.2 miles north of Wallula Junction. Turn right at Wallula Junction and proceed 2.1 miles west along U.S. Highway 730 to "Two Sisters" for another view. Port Kelley is just down the river about 2 more miles. Their campsite is about 1 mile below Port Kelley.

October 19, 1805

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "The great chief Yel-lep-pit two other chiefs, and a Chief of Band below presented themselves to us verry early this morning. we Smoked with them, enformed them as we had all others above as well as we Could by Signs of our friendly intentions towards our red children....we gave a Medal, a Handkercheif & a String of Wompom to Yelleppit and a String of wompom to each of the others. Yelleppit is a bold handsom Indian, with a dignified countenance about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high and well perportioned. he requested us to delay untill the Middle of the day, that his people might Come down and See us, we excused our Selves and promised to Stay with him one or 2 days on our return which appeared to Satisfy him; great numbers of Indians Came down in Canoes to view us before we Set out which was not untill 9 o Clock AM." **F**

CURRENT STATUS: This action happened the morning of October 19, 1805, between Port Kelley and the Oregon border in Walla Walla County. This was the last of the expedition that the Walla Walla Indians would see until April 27, 1806, on their return trip through Benton County, Washington.

E A S T B O U N D

April 27, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "the Indians informed us that there was a good road Which passed from the Columbia opposit to this Village to the entrance of Kooksooske [Clearwater River] on the S. Side of Lewis's river [Snake River]. we knew that a road in that direction...would Shorten the rout at least 80 miles....the Indians also inform us that the County was level and the road good....we did not hesitate in pursuing the rout recommended by our guide and Corroberated by Yetteppit and others". **1**

April 28, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "This morning.... the Great Chief Yel-lip-pet brought a very elegant white horse....and presented him to me....to get a kittle but being informed that we had already disposed of every kittle we could possibly Spare...I gave him my Sward....he insisted on our remaining with him this day....I at length urged that there was no wind blowing and that the river was....in good order to pass our horses if he would furnish us with Canoes....he assented....we passed our horses over the river Safely [and returned]....[that night] the fiddle was played and the men amused themselves with dancing". **1**

CURRENT STATUS: These sites are now under Lake Wallula behind McNary Dam.

ACCESS: View this area from the Fort Nez Perce/Fort Walla Walla historical signs near present Wallula, Washington, on U.S. Highway 12.

April 29, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (LEWIS)\*: "This morning Yellept furnished us with two canoes....to transport our baggage over the river [Columbia River]....we had 12 dogs....for our voyage through the plains....our guide now informed us that it was too late in the evening to reach an eligible place to encamp; that we could not reach any water before night....we therefore thought it best to remain on the Wallahwollah river [Walla Walla River] about a mile from the Columbia untill morning". **2**

CURRENT STATUS: This site is now under Lake Wallula behind McNary Dam.

ACCESS: View this area from the Fort Nez Perce/Fort Walla Walla historical signs near present Wallula, Washington, on U.S. Highway 12.

April 30, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "We took leave of those honest friendly people the Wallah wallahs and departed at 11 A.M. accompanied by our guide....we Continued our rout N. 30 E, 14 mi., through an open leavel Sandy Plain to a bold Creek 10 yards wide [Touchet River]....there are many large banks of pure Sand which...have been drifted up by the wind to the high of 20 or 30 feet, lying in maney parts of the plains through which we passed to day....We encamped at the place we interseted the Creek...the narrow bottoms of this Creek is fertile tho' the plains are pore & Sandy...the hills of the Creek are generally abrupt and rocky". **3**

CURRENT STATUS: Very little evidence of the trail which the expedition traveled across Walla Walla County exists today. The trail is now located in either irrigated fields of potatoes, corn, alfalfa, cottonwood trees, dryland wheat and grasslands. However, the sand dunes can still be viewed much as Lewis and Clark saw them.

ACCESS: To follow this day's route, travel 4.6 miles north from Wallula on U.S. Highway 12 and turn right onto Dodd Road. Going 6.2 miles east is a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail sign where the trail crossed the road. These signs are placed as close as possible to the original trail. Continue east 4.7 miles and turn left onto Britton Road. Go north 1.5 miles where you can view the "open leavel Sandy Plain" as described in their journals. Continue north 1 mile and turn right onto Gluck Road. This road, while passing another trail sign, parallels the trail to the north of the sand ridge. Going 2.6 miles, from Britton Road, turn left on to Kellogg Road. Go 0.6 miles north on Kellogg Road to another trail sign and view the sand dunes that Lewis and Clark describe in their journals. Return to the intersection and turn left onto Plucker Road and go 1.8 miles to the Touchet North Road. Turn left and go 1.8 miles north to the Lewis and Clark historical sign. The expedition "interseted the Creek" near the base of the long sloping hill across the river and a little to the right as one reads the sign.

May 1, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (CLARK)\*: "we collected our horses... proceeded up the Creek...distance of nine miles...at this place the road forked, [Junction of Greenville Road and State Highway 124] one leaving the Creek and the Corse of it is nearly North...the Chopunnish informed us that this was our best way that it was a long distance without water. This information perplexed us a little...[we decided] after an early dinner Set out up the Creek...we traviled 17 miles...and encamped. first 3 miles.... Simaler Country of that of the fore noon; the Creek bottoms then became higher and wider; to the extent of from 2 to 3 miles.... Sometime after we had encamped three young men arrived from the Wallah wallah Village bringing with them a Steel trap belonging to one of our party... we can justly affirm to the honor of those people that they are the most hospitable, honist and Sencere people that we have met with on our Voyage". **4**

CURRENT STATUS: Very little evidence of the trail exists today along this route. Most of the land which the trail was located on is now farmed with dryland wheat.

ACCESS: This day's route can be accessed by traveling north, 7.8 miles on the Touchet North Road, passing the Lewis and Clark National Historical Trail sign just past the bridge to State Highway 124. [Another trail sign is 1.9 miles down Luckenbill Road]. Turn right onto State Highway 124 and go east 4.8 miles to Greenville Road. This is the site where Lewis and Clark stopped, had dinner and were confronted with either taking the road north to the Snake River or to continue east along the Touchet River. They decided to travel east on the north side of the Touchet River. Continue east, 17 miles, on State Highway 124, going through the town of Prescott, Washington, to the vicinity of Bolles Junction, 3 miles west of Waitsburg, Washington, where they camped the night of May 1, 1806.

May 2, 1806

JOURNAL QUOTES (LEWIS AND CLARK)\*: "at half after 1 P. M. The indian and Joseph Feilds returned with the horse...I paid the indian the price stipulated for his services and we immediately loaded up and set forward... steered East 3 M. over a hilly road along the N. Side of the Creek [Touchet River], wide bottom on the S. Side...a branch [Coppei Creek] which runs south towards the S.W. mountains [Blue Mountains]...some pine of the long leafed kind appears on the sides of the creek hills, also about 50 acres of well timbered pine land where we passed the creek at 4m. on this course [Lewis & Clark Trail State Park]....".

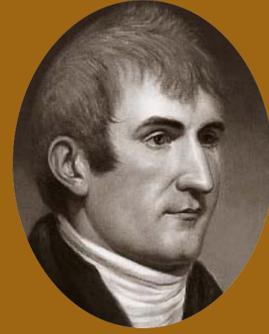
CURRENT STATUS: Very little evidence of the trail exists today along this route which has been taken over by agriculture. In the vicinity of Waitsburg, Washington, the trail merged with the Nez Perce Trail. Ponderosa pine trees can still be seen along this route.

ACCESS: At Bolles Junction, turn left and follow Bolles Road into Waitsburg and continue east on State Highway 124 to Lewis and Clark Trail State Park which is located in Columbia County. This park provides day and night use the year around.

\*All journal quotes were taken from "The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", Volumes 5 and 7, by Gary E. Moulton, Editor.

On October 13, 1805, the Corps of Discovery, under the command of Captain Meriwether Lewis and his friend Captain William Clark, left their camp of October 12, 1805, near present Riparia in Whitman County, Washington, and proceeded down Lewis' River (Snake River) towards the Pacific Ocean. For the next seven days, they were in, or near, present day Walla Walla County. On their return trip from the Pacific Ocean, they crossed the Columbia River on April 29, 1806 and camped on the Walla Walla River one mile above its mouth. From there they followed the Indian trail across the county to the Touchet River and followed its north side to present Dayton, Washington in Columbia County.

This map shows the route the explorers took in both directions. It also shows the approximate camping spots as well as how and where to view them. The reverse side includes excerpts about each day's travel, events and sites taken from their journals. As you read their entries, note that "Lard." refers to the lar-board, or left side, of a boat when in a boat facing the front end. "Stard." refers to the starboard, or right side, of a boat in the same manner.



Meriwether Lewis  
1774-1809



William Clark  
1770-1838

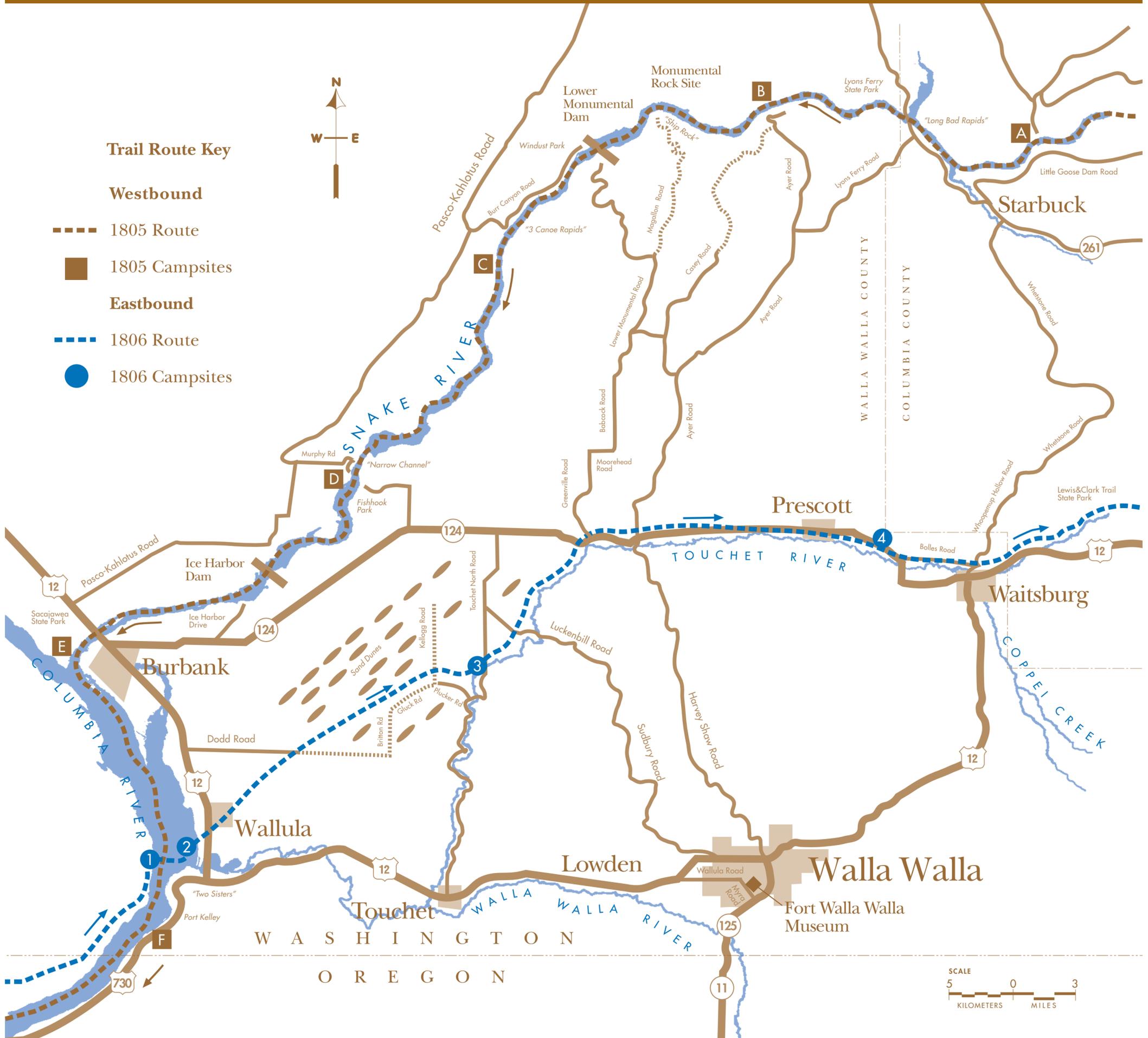
**Trail Route Key**

**Westbound**

- 1805 Route
- 1805 Campsites

**Eastbound**

- 1806 Route
- 1806 Campsites



Please respect property owners and do not enter private property without written permission from the owners. Caution: Rattlesnakes are part of this environment.