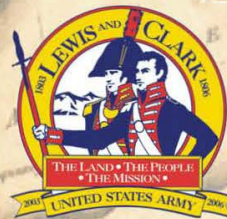




US Army Corps
of Engineers

Lewis & Clark Bicentennial

Lower Missouri River



Painting by Gary R. Lucy

A Guide to Recreation & Visitor Safety





Omaha

Council Bluffs

Nebraska

Iowa

Missouri

Kansas

Saint Joseph

Illinois

Atchison

Leavenworth

Kansas City

Lexington

Waverly

Glasgow

Boonville

Jefferson City

Hermann

Washington

Saint Louis

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1



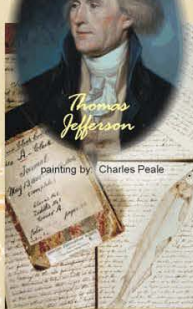
The Missouri River and The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Commemoration

The watershed for the Missouri River provides drainage for approximately one-sixth of the United States. From the headwaters in Montana to the mouth in Missouri, the "Big Muddy" flows through seven states. Its importance to the American economy and its history is unparalleled.

For over 200 years, the United States Army has had very close ties to the Missouri River. After all, Lewis, Clark and most of the other explorers on the "Corps of Discovery" were members of the US Army. Over the years, the Army has removed snags, protected banks, constructed a navigation channel, built flood control levees, established fisheries, preserved cultural resources, enhanced recreation, built dams, and developed wildlife habitats. The Army's relationship to the Missouri continues through today as the Corps of Engineers is the primary steward of the water and land along the most famous waterway in America.

Beginning in 2003 and continuing through 2006, the Corps of Engineers will be participating with the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, Native American Tribes and other Federal, State, and local governments in the Bicentennial Commemoration of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Corps of Engineers wants you to enjoy the commemoration and has assembled the following maps to assist in your travels throughout the Lower Missouri River. Whether traveling by car along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, by bike along the beautiful Katy Trail State Park, or by boat on the Missouri River, the Corps of Engineers hopes that you experience some of the same feeling of discovery that Lewis and Clark did 200 years ago.

Courtesy of the Independence National Historical Park

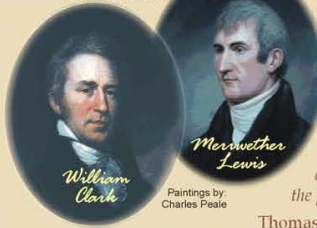


About the Expedition

The origin of this greatest of American adventures was a product of the visionary intellect of President Thomas Jefferson. By the time Jefferson negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France, he had already arranged to send a contingent out to explore this new land. Jefferson gave command of the Expedition to the United States Army.

Lewis & Clark Collage
Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society

Courtesy of the Independence National Historical Park



Paintings by Charles Peale

Thomas Jefferson

With these instructions, Captain Meriwether Lewis began what was destined to be the most significant exploration of the American West. Lewis' journey began in the summer of 1803 when he left Washington D.C. after completing months of preparation and specialized training in medicine, botany, and navigation. His first stop was Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to obtain the custom designed 55' keelboat. Then, with a limited crew, he proceeded down the Ohio River to present day Louisville, Kentucky where his partner and co-captain, William Clark, joined him. There the two captains selected the initial enlisted members of the expedition before proceeding on to their first winter campsite at Camp Wood, Illinois, near St. Louis. They eventually began their journey up the Missouri River and into the newly acquired Louisiana territory on May 14, 1804. For the next two and a half years, the expedition traveled the length of the Missouri River, crossed the Rocky and Bitterroot Mountains, and followed the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean and back again.

Along the way Expedition members kept detailed journals of their activities, collected specimens of discoveries, and charted their progress. They proceeded up against the Missouri's current, rarely making more than 12 miles per day, to the Mandan Villages where they spent the winter of 1804-05. The next spring they continued on, joined by a French trapper Charbonneau and his young Shoshone wife Sacagawea. With her assistance they crossed the mountains and proceeded down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. After spending the winter of 1805-1806 on the coast, they retraced their route, eventually returning to St. Louis in late September of 1806.

Navigation

Fur trappers and traders led the way in navigating the Missouri River, using canoes and flat-bottomed French boats. Larger vessels, keelboats, first navigated the river in 1804 when Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the recently purchased Louisiana Territory. In 1819 the steamboat came to the Missouri. Steamboat traffic was vital to the opening of the west and reached its peak in 1880. Taking advantage of the paddle wheeler's shallow draft, river men eventually pushed the head of navigation to Fort Benton, Montana, 2,285 miles from the mouth. During these early days the river meandered widely, occupying at one time or another most of the valley from bluff to bluff. Unpredictable bank erosion, snags and floods presented a constant threat to navigation and valley improvement.

...The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water-communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce...

As early as 1824 the Corps of Engineers began snag removal, but it was not until 1881 that Congress appropriated funds for Missouri River improvement. The improvements consisted of clearing the streambed of dead trees and other obstructions, and included alterations of the river itself. The Corps relied on a number of techniques to keep the river open and check bank erosion. One of the most effective was the building of dikes and piers into the river to divert the current away from the eroding shoreline. These structures increased the river's velocity, loosening sediment and deepening the channel for steamboats. The Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project authorized by Congress in 1912, established a permanent six-foot channel for navigation from St. Louis, Missouri to Sioux City, Iowa. In 1945 the project was modified to provide for a nine-foot deep and 300 foot wide channel. Today more than 1.5 million tons of commodities, not including sand, gravel and waterway material, are moved by barge on the river annually.



Snags (Sunken Trees) on the Missouri
Hand-colored Engraving by Karl Bodmer

Stewardship

Through the years, Congress has authorized the Corps of Engineers to complete many different projects along the river with many different project purposes. In addition to navigation, bank stabilization and flood control have been long standing Corps of Engineers responsibilities along the river. The newest project purpose has been creation of fish and wildlife areas as a part of the Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Project. The Mitigation Project was established to compensate for fish and wildlife habitat losses that resulted from past channelization efforts on the Missouri River. The project, which extends 735 river miles from St. Louis to Sioux City, will eventually encompass 166,750 acres of land for the purpose of restoring and preserving aquatic and terrestrial habitat at certain locations along the river in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

Implementation of the project began in 1991. Presently, 27 different mitigation sites, or approximately 30,700 acres, are in various stages of acquisition and development. Shallow waterside channels have been reopened, wetlands have been constructed, bottomland timber has been planted and many other achievements have been made. This project will take many years to accomplish and will preserve vital habitat for future generations.

Map Features

This 12 page map series of the lower Missouri River begins at its confluence with the Mississippi River near St. Louis and ends near Nebraska City 560 miles upstream. The river, as surveyed by the Missouri River Commission in 1879, is shown in gray, while today's channel is shown in blue. Each map covers about 50 river miles and is printed at a scale of 1 inch equals 2 1/2 miles.

Lewis and Clark Campsites, marked by an **X**, are provided courtesy of James D. Harlan, University of Missouri Geographic Resources Center. These campsite locations are products of the Lewis and Clark Historic Landscape Project that was conducted at the Geographic Resources Center, Department of Geography, University of Missouri in partnership with the Missouri State Archives, Office of the Missouri Secretary of State. To produce the campsite data, Mr. Harlan first created a map of the Missouri River that was primarily derived from the surveyors' notes and plat maps of the first General Land Office (GLO) survey of Missouri conducted between 1815 and 1819. For the Platte Purchase region above the Kansas River to the Iowa line, GLO surveys dating from the mid to late 1830's were supplemented with maps prepared by John N. Nicollet in 1839. The daily course and distances recorded by Lewis and Clark were then applied to these maps to identify the 70 campsites along the trail covered by this map series.

Lewis and Clark Interpretive signs have been placed or are being planned at publicly accessible locations along the route of the expedition. These signs are symbolized with an **i** on the maps.

Lewis and Clark Historic Trail is a nationally designated land route that closely follows the river trail. The route is highlighted in yellow on the maps.

Public Lands owned and managed by federal, state or local agencies are shown in green with labels. As you can see from the maps, most land along the Missouri River is **privately owned**.



For information about each public land area on a particular map look to the table on the facing page. Contact the managing agency for maps and camping or day use regulations. See back cover for a list of agencies and abbreviations.



Boat Ramps are shown with a ramp symbol. A table on each map's facing page provides more information about the ramps. All are concrete boat ramps. The ramps shown on tributaries also provide access to the Missouri River. River stages, both high and low, can affect access to these ramps.

Fueling Facilities for boats are scarce on the river. As of this printing only Cooper's Landing at river mile 170.2 provides fuel and pump out facilities on the river. Fuel may also be obtained from local gas stations along the river route. Plan in advance for fuel provisions and carry an extra fuel can.

Boating & Safety on the Missouri River

This brochure contains numerous safety tips and guidelines for boaters and other water recreationists. Please use caution when boating on the river and keep safety in mind at all times.

When Lewis and Clark traveled the river in 1804 they left no trace of their passage. We hope that all river users will respect the environment and "Leave no trace".

Before putting a boat on the Missouri River you should become familiar with the system of aids to navigation established by the U. S. Coast Guard. These aids to navigation (signs, markers, and buoys) mark a 300' wide by 9' deep navigation channel maintained by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

By constricting the majority of the river's flow between sets of rock dikes located on both sides of the river, the navigation channel generally maintains a minimal depth of 9'. The dikes extend nearly perpendicular into the river and may have a downstream "L-head" on the end. The dikes are often submerged just under the surface of the water and can be a significant hazard to watercraft.

To order Missouri River Navigation Charts contact the Missouri River Information Center (866) 285-3219. Lower Mississippi River Navigation Charts can be obtained by contacting the Vicksburg USACE office at (601) 631-5042. For Upper Mississippi River Charts contact the Rock Island USACE office at (309) 794-5338.

Aids to Navigation

176.9

MILE BOARD
(MARKER)

Mile Marker Boards are useful navigation aids that help you locate your position on these maps or on a navigation chart. Mile markers indicate the distance upstream from the mouth of the river (river mile 0), at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The boards are attached to beacons (see below) on the river banks and indicate distances in miles. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers places additional blue or white mile boards on trees or posts located along the banks.

Beacons are permanently fixed to a post or other structure along the bank. Lighted beacons are called lights and unlighted beacons are called day beacons or day boards. Because the navigable channel of the river swings back and forth from bank to bank as the river bends, the beacons indicate where to cross or where to stay to the bank. Beacons are located at the beginning and end of each bend and crossing.



Passing Beacon is found at the start and finish of a bend and indicates that you should stay on that side of the river until you reach a crossing beacon.

Crossing Beacon is found at the start and end of a crossing. And indicates that you should cross the river and aim for the crossing beacon on the opposite shore.

Buoys are floating aids attached to the riverbed by concrete sinkers with chain or rope. Buoys are maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard during the navigation season, 1 April through 10 November.

Green "can" buoys mark the right descending channel, while red "nun" buoys mark the left descending channel. Keep your boat between the green and red buoys and give them wide berth. Buoys are not always present and may be carried off position by high water, collisions, drift in the riverbed or other causes.

A boat traveling downstream from Lexington Bend should cross the river and head towards the crossing beacon on the right bank.



At the passing beacon on the right bank the boat should continue along the right bank to the next passing beacon. Near the end of Sheep Nose Bend the boat should be steered towards the next crossing beacon on the left bank.

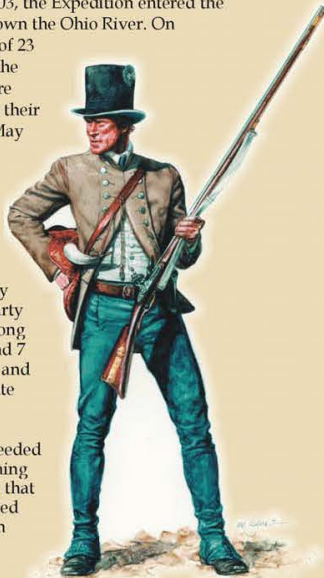
Preparing to Enter the Missouri ...

Introduction: On November 20, 1803, the Expedition entered the Mississippi River after a journey down the Ohio River. On December 12, 1803, after a journey of 23 days, the Expedition encamped at the mouth of Wood River, Illinois where they would remain until beginning their journey up the Missouri River on May 14, 1804.

Up the Missouri ...

May 14, 1804: The party departed their winter encampment and entered the Missouri River under sail, camping on the first island they came to. According to Clark, the party consisted of 24 men in the 55-foot long keelboat of 20 oars, one sergeant and 7 French boatmen in the red pirogue and a corporal and 6 soldiers in the white pirogue.

May 15, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 9 miles before camping. After running afoul on several logs Clark decided that the cargo in the boat had to be shifted forward to make the boat heavier in the bow.



Recruited Private - Full Dress
Painting by: © 1999 Michael Haynes

Boating & Alcohol

- The combination of boating and alcohol is illegal and can prove to be deadly. Alcohol impairs judgment and reaction time and decreases your body's ability to defend itself from hypothermia.
- Alcohol greatly increases the risk of dehydration.
- Bring along plenty of drinking water. The rule of thumb is one gallon of water per twenty-four hour period per person.

May 16-21, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 9 miles to St. Charles, a predominantly French village of about 450 people. They remained in St. Charles for six days awaiting the return of Lewis from St. Louis where he was concluding last minute business. While there, the Expedition enjoyed local hospitality, and reloaded the keelboat. The Captains also conducted a court martial of a few of the soldiers who were absent without leave.

May 21, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 3.5 miles to an island and camped; hard rains and wind that night.

May 22, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 18 miles to the mouth of Femme Osage Creek. A party of Kickapoo Indians visited their camp and presented them with four deer for which they received two quarts of whiskey.

...a Cloudy morning rained Violently hard last night ... Capt. Lewis walk on Shore a little & passed a Camp of Kickapoo Indians... Clark

The Return...

September 21, 1806: At 4 p.m. the Expedition arrived at St. Charles. It was Sunday and there were several people on the bank to greet them. The crew fired a three-gun salute.

September 22, 1806: The Expedition proceeded to Fort Bellefontaine (founded in 1805) on Coldwater Creek. They were honored with a salute of guns. They had with them a Mandan Chief, Sheheke, on his way to meet President Jefferson. The captains furnished the chief and his family with clothes purchased from the public store at the fort.

September 23, 1806: The Expedition arrived in St. Louis at noon and fired a salute. The whole town turned out to greet the returning Expedition. They had been gone two years and four months and traveled 8,000 miles since last seeing St. Louis.



Mandan Chief, Sheheke

Collection of The New York Historical Society

Missouri River Access & Public Lands

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Alton Marina (Fuel)	Y	N	-	City of Alton	Mississippi River
Blanchette Landing	Y	N	27.5	MDC	Missouri River
Columbia Bottom	Y	N	3.4	MDC	Missouri River
Pelican Island (opening 2004)	N	N	10.5	MDC	Missouri River
Piasa Marina (Fuel)	Y	N	-	Pvt Owned Public Use	Mississippi River
Weldon Spring	Y	N	48.6	MDC	Missouri River

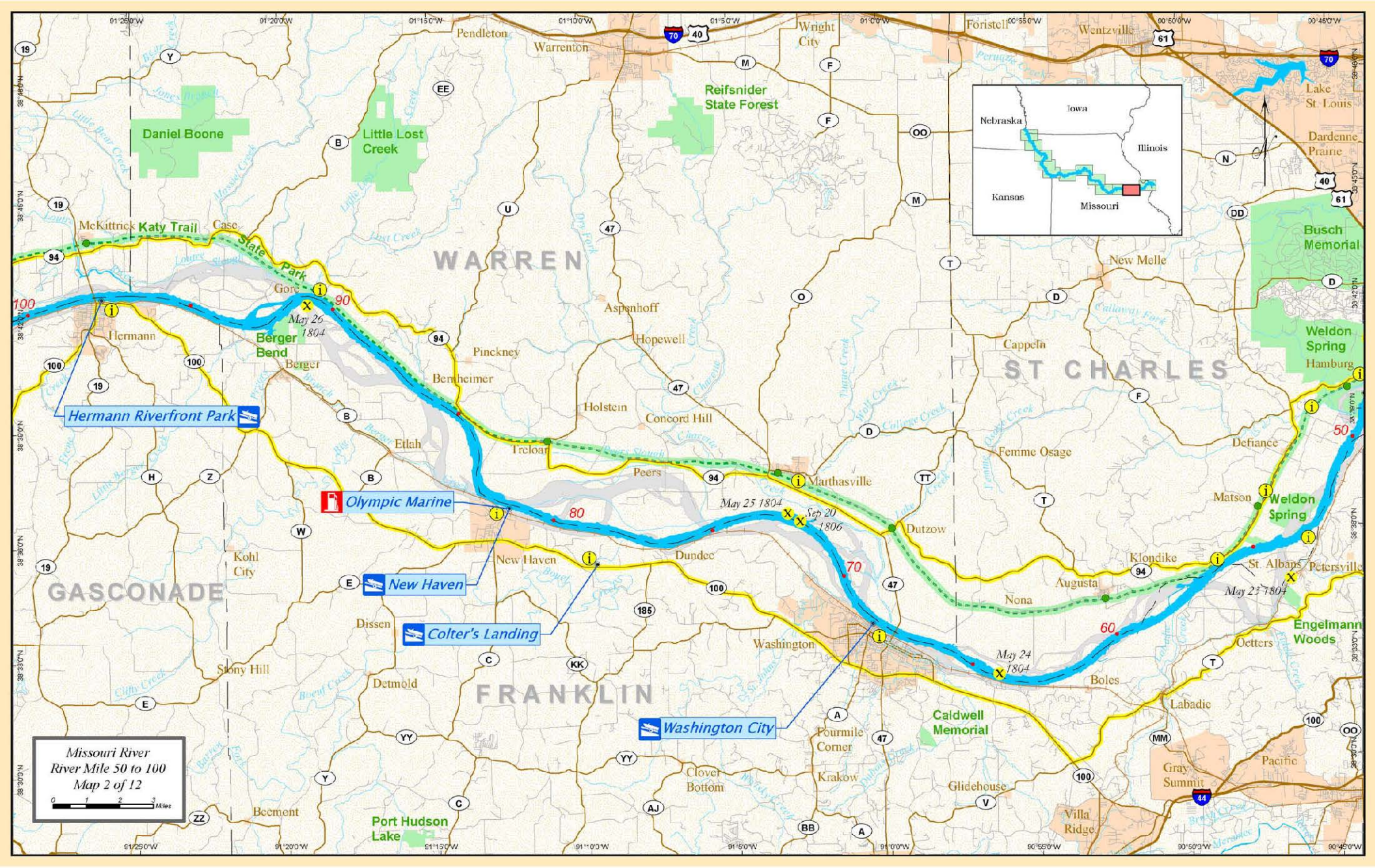
Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Bellefontaine Cemetery, William Clark's Burial Site	Y	N	City of St. Louis
Boone Crossing	N	N	USFWS
Busch Memorial, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Cahokia Mounds Historic Site	Y	N	IHPA
Fort Bellefontaine County Park	Y	N	St. Louis County
Columbia Bottom, Mitigation Site	Y	N	USACE/MDC
Creve Couer County Park	Y	N	St. Louis County
Culvre Island, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
Forest Park	Y	N	City of St. Louis
Frontier Park	Y	N	City of St. Charles
Horseshoe Lake State Park	Y	Y	ILDNR
Howell Island, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Illinois State Park	Y	Y	ILDNR
Katy Trail State Park, Biking/Hiking Trail	Y	N	MDNR
Marais Temps Clair, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Missouri Botanical Garden, National Historic Landmark	Y	N	MBG/Shaw Nature Res.
Pelican Island, Natural Area	N	N	MDC
Pere Marquette State Park	Y	Y	ILDNR
Riverlands, Wildlife Refuge	Y	N	USACE
Riverwoods, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Sioux Passage County Park	Y	Y	St. Louis County
Spanish Lake County Park	Y	N	St. Louis County
St. Stanislaus County Park	Y	N	St. Louis County/MDC
Sunset Park, City Park	Y	N	City of Florissant
Edward "Tea" & Pat Jones Confluence Point State Park	Y	N	MDNR
Upper Mississippi, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Weldon Spring, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name Boat Ramp (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation		State Highway		
					County Highway		



Meriwether Lewis' Telescope

Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis
Photo by: David Schultz



Missouri River
River Mile 50 to 100
Map 2 of 12



Hermann Riverfront Park

Olympic Marine

New Haven

Colter's Landing

Washington City

WARREN

ST CHARLES

FRANKLIN

Daniel Boone

Little Lost Creek

Reifsnider State Forest

Busch Memorial

Weldon Spring
Hamburg

Englemann Woods

Caldwell Memorial

Port Hudson Lake

Up the Missouri ...

May 23, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 9 miles past Femme Osage Creek where there was an American Settlement of 30 or 40 families. This is the celebrated Daniel Boone settlement, established in 1799, although the Captains do not mention Boone.

The Expedition visits the famous river traveler landmark and shelter, Tavern Cave; Clark adds his name to the many names that are written on the wall of the cave. Lewis falls while ascending the 300 ft. bluff above the cave, saving himself with his knife after falling 20 ft.

... a large Cave on the Lbd. Side (Called by the french the Tavern) about 120 feet wide 40 feet Deep & 20 feet high many different immages are Painted on the Rock at this place. The Inds & French pay omage. many nams are wrote on the rock ... Clark



Meriwether Lewis Escapes Death

Painting by: © 1999 Michael Haynes

Camped on a small island one mile below Tavern Creek.

May 24, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 10 miles. Encountered swift currents where the river ran against some projecting rocks for half a mile. In passing a sandbar further upstream, the current caught the keelboat, broke the tow rope, and turned the boat end to end three times. All hands jumped out and were finally able to secure a line to the stern and swim to shore.

...this place being the worst I ever Saw, I call it retrograde bend... Clark

Camped at an old house about a mile above where they were nearly lost.

May 25, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 10 miles to a small French village of seven houses at the mouth of Charrette Creek. They noted this as being the last white settlement.

...The people at this Village is pore, houses Small, they Sent us milk and eggs to cat... Clark

Planning Your Trip

- ↳ First time Missouri River boaters should become informed of the hazards and challenges associated with boating in swift current.
- ↳ When you plan your trip, note area names along your route on the map. Compare those to the public lands table to find the name of the managing agency. Then use the information on the back cover to contact the agency and secure detailed maps, information and regulations.
- ↳ Boaters should prepare a trip plan and inform another person of their travel plans including their destination and estimated time of arrival.
- ↳ Fuel is scarce on the lower Missouri River. Locate fuel sources before you begin your trip and plan accordingly. Upstream boaters should expect a 15-80 percent reduction in speed and corresponding increase in fuel consumption due to the 3-7 mph current of the river.
- ↳ Inspect your boat to make sure you have all of the required boat safety equipment.
- ↳ Take a boat safety course and get a free boat safety check from the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

May 26, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 18 miles. Set out under sail at 7 a.m. after a hard rain and wind. Camped on an island near the southern extreme of Loutre Island. Lewis and Clark issue orders for the organization of their men. They form three messes under Sgts. Floyd, Ordway, and Pryor totaling 26 men. This becomes the core group in the keelboat destined to go to the Pacific and back. The remainder of the group (12 men) form into two other messes. These become the crews of the two pirogues who were to return with the keelboat after the entire expedition winters in the Mandan Villages. The duties of the three sergeants are also spelled out in detail.

...Sergt. John Ordway will continue to issue the provisions and make the detales for guard or other duty.- The day after tomorrow lyed corn and grece will be issued to the party, the next day Poark and flour, and the day following indian meal and poark; and in conformity to that ratiene provisions will continue to be issued to the party untill further orders... Lewis

Missouri River Access & Public Lands

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Colter's Landing	Y	N	77.6	MDC	Boeuf Creek
Hermann Riverfront Park	Y	N	97.7	Hermann/MDC	Missouri River
New Haven	Y	N	81.4	New Haven/MDC	Missouri River
Olympic Marine (Fuel)	Y	N	81.5	Pvt Owned Public Use	Missouri River
Washington City	Y	N	68.3	Washington/MDC	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Berger Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Busch Memorial, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Caldwell Memorial, Wildlife Area	N	N	MDC
Daniel Boone, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Engelmann Woods, Natural Area	N	N	MDC
Katy Trail State Park, Biking/HikingTrail	Y	N	MDNR
Little Lost Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Port Hudson Lake, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Reifsnider State Forest	N	Y	MDC
Weldon Spring, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC

The Return...

September 20, 1806: The Expedition made 68 miles but three of the party were unable to row because of their sore eyes. The Expedition finally arrived at the village of Charette and fired their guns. They were given beef, flour, and pork and also purchased two gallons of whiskey from a citizen.

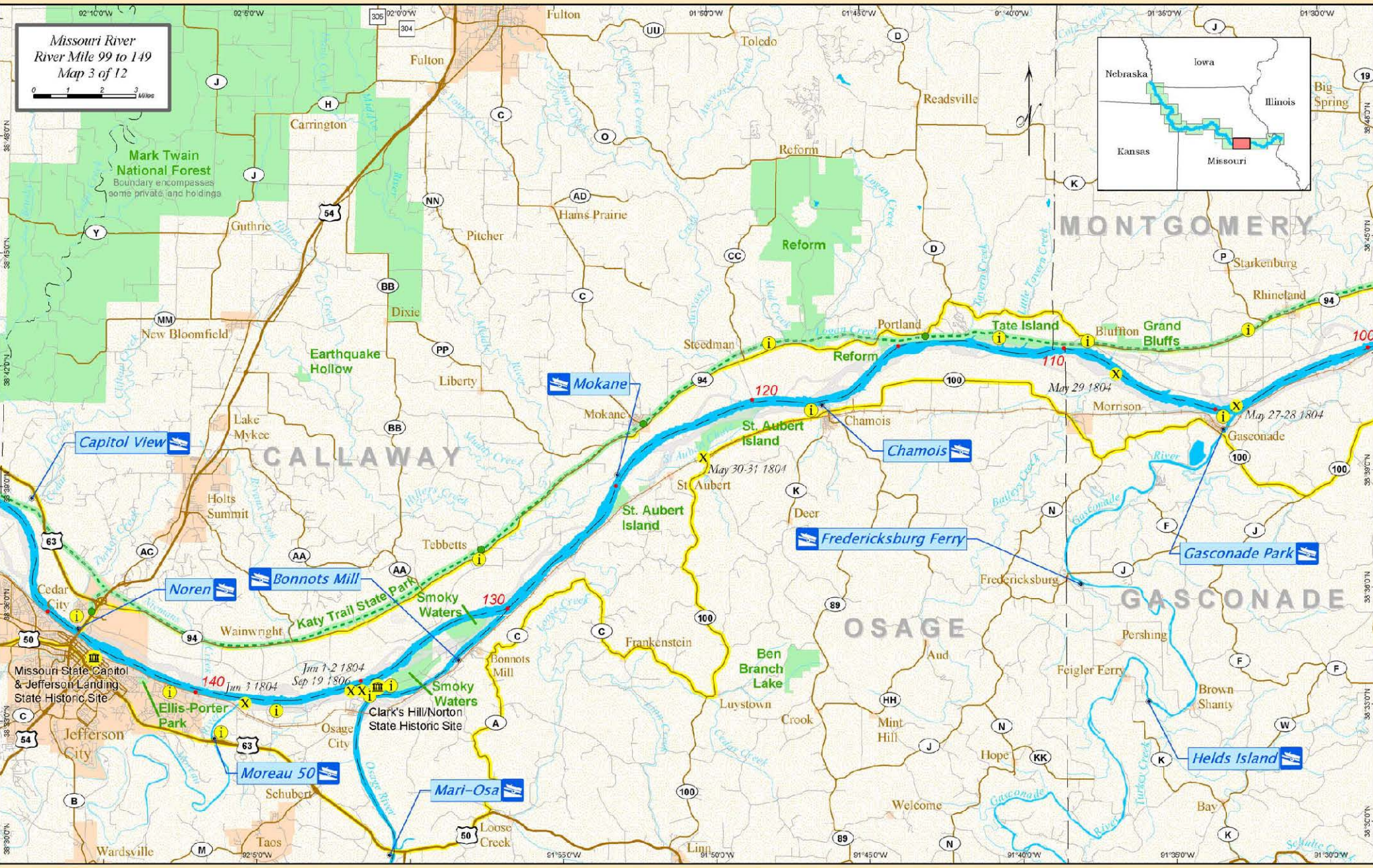
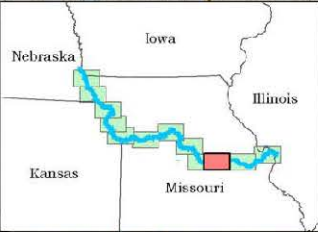
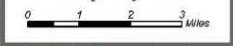


Historic reenactor camping on the Missouri River

Photo by: Pat Whalen



Missouri River
River Mile 99 to 149
Map 3 of 12



MONTGOMERY

CALLAWAY

OSAGE

GASCONADE

Mark Twain National Forest
Boundary encompasses some private land holdings

Earthquake Hollow

Reform

Tate Island

Bluffton

Grand Bluffs

Capitol View

Mokane

Chamois

Fredericksburg Ferry

Gasconade Park

Noren

Bonnots Mill

Smoky Waters

Smoky Waters

Mari-Osa

Ben Branch Lake

Helds Island

Missouri State Capitol & Jefferson Landing State Historic Site

Ellis-Porter Park

Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site

Jefferson City

Wardsville

Schubert

Taos

Loose Creek

Linn

Luystown

Mint Hill

Hope

Feigler Ferry

Bay

Welcome

Aud

Frankenstein

Deer

St. Aubert

Morrison

Starkenburg

Rhineland

Readsville

Toledo

Fulton

Carrington

Guthrie

New Bloomfield

Lake Mykee

Holts Summit

Tebbetts

Wainwright

Osage City

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New Bloomfield

Lake Mykee

Holts Summit

Tebbetts

Wainwright

Osage City

Frankenstein

Luytown

Crook

Mint Hill

Hope

Feigler Ferry

Brown Shanty

Bay

Welcome

Aud

Frankenstein

Deer

St. Aubert

Morrison

Starkenburg

Rhineland

Readsville

Toledo

Fulton

Carrington

Guthrie

New Bloomfield

Lake Mykee

Holts Summit

Tebbetts

Wainwright

Osage City

Frankenstein

Luytown

Up the Missouri ...

May 27, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 15 1/2 miles. They met two canoes and rafts loaded with pelts coming down from the Omaha, Pawnee and the Big Osage Nations. Camped on a willow island in the mouth of the Gasconade River. Clark measured the Gasconade River at 157 yards wide.

May 28, 1804: The Expedition remained at the Gasconade campsite unloading the baggage of the red pirogue to dry. They found many items wet due to the carelessness of the French boatmen.

May 29, 1804: The Expedition left the campsite at 4:30 p.m. but left one of the pirogues with crew behind to wait on Pvt. Whitehouse who had not returned from hunting. Whitehouse finally returned two hours after the Expedition departed and records he had discovered one of the most remarkable caves he had ever seen. The expedition proceeded 4 miles to an island in the rising river.

May 30, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 14 miles passing an overhanging bluff named Monbrun Tavern. They encountered several rain showers along the way with the river rising very fast and finally camped at the mouth of Grindstone (probably Deer) Creek.

May 31, 1804: A westerly wind blew with such force that the Expedition remained at their campsite. A French trapper and two Indians arrived on a raft loaded with bear skins and pelts from the Big Osage Nation.

*...Several rats of Considerable Size was Caught in the woods to day Capt Lewis went out to the woods & found many curious Plants & Srubs...
Clark*

This rat species was later identified as the eastern wood rat, then new to science.

June 1-2, 1804: The Expedition set out early journeying 13 miles before camping at the mouth of the Osage River. The Captains took several astronomical observations and river measurements. Clark measured the Missouri at 875 yards wide and the Osage at 397 yards wide. While at the Osage, Clark climbed a hill now known as Clark's Hill - Norton State Historical Site.

June 3, 1804: The Expedition remained at their campsite until 5 p.m. Before setting out, Clark attempted to take observations of the sun using the octant but found it was too cloudy to be depended upon. They passed Rising Creek that Clark calls Cupboard Creek as its mouth is behind a rock that projects into the river. The party camped at the mouth of Moreau Creek. Clark noted Indian war party signs of crossing at the creek's mouth. He also complains of a "very Sore Throat & am Tormented by Musquetors & Small ticks". Due to their late start they made only 5 miles on this day.

River Hazards

The Missouri River is deep in some areas, but other locations may have rock dikes, sandbars and shallow spots. Snags and floating debris also present hazards that may be difficult to see until you are right on top of them. Varying river levels can expose or submerge hazards within a short period of time.

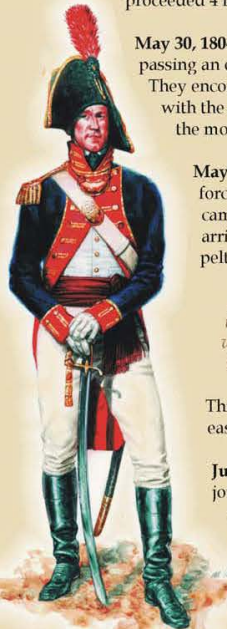
As you travel the river, look for water areas with boils or ripples. This indicates sandbars, dikes or possible hazards close to the surface. Maps and charts may not necessarily show the location of sandbars because they shift with the flow of the river. At locations where the river narrows, or where there are obstacles in the river, tongues of relative glassy water form inverted "V's" downstream of the obstruction.

Rock dikes are numerous below Kansas City. There is a possibility of submerged dikes during periods of high water that create a hazard for boaters. The location of these dikes is indicated on river navigation charts, which are available from the Corps of Engineers. Mile markers (blue with silver numbers) make it easy to track your location. These are placed on the bank you should be favoring. Navigation Markers are provided whenever the channel crosses from one side to another. A rule of thumb is to stay toward the outside of every bend and the dikes should give you no trouble.

Missouri River Access & Public Lands

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Bonnots Mill	Y	Y	130.0	MDC	Osage River
Capitol View	Y	N	148.2	MDC	Cedar Creek
Chamois	N	N	117.9	MDC	Missouri River
Fredericksburg Ferry	N	Y	104.3	MDC	Gasconade River
Gasconade Park	Y	Y	104.3	MDC	Gasconade River
Helds Island	Y	Y	104.3	MDC	Gasconade River
Mari-Osa	Y	Y	130.0	MDC	Osage River
Mokane	N	Y	124.7	MDC	Missouri River
Moreau 50	N	Y	138.4	MDC	Moreau River
Noren	Y	N	144.0	MDC	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Ben Branch Lake, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Earthquake Hollow, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Ellis-Porter Park, River Overlook	N	N	Jefferson City
Grand Bluffs, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Katy Trail State Park, Biking/Hiking Trail	Y	N	MDNR
Mark Twain National Forest	Y	Y	USDAFS
Reform, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Smoky Waters, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
St. Aubert Island	N	N	USFWS
Tate Island, Mitigation Site	N	N	MDC/USACE



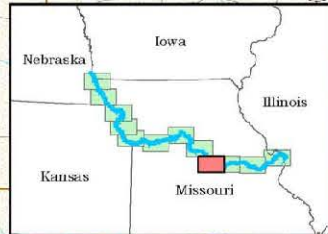
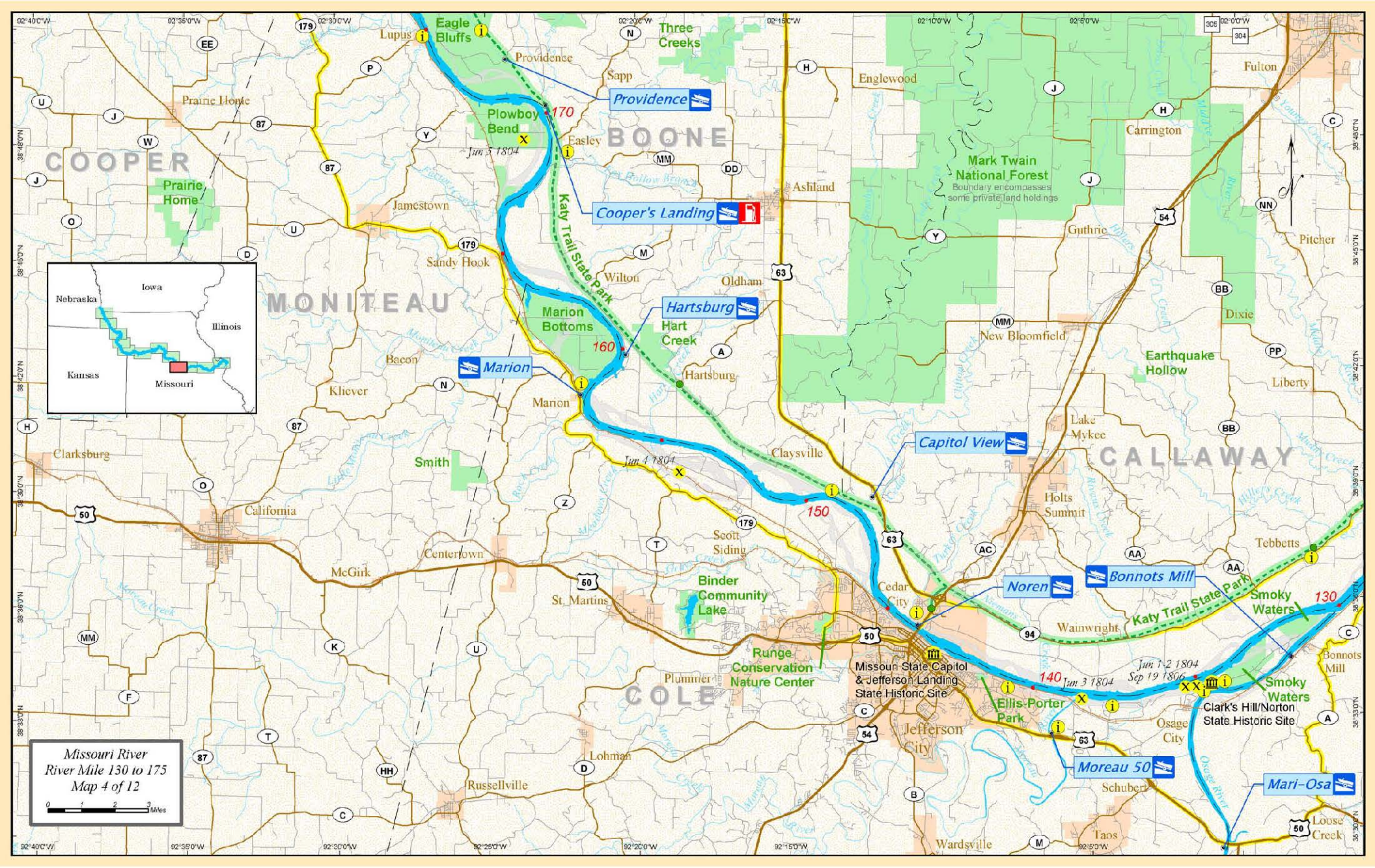
Capt. William Clark - Full Dress
1802 Artillery Officer's Uniform

Painting by: © 1999 Michael Haynes



Beaver Hut (On the Missouri) Vignette XVII
Hand-colored Engraving by: Karl Bodmer





Missouri River
River Mile 130 to 175
Map 4 of 12

0 1 2 3 Miles

COOPER

MONITEAU

BOONE

CALLAWAY

COLE

Up the Missouri...

June 4, 1804: The Expedition made 17 1/2 miles this day. They passed Cedar (Seeder) Island on the starboard side. Clark notes that it is covered with Large Cedar Trees. A later river journal keeper noted in 1811 that all the large trees had been cut down and rafted to St. Louis. They passed a creek on the south side that Clark names Nightingale Creek.

... we named Nightingale Creek from a Bird of that discription which Sang for us all last night, and is the first of the Kind I ever heard... Clark

Near Gray's Creek, and with Sergeant Ordway at the helm, the keelboat's mast is broken when running under a tree. Clark names it Mast Creek.

... our mast broke by my Stearing the Boat near the Shore the Rope or Stay to the mast got fast in a limb of a Secamore tree & it broke verry Easy... Ordway

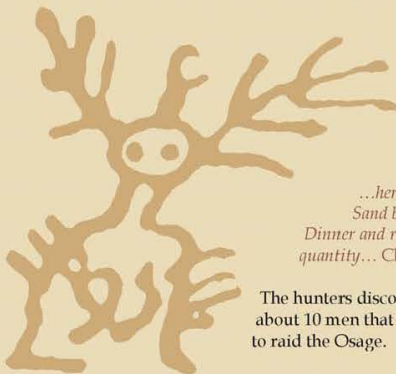
Clark crossed a rush bottom and ascended a hill 170 feet high to investigate a Frenchman's report of lead ore but found none. He does find a 6-foot high mound on top of the hill and about 100 acres of dead trees. There was an extensive cave about 50 feet down from the top of the hill. He goes out on a rock projecting over the river (today's Sugar Loaf Rock) and had a prospect of the river of 20 to 30 miles. The river continues to fall slowly. Hunters kill 7 deer.

June 5, 1804: The Expedition made 12 1/2 miles this day. They jerked the venison from deer that were killed the previous day and set out at 6 a.m. Before noon they passed a raft with two men that had wintered up the Kansas River. The men had lost their beaver pelts to a prairie fire on the plains. They said the Kansa Nation was now out in the plains hunting buffalo.

Two miles above the Little Manitou (Moniteau) Creek the Expedition passed a projecting rock with a figure painted on it. Further upstream, York swam to an island.

...here my Servent York Swam to the Sand bar to geather greens for our Dinner and returned with a Sufficient quantity... Clark

The hunters discovered signs of a war party of about 10 men that Clark believes are Sauk going to raid the Osage.



Manitou Pictograph

Courtesy of Jim Denny, Missouri Department of Conservation

Swimming

Swimming and tubing on the Missouri is extremely dangerous and is strongly discouraged. A fast river current (normally 6 - 8 mph) can quickly exhaust even the strongest swimmer. Inner tubes should never be used on the river. There's no way to control them in the current and they pose problems with boats and tugs especially on holidays and weekends when recreational traffic peaks.

Never swim in floodwaters, the main river channel, around structures like wing dikes or around moored barges. Strong hidden currents, drop-offs and hidden obstacles make these areas extremely hazardous to swimmers. Swimmers and waders should always wear life jackets.



June 4th, 1804 Clark explores Sugar Loaf Rock

Photo: Courtesy of Jim Denny, Missouri Department of Conservation

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Bonnots Mill	Y	Y	130.0	MDC	Osage River
Capitol View	Y	N	148.2	MDC	Cedar Creek
Cooper's Landing (fuel)	Y	N	170.2	Pvt Owned Public Use	Missouri River
Hartsburg	N	N	160.0	MDC	Missouri River
Marion Access	Y	Y	158.0	MDC	Missouri River
Mari-Osa	Y	Y	130.0	MDC	Osage River
Moreau 50	N	N	138.4	MDC	Moreau River
Noren	Y	Y	144.0	MDC	Missouri River
Providence	Y	Y	170.5	MDC	Perche Creek

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Binder Community Lake	Y	N	MDC
Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site (opening 2004)	N	N	MDNR
Eagle Bluffs, Conservation Area and Mitigation Site	Y	N	MDC
Earthquake Hollow, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Ellis-Porter Park, River Overlook	N	N	Jefferson City
Hart Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Katy Trail State Park	Y	N	MDNR
Marion Bottoms, Conservation Area and Mitigation Site	N	Y	MDC
Mark Twain National Forest	Y	Y	USDAFS
Plowboy Bend, Conservation Area and Mitigation Site	N	Y	MDC
Prairie Home, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Runge Conservation Nature Center	Y	N	MDC
Smith, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Smoky Waters, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Three Creeks, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC

The Return ...

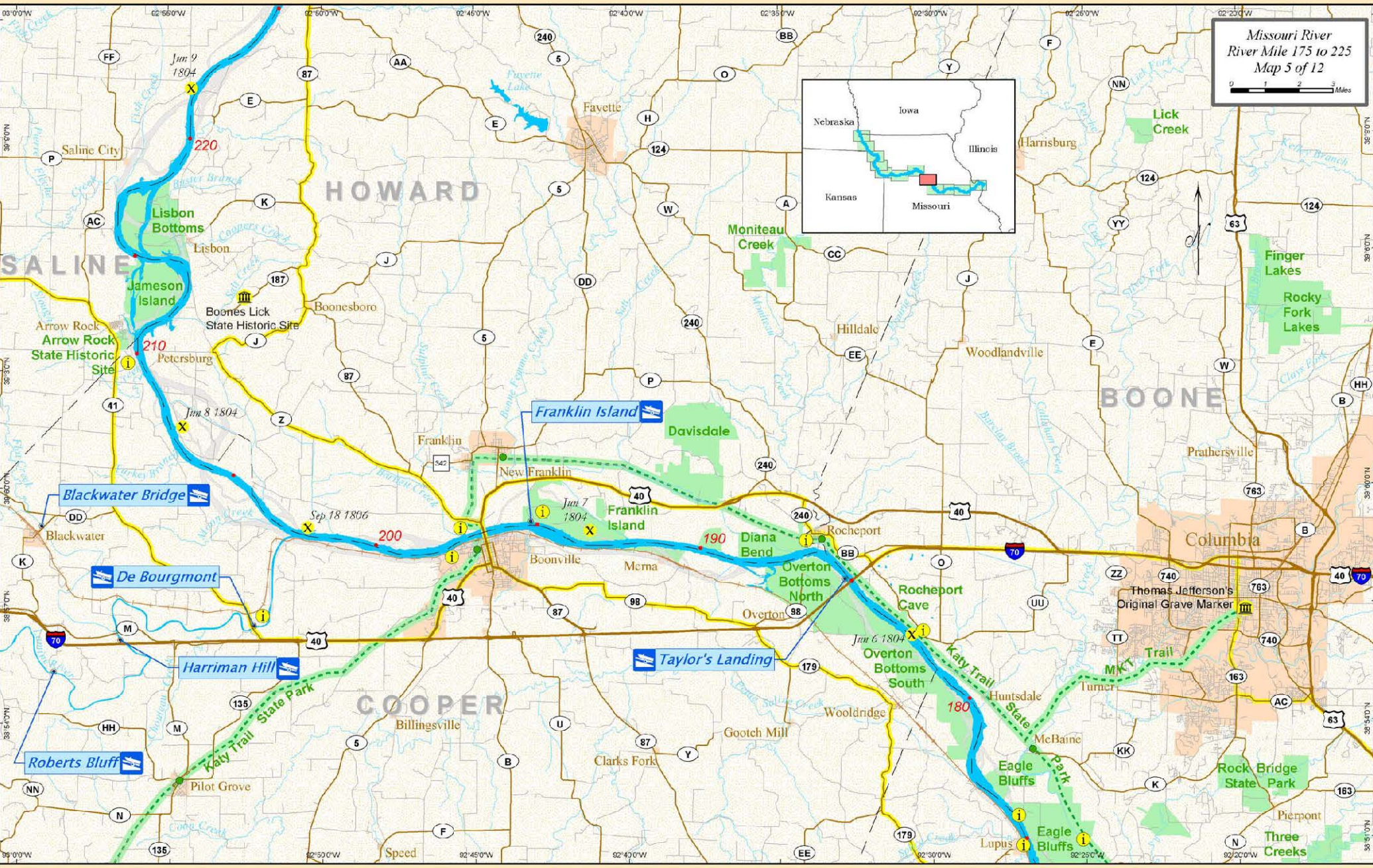
September 19, 1806: The men plied their oars and descended with great speed, making 72 miles this day. They stopped only once to gather paw paws and arrived at the Osage River, camping at the same location they had going upriver. Several men were complaining of sore eyes. Clark believes they had sunburned eyes from the reflection on the water.



Missouri State Capital, Jefferson City
Overlooking the Missouri River

Photo by: Ken Wilk

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation		State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	
					County Highway		



Up the Missouri...

June 6, 1804: The Expedition made 14 miles this day. They mended their mast in the morning and set out at 7 a.m. under a gentle breeze. They also noted passing Saline Creek (Petite Saline Creek) with many licks and salt springs on its banks.



Sunset on the Missouri River
Photo by: Pat Whalen

.....So many Licks & Salt Springs on its banks that the Water of the Creek is Brackish.....the water of the Spring in this Lick is Strong as one bushel of the water is said to make 7 lb. of good Salt.... Clark

The Expedition also passed the mouth of Perche Creek (Clark's Split Rock Creek) and noted the natural arch that the creek was named after. (This natural arch can be seen along the Katy Trail at trail mile post 166.9).

... The Country for Several miles below is good, on the top of the high land back is also tolerable land Some buffalow Sign to day.... I am Still verry unwell with a Sore throat & head ake... Clark

June 7, 1804: The Expedition made 14 miles this day. They set out early and passed the Big Manitou Bluffs and the mouth of the Moniteau Creek at present day Rocheport. (The majestic bluffs can be seen from I-70 and the Katy Trail runs along the base of these bluffs). Seeing signs of buffalo, they sent the hunters out. (They would not actually shoot one until August 23, 1804). Just above the mouth they stopped at a projecting rock with paintings and carvings. They found a "Den of rattle Snakes" killing three snakes within minutes of landing.

... Several Courious Paintings and Carveing in the projecting rock of Limestone inlade with white red & blue flint, of a verry good quality, the Indians have taken of this flint great quantities.... Clark

Continuing upstream they camped at the mouth of Good Womans River (Bonne Femme Creek). The hunters returned in the evening.

... Our daily hunters met us with three Bears, One Old famel & her two Cubbs brought By G. Dreyver... Whitehouse

June 8, 1804: The Expedition made 12 miles this day. They set out at daybreak and passed the Lamine River. Clark noted it being 70 yds. wide and navigable for pirogues for 80 or 90 miles. The hunters brought in five deer but that night rain prevented the party from cooking their provisions.

June 9, 1804: The Expedition made 13 miles this day. They passed Prairie of Arrows and Arrow Creek (present day Arrow Rock) on the south side.

The hard rain from the night before caused the river to fill with many logs and trees, endangering the boats.

... the Sturn of the boat Struck a log which was not proceivable the Curt. Struck her bow and turn the boat against Some drift & Snags which [were] below with great force; This was a disagreeable and Dangerous Situation, particularly as immense large trees were Drifting down and we lay imediately in their Course, - Some of our men being prepared for all Situations leaped into the water Swam ashore with a roap, and fixed themselves in Such Situations, that the boat was off in a few minits, I can Say with Confidence that our party is not inferior to any that was ever on the waters of the Missoppie...Clark

They crossed to an island and camped for the evening, noting that the river was continuing to rise and the current was rapid. It began to rain again at 5 p.m. and continued to do so for most of the night.

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Blackwater Bridge	Y	N	203.5	MDC	Blackwater River
De Bourgmont	Y	N	203.5	MDC	Lamine River
Franklin Island	N	N	195.2	MDC	Missouri River
Harriman Hill	Y	Y	203.5	MDC	Lamine River
Roberts Bluff	Y	Y	203.5	MDC	Lamine River
Taylor's Landing	N	N	185.0	MDC	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Arrow Rock State Historic Site	Y	Y	MDNR
Davisdale, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Diana Bend, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Eagle Bluffs, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Finger Lakes State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
Franklin Island, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Jameson Island, Wildlife Refuge Unit	N	N	USFWS
Katy Trail State Park, Biking/Hiking Trail	Y	N	MDNR
Lick Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Lisbon Bottoms, Wildlife Refuge Unit	N	N	USFWS
Moniteau Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Overton Bottoms North, Mitigation Site/Wildlife Refuge Unit	N	N	USACE/USFWS
Overton Bottoms South, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE/MDC
Rocheport Cave, Mitigation Site	N	N	MDC
Rock Bridge Memorial State Park	Y	N	MDNR
Rocky Fork Lakes, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Three Creeks, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC

Emergencies

Emergency numbers for each county are listed on the back cover and county boundaries are designated on the map. The county sheriff's office will contact the proper authorities to deal with the emergency.

Administer first aid to accident victims immediately and then call or send for help.

Boaters are advised to carry a marine radio and cell or satellite phone for emergency communication with the local Sheriff's office or other emergency response agencies. Cell coverage may not be 100% in rural areas.

The Return...

September 18, 1806: The Expedition made 52 miles this day. They set out early and passed the mouth of the Grand River at 7 a.m. The hunters had not killed anything so they stopped and gathered pawpaws.

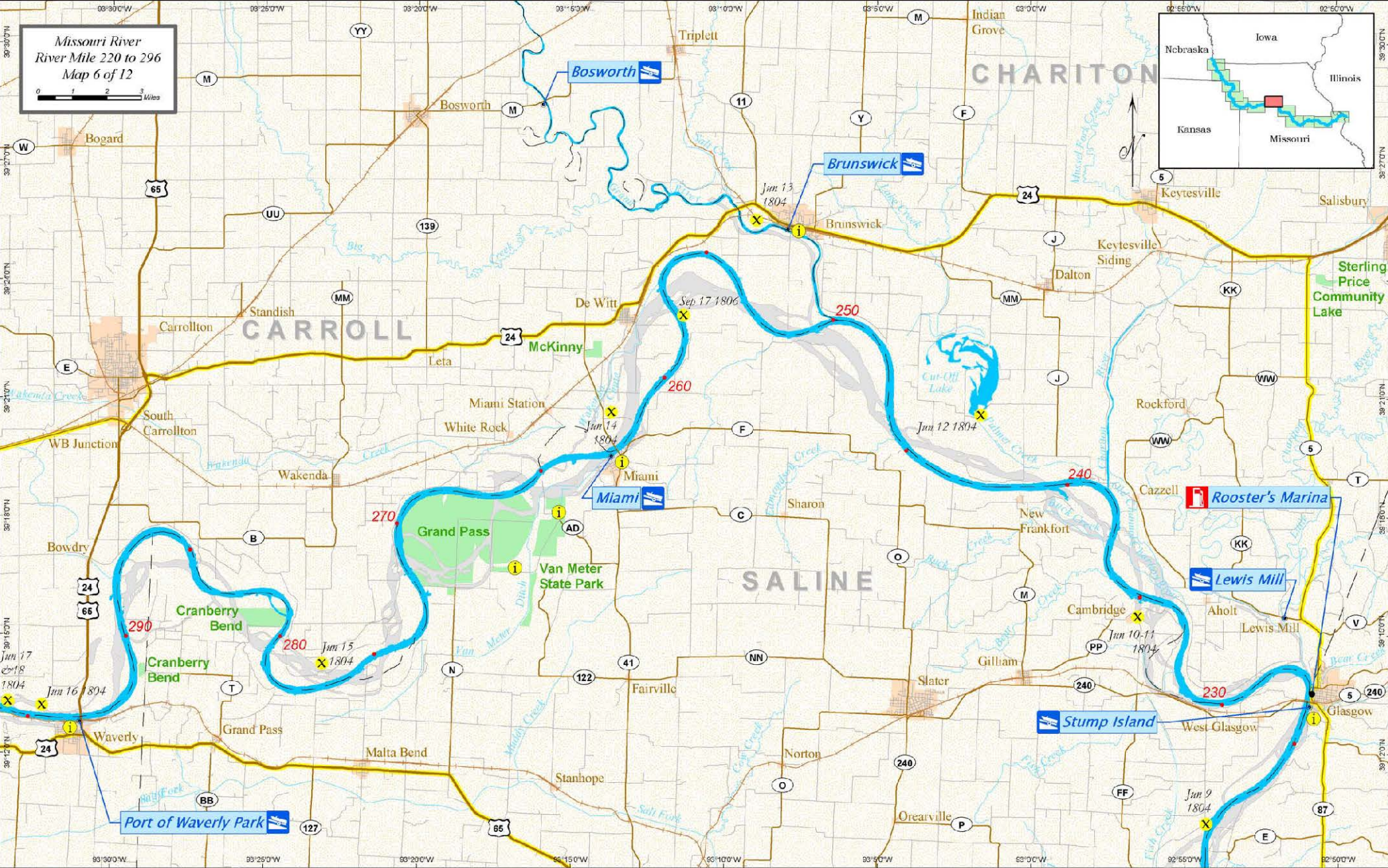
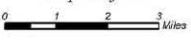


The Journal
Painting by: © 2001 Michael Haynes

...we have nothing but a few Buisquit to eat and are partley compelled to eate poppows which we find in great quantities on the Shores ... the party appear perfectly contented and tell us that they can live very well on the papaws... Clark



Missouri River
River Mile 220 to 296
Map 6 of 12



Jan 17 1804
Jan 18 1804

Bosworth

Brunswick

Jan 14 1804

Sep 17 1806

Jan 12 1804

Jan 15 1804

Jan 10-11 1804

Jan 9 1804

Jan 17 1804

Jan 16 1804

Up the Missouri...

June 10, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 10 miles this day. They passed a part of the river where the banks were falling in taking large cottonwood trees with them. They passed the two Chariton Rivers and noted their mouths come together (unlike present day). Clark provides a good description of a Missouri prairie.

...Those Praries are not [open] like those, or a number of those E. of the Mississippi Void of every thing except grass, they abound with Hasel Grapes & a wild plumb of a Superior quality, called the Osages Plumb. . . I Saw great numbers of Deer in the Praries, the evening is Cloudy, our party in high Spirits... Clark

**Capt. Meriwether Lewis - Full Dress
1802 Infantry Officer's Uniform**
Painting by © 1999 Michael Haynes



June 11, 1804: As the wind was not favorable for traveling upstream, the Expedition remained at its campsite. They used the time to dry out wet articles, examine their provisions, and clean their weapons. They also jerked the meat of two deer and two bears that had been killed in the prairie. The men were very lively "Dancing & Singing &c."

June 12, 1804: The Expedition made 9 miles this day. They met two rafts returning from the Sioux Nation and prevailed upon one of the voyagers to accompany the expedition upriver. The man, Pierre Dorion, had been with the Sioux for 20 years & was thought to have great influence with them. The Captains hoped to convince some of the Sioux Chiefs to return for a visit with the President of the United States.

June 13, 1804: The Expedition made 9 miles this day until camping at the mouth of the Grand River. They took lunar observations and noted the countryside -

...below its mouth is a butifull Plain of bottom land the hills rise at ½ a mile back... Clark

June 14, 1804: The Expedition made 8 miles. Clark records the following account of a pond explored by George Drouillard-

...Passed a Small Lake in which there was many Deer feeding he heard in this Pond a Snake making Goubleing Noises like a turkey, he fired his gun & the noise was increased, he has heard the indians Mention This Species of Snake... Clark

Boating & Barges

It is not necessary to get off the river because a barge is approaching. You should move toward the off channel shore (the inside of a bend) and be alert for rock dikes which are located there. Move as far away from the barge as possible and position the bow of your boat perpendicular to the wake. Never turn your boat broadside to the wake created by barges and tugs, they can easily swamp a small boat. Remember, barges have the right-of-way.

Pilots of tow boats have a blind spot in front of their vessels and it could take a barge and tow up to a 1½ mile to stop. These barges also create extreme turbulence up to ½ mile behind the tow. The strong wake may lift your boat onto the rocks, dikes or other hazards. Hydraulics generated by barges can suck under objects including smaller craft so it's best to give them a wide berth. Playing games with this kind of vessel can result in serious injury or even death.

Permits are required for regattas and special events on the river. The U. S. Coast Guard (314-539-3091) or Missouri Water Patrol (573-751-3333) should be contacted to obtain these permits. Docking facilities require a Corps of Engineers permit.

June 15, 1804: The Expedition made 12 ¼ miles this day. Encountering strong currents and stiff breezes, they were "compelled" to use their towrope. They camped opposite the ancient villages of the Osage, about three miles below the ancient village of the Missouris.

June 16, 1804: The Expedition made 10 miles this day. They came to where their hunters were encamped, having killed two bears and two deer. Clark noted passing where Ft. Orleans was identified on their map but he found no traces of any settlement. At dark they camped in a bad place

...the misquitoes and Ticks are noumerous & bad... Clark

June 17-18, 1804: The Expedition set out early and, after traveling about a mile, spent the rest of the day making oars and repairing their cable and tow rope. The hunters came in with a bear and two deer as well as a young horse they had found in the prairie. The mosquitoes remain troublesome. Two-thirds of the men have ulcers or boils and several have dysentery.

...The party is much afflicted with Boils and Several have the Decissentary, which I contribute to the water... Clark

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Bosworth	Y	N	250.0	City of Bosworth	Grand River
Brunswick	Y	Y	250.0	City of Brunswick	Grand River
Lewis Mill	Y	Y	227.0	MDC	Little Chariton River
Miami	Y	Y	262.6	MDC	Missouri River
Port of Waverly Park	Y	Y	293.5	City of Waverly	Missouri River
Rooster's Marina (opening 2004)	Y	N	226.5	Pvt Owned Public Use	Missouri River
Stump Island	Y	Y	226.2	City of Glasgow	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Cranberry Bend	N	N	USFWS
Grand Pass, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
McKinny, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Sterling Price, Community Lake	N	Y	MDC
Van Meter State Park	Y	Y	MDNR

The Return ...

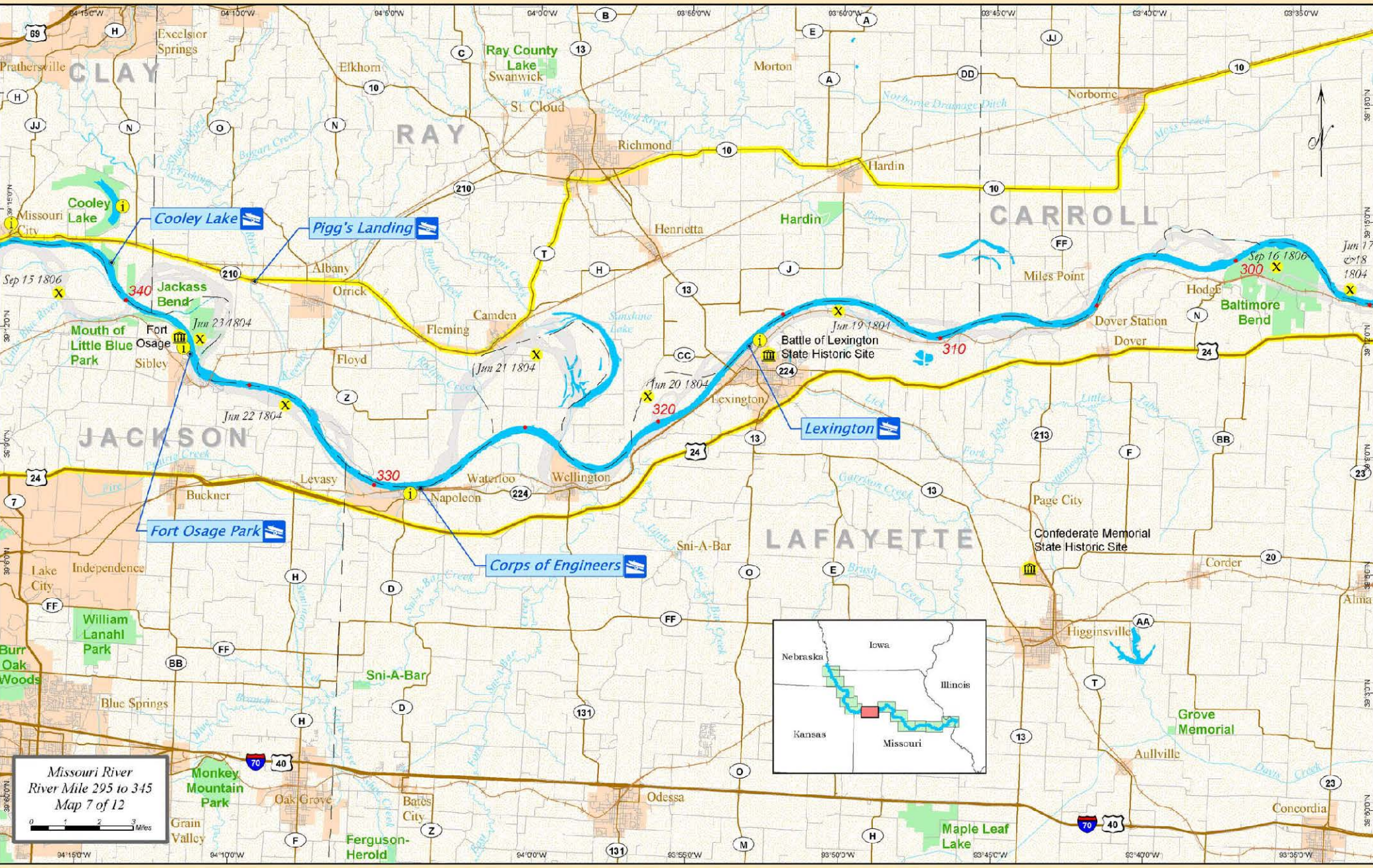
September 17, 1806: The Expedition made only 30 miles this day encountering a dangerous river channel with many snags to navigate through. They eventually camped about 4 miles above the Grand River. This day they met a Capt. McClellan ascending the river to set up a trading establishment on the Platte River.

...this gentleman informed us that we had been long Since given out by the people of the U S Generaly and almost forgotton, the President of the U. States had yet hopes of us.... Clark



Replica of the Keelboat on the Missouri





Missouri River
River Mile 295 to 345
Map 7 of 12





York

Painting by: © 1999 Michael Haynes

the Sweet run off our men in a Stream when they row hard. York very near losing his Eyes by one of the men throwing Sand at him in fun & reced into his eyes... Clark

Up the Missouri...

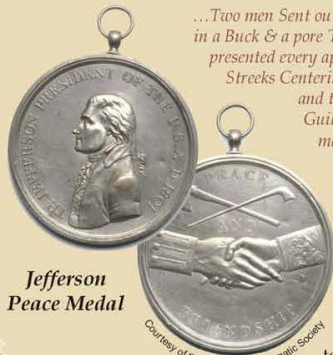
June 19, 1804: The Expedition made 17 1/2 miles this day after setting out under a gentle breeze from the Southeast. They later encountered hard water and used the rope to draw the boat up for over a half a mile. Clark notes that "Goose & Rasp berries" are in abundance on the shore.

June 20, 1804: The Expedition made only 6 3/4 miles this day being detained making astronomical observations. Clark notes the Missouri River water -

...one remarkable circumstance in the water of this River is a free use of it will create prespiration.

June 21, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 7 miles this day. The river had risen 3 inches overnight and ascending the river required the use of the towrope and poles. Clark describes the evening

...Two men Sent out to hunt this evening brought in a Buck & a pore Turkey. at Sun Set the atmpier presented every appearance of wind, Blue & white Streaks Centering at the Sun as She dissapered and the Clouds Situated to the S.W, Guilded in the most butifull manner... Clark



Jefferson Peace Medal

Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society

June 22, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 10 1/2 miles this day, setting out following a sunrise thunderstorm. Sgt. Ordway killed a goose and Drouillard brought in a fine bear. The afternoon temperature read 87 degrees.

June 23, 1804: Due to a strong headwind, the Expedition made only 3 1/2 miles then halted. While Capt. Lewis had the arms examined, Clark left the boat and continued to walk on shore expecting to be overtaken by the party at some point. He continued walking around a large bend in the river (later known as Jackass bend) and eventually realized the boat would not catch up, so he camped alone for the evening.

...I concluded to Camp, Peeled Some bark to lay on, and gathered wood to make fires to Keep off the musquitor & Knats. Heard the party on Shore fire, at Dark Dreywer came to me with the horses, one fat bear & a Deer...Clark

Lewis, with the Expedition, decided to make camp on a point of land opposite a commanding hill where Clark returned in 1808 to build Fort Osage.

Equipment

3 "Life jackets float ... you don't". Life jackets (also referred to as Personal Flotation Devices or PFD's) do save lives and are the most important piece of safety equipment in your boat. Make sure you follow the boating rules for your state regarding life jackets. Be sure they fit snugly to avoid the PFD coming off if you should accidentally fall in the water. Frayed or damaged PFD's should be replaced. Smaller children should wear PFD's made for them. The U.S. Coast Guard label affixed to the PFD will aid in selecting the appropriate type and size.

3 Boats must be equipped with appropriate emergency equipment (i.e., first aid kit, oars or paddles, sound device, fire extinguisher and navigation lights).

3 If your boat capsizes, do not attempt to swim to shore. Stay with the craft until the boat can be safely beached. Remember, hypothermia is a possibility during most of the year. Life jackets help to minimize loss of body heat.

3 Always carry a change of clothing in a waterproof container. Dry clothes could save your life by preventing hypothermia if the clothes you are wearing become wet. It does not have to be "cold" for hypothermia to strike.

3 Avoid sunburn, wear a wide brimmed hat, long sleeved shirt, long trousers and use sunscreen. Sunscreen alone is not sufficient for long exposure to the sun.

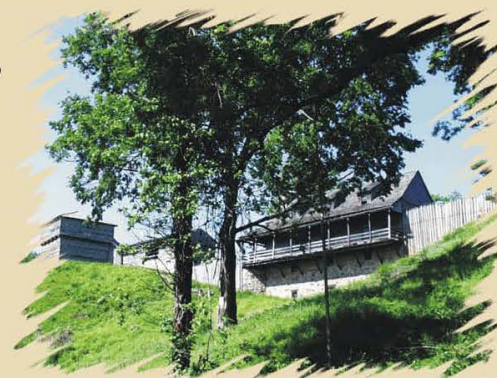
Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Cooley Lake	Y	N	341.2	MDC	Missouri River
Corps of Engineers	N	N	328.6	USACE	Missouri River
Fort Osage Park	Y	N	337.2	Jackson County	Missouri River
Lexington	N	N	316.4	City of Lexington	Missouri River
Pigg's Landing	N	Y	334.0	MDC	Fishing River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Baltimore Bend, Wildlife Refuge Unit - Access by river only	N	Y	USFWS/MDC
Burr Oak Woods, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Cooley Lake, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Ferguson-Herold, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Grove Memorial, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Hardin, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Jackass Bend, Wildlife Refuge Unit - Access by river only	N	N	USFWS
Maple Leaf Lake, Community Lake	Y	N	MDC
Monkey Mountain Park, Conservation Area	Y	N	Jackson County
Mouth of Little Blue Park	Y	Y	Jackson County
Ray County Lake, Community Lake	N	N	MDC
Sni-A-Bar, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
William Lanahl Park	Y	Y	Jackson County

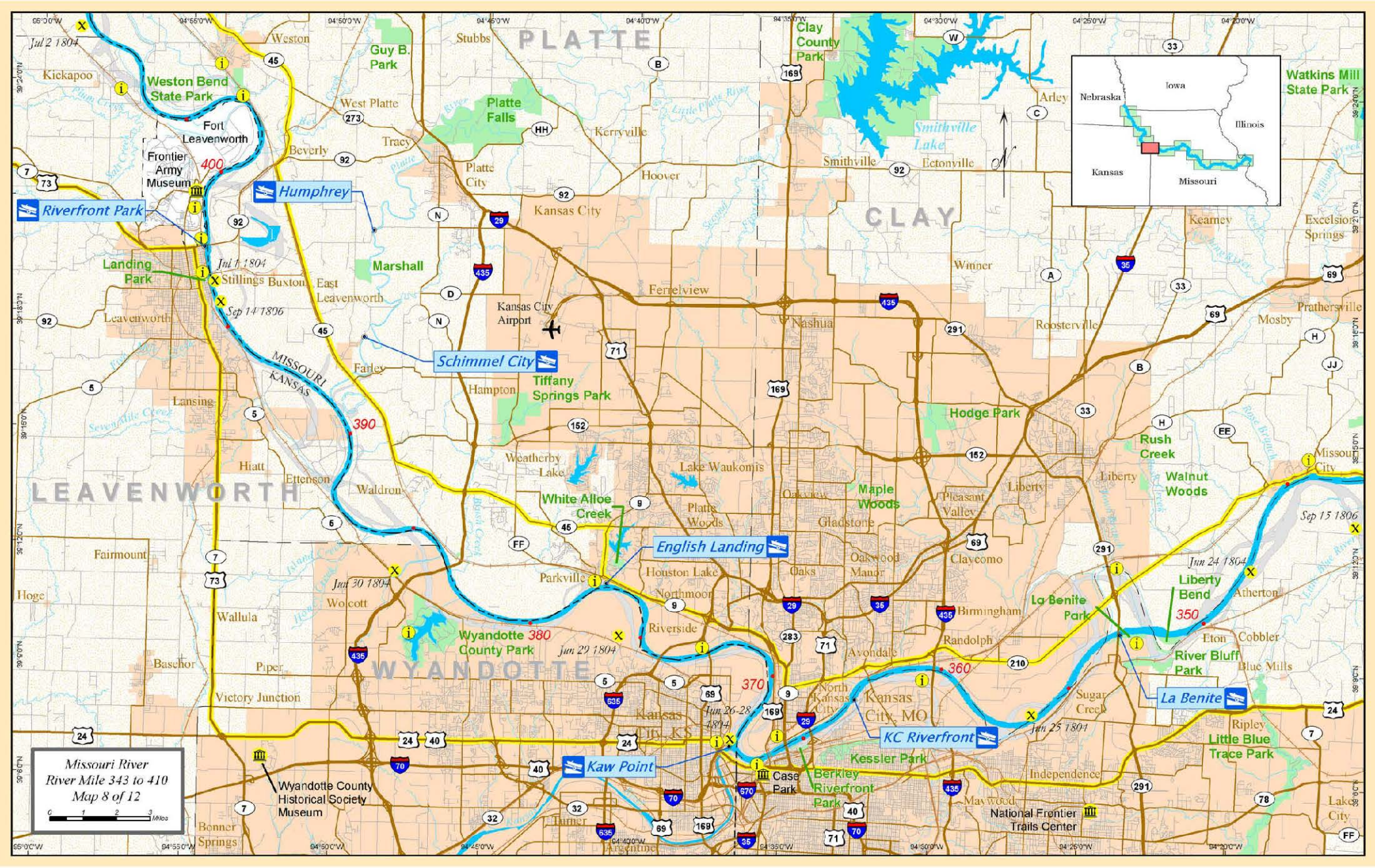
The Return...

September 16, 1806: The Expedition made 52 miles this day. The day was warm so the men rowed very little. At 11 a.m. they met a Mr. Bobidoux (thought to be Joseph Robidoux, later founder of St. Joseph, Missouri) with a large boat of 6 oars and two canoes enroute upstream to trade with the Indians. They camped on an island a few miles above their campsite of June 17 & 18, 1804.



Fort Osage
Photo by: Jim Denny

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation		State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	
					County Highway		



Missouri River
River Mile 343 to 410
Map 8 of 12

Wyandotte County
Historical Society
Museum

Up the Missouri...

June 24, 1804: The Expedition made 11 ½ miles this day. Clark rejoined the boat party as they ascended the river. Clark observed numerous signs of bear, apparently after the mulberries that were in great quantity. Large numbers of deer are spotted on both sides of the river and several are killed this day. The party is in high spirits.

June 25, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 13 miles and camped on an island opposite some high hills. During the day they noted plums, raspberries, and vast quantities of crab apples in addition to great numbers of deer. The river fell 8 inches.

June 29, 1804: The Expedition remained in camp until 4:30 p.m. so that a court martial could be held. John Collins and Hugh Hall were both found guilty of taking whiskey out of the keg and getting drunk. Punishment was set at 100 lashes for Collins (who was on guard duty at the time) and 50 lashes for Hall to be delivered at 3:30. The Expedition departed their campsite making 7 ¼ miles before camping late in the evening.

June 30, 1804: The Expedition made 10 miles after setting out very early in the morning. They noted passing the Petite River Platte (Little Platte River) running parallel to the Missouri for ten to twelve miles. Its mouth would have been near present day Parkville, Missouri but now is several miles upstream. At noon the party rested for three hours. The temperature read 96 degrees at 3 p.m. Clark notes the large number of deer in the area

...Deer on the banks, Skipping in every direction, the party killed nine Bucks on the river & Bank to day... Clark

They break their mast, eventually camping on the larboard side opposite the lower point of Diamond Island.

July 1, 1804: The Expedition made 13 miles. The day was hot again and they delayed three hours to refresh the men. They noted pecan trees and great quantities of grapes and raspberries. Turkeys are plenty on the shore.

Camping

Camping at designated sites only, is the rule for most public lands. Contact the managing agency for regulations. If you choose to camp elsewhere along the river, you should have permission of the private land owner.

Watch for biting insects, poisonous plants and snakes. They can ruin a trip. Have a first-aid kit on board.



Carolina Parrot

Courtesy of the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, Transfer from the North Carolina State Library



Case Park, Kansas City, Missouri
Photo by: Jennie Wilson

June 26, 1804: The Expedition made 9 ¾ miles this day. Passing a bad sandbar they broke their towrope twice finally rowing around the bar with great exertion. They camped at a point just above the Kansas River in what is now Kansas City, Kansas. Clark calculated they had traveled 366 ¾ miles from the mouth of the Missouri. He observed a great number of Carolina parakeets (apparently the first journal reference to this now extinct species).

June 27 & 28, 1804: The Captains decided to remain at their campsite for several days. The men spent their time hunting and cleaning out the boats. The Captains took readings, observations, and measurements. They measured the Kansas River at 230 yards wide and the Missouri River at 500 yards wide. Clark describes that the Kansas is named for the Indians on its banks

...This River recoves its name from a nation which dwells at this time on its banks ... they formerly lived on the South banks of the Missouries 24 Leagues above this river...I am told they are a fierce & warlike people...This nation is now out in the plains hunting the Buffalo... Clark

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
English Landing	Y	N	377.4	City of Parkville	Missouri River
Humphrey	N	N	391.1	MDC	Platte River
Kaw Point (opening 2004)	Y	N	367.5	Wyandotte Co/KC KS	Kansas River
KC Riverfront	Y	N	363.0	Kansas City/MDC	Missouri River
La Benite	Y	Y	352.6	City of Sugar Creek	Missouri River
Riverfront Park	Y	Y	397.5	City of Leavenworth	Missouri River
Shimmel City Access	Y	N	391.1	MDC	Platte River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Berkley Riverfront Park	N	N	Port Authority
Case Park, River Overlook	N	N	Kansas City
Clay County Park, Smithville Lake	Y	Y	USACE/Clay County
English Landing Park	Y	N	City Of Parkville
Guy B. Park, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Hodge Park	Y	N	Kansas City
Kessler Park	N	N	Kansas City
La Benite Park	Y	Y	Sugar Creek
Lancing Park	Y	N	City of Leavenworth
Liberty Bend, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Little Blue Trace Park	Y	N	Jackson County
Maple Woods, Natural Area	Y	N	MDC
Marshall, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Platte Falls, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
River Bluff Park	N	N	Jackson County
Rush Creek, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Tiffany Springs Park	Y	N	Kansas City
Walnut Woods, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Watkins Mill State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
Weston Bend State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
White Alloe Creek, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Wyandotte County Park	Y	N	Wyandotte County

The Return...

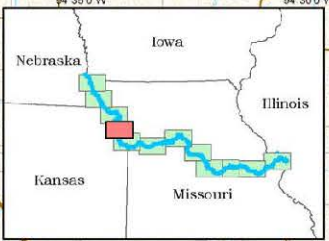
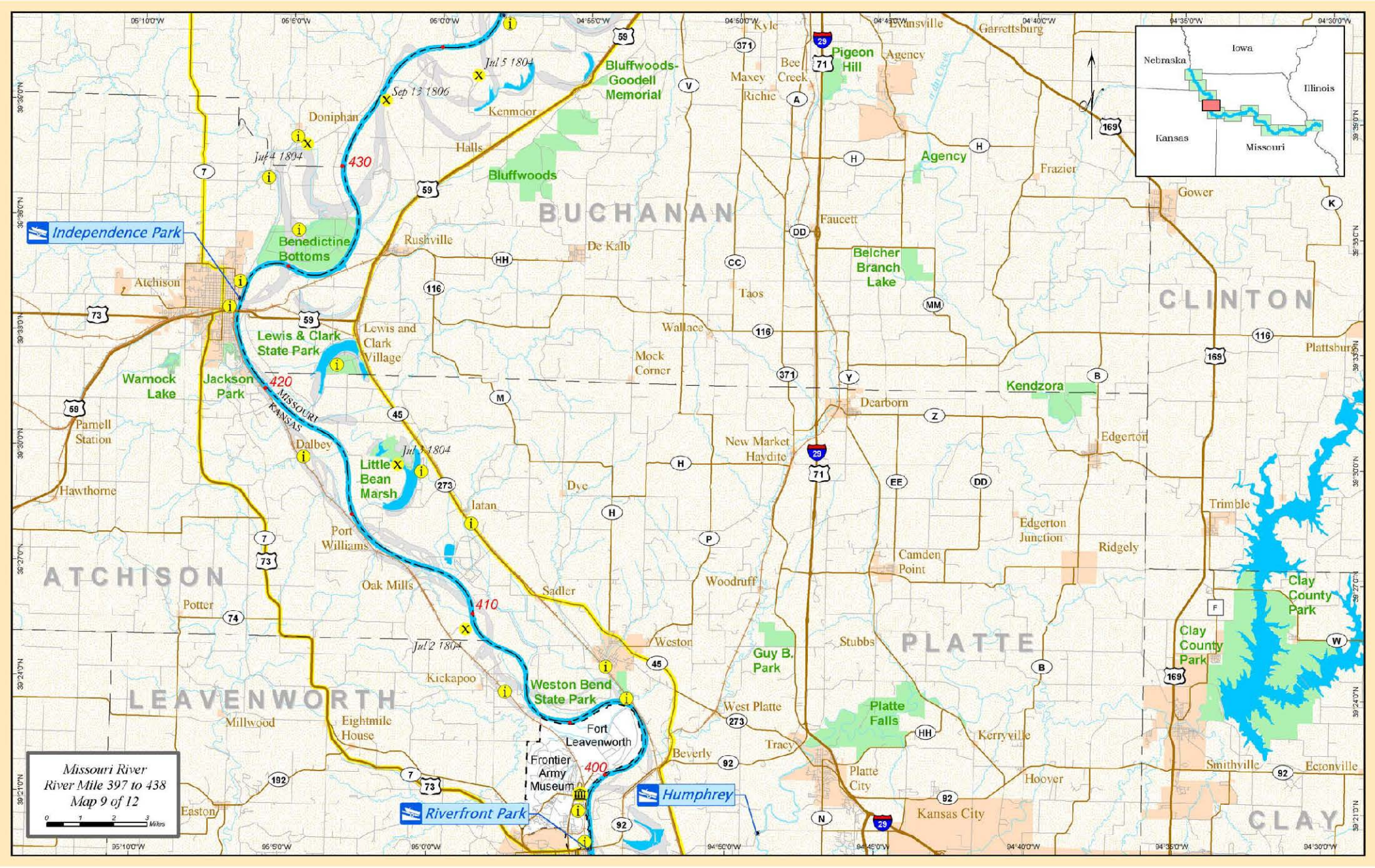
September 14, 1806: The Expedition proceeded 53 miles this day expecting to meet up with parties from the Missouri or the Kansas nation thought to rob voyageurs. They remained alert and camped on an island downstream of their encampment of July 1, 1804.

...our party received a dram and Sung Songs until 11 oClock at night in the greatest harmony... Clark

September 15, 1806: The Expedition made 49 miles this day. They set out early and by 11 a.m. had passed the Kansas River. About a mile further downstream the party halted while the Captains climbed a hill at what is now downtown Kansas City, Missouri.

...Capt Lewis and my Self assended a hill which appeared to have a Commanding Situation for a fort, the Shore is bold and rocky immediately at the foot of the hill, from the top of the hill you have a perfect Command of the river... Clark





Missouri River
River Mile 397 to 438
Map 9 of 12

0 1 2 3 Miles

BUCHANAN

CLINTON

ATCHISON

LEAVENWORTH

PLATTE

CLAY

Independence Park

Riverfront Park

Humphrey

Bluffwoods-
Goodell
Memorial

Bluffwoods

Agency

Belcher
Branch
Lake

Kendzora

Lewis & Clark
State Park

Little X
Bean
Marsh

Weston Bend
State Park

Guy B.
Park

Platte
Falls

Clay County
Park

Clay County
Park

Independence Park

Humphrey

Riverfront Park

Bluffwoods-
Goodell
Memorial

Bluffwoods

Agency

Belcher
Branch
Lake

Kendzora

Lewis & Clark
State Park

Little X
Bean
Marsh

Weston Bend
State Park

Guy B.
Park

Platte
Falls

Clay County
Park

Clay County
Park

Up the Missouri...

July 2, 1804: The Expedition made 11 ½ miles this day. The river became crowded with drift, supposed by Clark to be caused by the banks of an upstream island caving in. The boat passed a very bad sandbar, requiring the use of 20 oars and all the poles they had to continue. They landed at noon for four hours to replace their broken mast with a new one they made from a cottonwood tree. The weather remained exceedingly hot. Proceeding on, they passed the abandoned first village of the Kansa (1740s-1750s). Clark notes that nearby the French formerly had a fort to protect trade (Ft. de Cavagnial, 1744-1764). Location of this fort would have been about 3 miles north of present day Fort Leavenworth.

July 3, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 11 miles after setting out very early. They halted at noon and camped at a deserted French trading house. Here they found a fat and gentle horse that appeared to have been lost a long time.

...The land is Good high bottom pine Timber & black walnut honey locas ... I Saw waat they call bucks Eye with the nuts on them... Ordway

July 4, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 15 miles this day. They ushered in the day by firing the swivel cannon on the bow of the keelboat once in



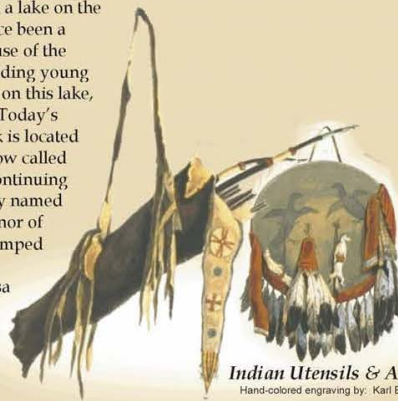
"Independence Day on the Missouri River: Lewis & Clark Celebrate July 4th, 1804"

Painting by: Rick Reeves
Courtesy of the Fort Leavenworth Historical Society

Stewardship & Endangered Species

- Human disturbance can disrupt bird nesting, fish spawning, and other wildlife activities. Avoid dragging your boat across gravel bars or through spawning areas. Launch and land only on designated sites. Keep pets under control.
- Minimize campfire impacts and dispose of all waste properly. Pack out all of your trash and pick up litter left by others.
- If artifacts and fossils are found, leave them in place and undisturbed. Photograph or sketch rock art, but do not touch.
- Check your boat and clean for zebra mussels before taking it from the Missouri to any other body of water. Signs at launch ramps will provide further instructions.

recognition of the 28th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. After a mile the expedition passed a lake on the starboard side that had once been a channel of the river. Because of the profusion of wildlife, including young geese, that Clark observed on this lake, he called it Gosling Lake. Today's Lewis and Clark State Park is located along this lake, which is now called Lewis and Clark Lake. Continuing on they passed a creek they named Independence Creek in honor of the 4th of July. The party camped on a beautiful plain, near where the second old Kansa village was thought to have existed in the first half of the 1700's.



Indian Utensils & Arms
Hand-colored engraving by: Karl Bodmer

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Humphrey	N	N	391.1	MDC	Platte River
Independence Park	Y	N	422.9	City of Atchison	Missouri River
Riverfront Park	Y	Y	397.5	City of Leavenworth	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Agency, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Belcher Branch Lake, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Benedictine Bottoms, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE/KDWP
Bluffwoods, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Clay County Park, Smithville Lake	Y	Y	USACE/Clay County
Guy B. Park, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Jackson Park	Y	N	City of Atchison
Kendzora, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Lewis and Clark State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
Little Bean Marsh, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Pigeon Hill, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Platte Falls, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Warnock Lake	Y	Y	City of Atchison
Weston Bend State Park	Y	Y	MDNR

... we camped at one of the Butifules Prairies I ever Saw open and butiffully Divided with Hills and vallies all presenting themselves... Floyd



Lewis' Dog Seaman was a Newfoundland

Photography by: © 1998 Gary A. Donahue

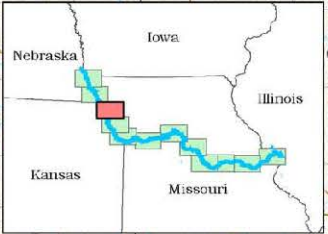
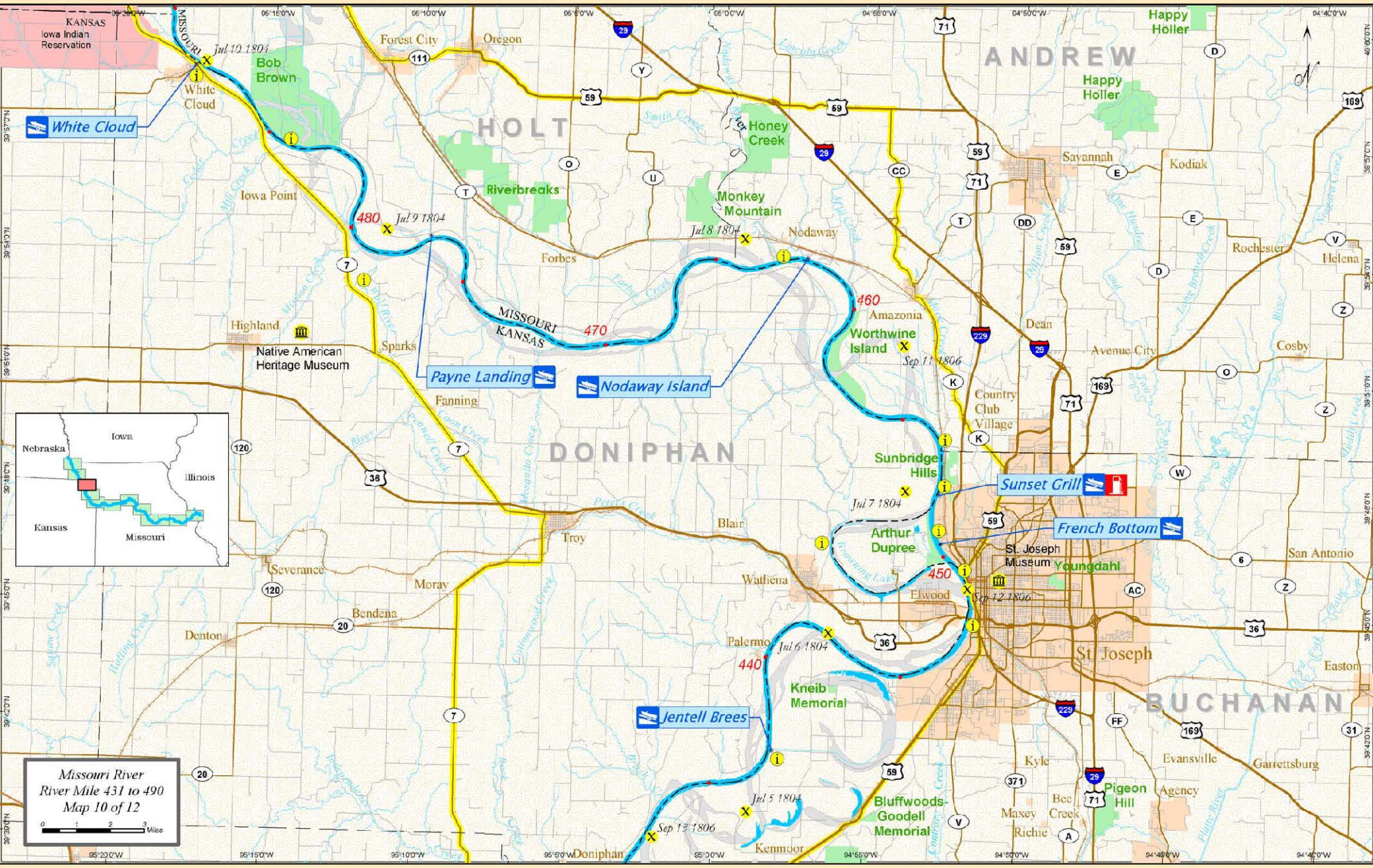
Clark lists the total of the Expedition's party at 46 men, 4 horses, and a dog.

...we Closed the [day] by a Discharge from our bow piece, an extra Gill of whiskey... Clark

July 5, 1804: The Expedition made 10 miles this day. They stopped for dinner near a beaver lodge and Captain Lewis' dog Seaman ran them out.

... on the banks of this river I observe great quants of Grapes, berries & roses Deer is not So plenty in this three days as they were below that. Elks are plenty about those Prairies. Some Buffalow Sign... Clark

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation	County Highway	State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	



Missouri River
River Mile 431 to 490
Map 10 of 12

0 1 2 3 Miles



1802 Infantry Private
Regiment Uniform
Painting by: © Michael Haynes

Up the Missouri...

July 6, 1804: The Expedition made 12 miles, setting out early on a very warm day.

... the water of this river or Some other Cause, I think that the most Probable throws out a greater preposn. Of Sweet than I could Suppose Could pass thro: the humane body Those men that do not work at all will wet a Shirt in a Few minits & those who work, the Sweet will run off in Steams... Clark

They encountered an area where the narrow channel was confined making it difficult to pass. The hunters sent in three bucks. They camped near a small creek which Clark names "whiper will" after a bird that perched on the boat for a short time.

July 7, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 14 miles this day. They passed some very swift water and were compelled to use the towrope. Near present day St. Joseph, Missouri, they noted a beautiful prairie called St.

Michael. Sgt. Ordway traveled on shore with the horses, moving faster than the boat, stopping at present day Mace or Dillon Creek.

...and Camped it being too late to find the boat, the Musquitoes troubled me So that I Could not Sleep, as this Creek is without name & my Desribeing it to my Capt. He named it Ordway Creek... Ordway

One man, Frasier became sick from heat fatigue or sunstroke. Captain Lewis bled him and gave him niter (saltpeter) that seemed to revive him. They killed a wolf on the bank and sighted a large rat (eastern wood rat).

July 8, 1804: The Expedition made 12 miles this day. Sgt. Ordway rejoined the boat as it passed his campsite. Five men became sick with violent headaches & several with boils.



Far Removed from the Sivilised World

Painting by: © Michael Haynes
Courtesy of the Missouri Department of Conservation Discovery Center, Kansas City, Missouri

The Captains issue orders appointing Collins, Werner, and Thompson as "Superintendent(s) of Provisions" for the three messes of the keelboat. They are to receive, cook, and account for all the provisions of their respective messes. They noted passing the Nodaway River, 70 yards with a gentle current.

July 9, 1804: The expedition proceeded 14 miles this day. Clark noted a large pond where he saw great numbers of pike.

July 10, 1804: The Expedition made 10 miles this day. They rested for three hours opposite a large bottomland prairie covered with wild rye and Indian potatoes. The sick men are getting better. Capt. Lewis killed two goslings.

Respect Private Property

Most land along the lower Missouri is privately owned. You'll see by looking at the green shading on the map that public lands are very limited. That limits the opportunities for visiting most Lewis and Clark campsites without securing a private landowner's permission. Camping should be done only if you know who's land you are on and have the landowners permission.

Be especially careful not to moor to drainage structures or to trees that might damage or imperil private levees.

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Jentell Brees	Y	N	437.2	MDC	Missouri River
French Bottom	N	Y	450.4	MDC	Missouri River
Nodaway Island	Y	N	462.2	MDC	Missouri River
Payne Landing	N	Y	477.1	MDC	Missouri River
White Cloud	N	N	488.0	KDWP, White Cloud	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Arthur Dupree Memorial, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Bluffwoods, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Bob Brown, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Happy Holler, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Honey Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Kneib Memorial, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Monkey Mountain, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Pigeon Hill, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Riverbreaks, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Sunbridge Hills, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Worthwine Island, Mitigation Site	N	Y	USACE/MDC

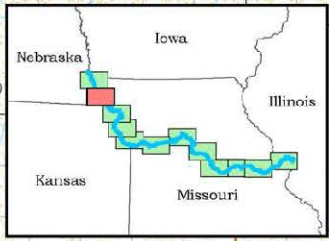
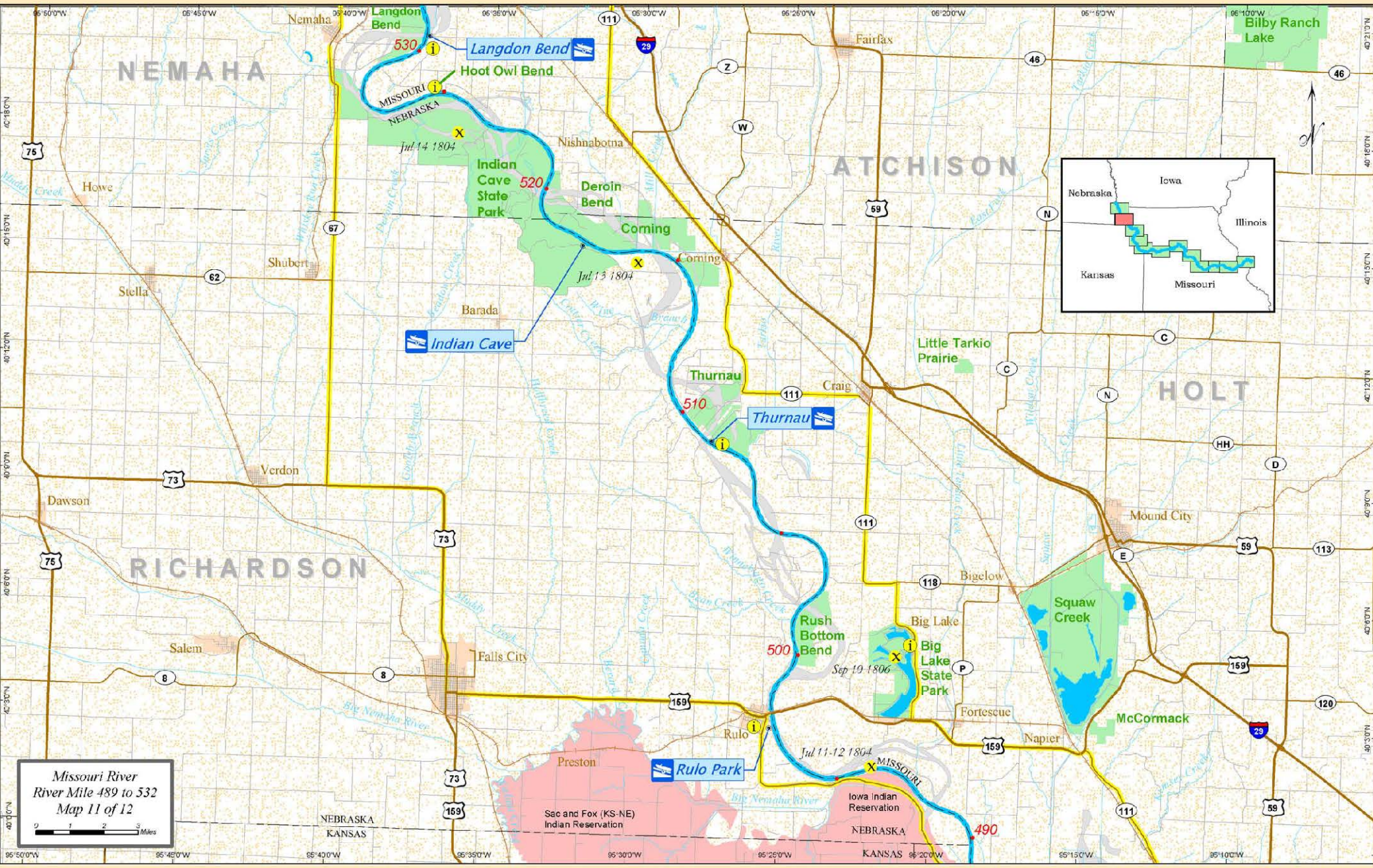
The Return...

September 11, 1806: The Expedition made only 40 miles. They halted a little above the Nodaway River to hunt as their previous day's meat had spoiled. Six hunters were sent out but returned with only two deer. They proceeded on a few miles before camping. A swift river and numerous snags slowed their progress. Clark noted that the pawpaws were nearly ripe.


September 12, 1806: After proceeding several miles down to present day St. Joseph, Missouri, they met a party moving upstream that included interpreters Joseph Gravelines and Pierre Dorian. Gravelines was employed by the Captains in the spring of 1805 to take an Arikara chief to meet the President in Washington. Unfortunately the chief died while in Washington and Gravelines was now returning to the Arikaras with the news & a message from the President. Dorian was returning to the Sioux with an invitation from the President for several chiefs to visit Washington the next spring.

September 13, 1806: The Expedition made only 18 miles this day. Each man received a dram of whiskey before setting off a little after sunrise.

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name Boat Ramp (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation		State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	
					County Highway		



Missouri River
River Mile 489 to 532
Map 11 of 12



NEBRASKA
KANSAS
Sec and Fox (KS-NE)
Indian Reservation

NEBRASKA
KANSAS



Captain Clark with sextant
Drawing by: © 2001 Michael Haynes

Up the Missouri...

July 11, 1804: The Expedition made only six miles. They passed Little Tarkio Creek. Clark got out on shore following fresh horse tracks, eventually finding the horse on a sand beach. They camped on an island opposite the Nemaha River and the hunters returned with six deer. Lewis took astronomical observations that evening with the sextant.

July 12, 1804: The Expedition decided to remain at the campsite on this day to take observations and refresh the men. Clark and five men ascend the Nemaha in a pirogue for a few miles. Clark observed many burial mounds near the bluffs, and noted thickets of grapes, plums, crabapples, and cherries.

... on a Sandstone Bluff about ¼ of a mile from its mouth on the Lower Side I observed Some Indian marks, went to the rock which jutted over the water and marked my name & the day of the month & year... Clark

At 1:00 p.m. a court martial was convened and found Alexander Willard guilty of "Lying down and Sleeping on his post whilst a Sentinel, on the night of the 11th". Willard's punishment was 100 lashes (25 a night for 4 nights).

July 13, 1804: The Expedition made 20 ½ miles this day, the greatest single day distance yet covered. They were able to sail all day assisted by a southerly wind. The party killed several geese.



Air Rifle (Lukens Gun),
Stewart Collection, VMI Museum, Lexington, Virginia

July 14, 1804: The Expedition made 9 miles this day. Hard showers and wind delayed their departure until 7 am, but the worst of the storm occurred a half hour later. A violent wind struck the boat broadside nearly swamping her.

...Came a Dredfull hard Storme from the South which Lasted for about one ouer and half which Cosed us to jump out and hold hir... Floyd

Later they noted passing the Nishnabotna River (its mouth probably several miles downstream than present day). In the small prairies Clark noted summer grapes, plums, and gooseberries. Several men have boils.

Mooring & Anchoring

- Never set an anchor in the fast flowing river channel. Current can pull you under and debris (e.g. logs) floating under the surface can hook your line and draw you under in an instant. It can also be difficult to unhook the anchor from submerged obstacles you can't see. Be sure you can quickly cut or detach the anchor line on your boat if you need to.
- If you do anchor in the river, pick your anchorage carefully out of the channel and current. Remember to use a bowline and keep your bow into the wind or current. This will minimize the risk of being swamped by water coming over the transom or back of the boat. The anchor line should be at least seven times as long as the depth of the water in which the boat is moored.
- Never attempt to moor to stationary objects such as dikes and moored barges and never approach these objects from upstream. Swift flowing water over, under and around these objects create currents that may overturn your boat and pull you under.
- When stopping, turn your boat upstream into the current and cut the throttle to an idle. The throttle setting will vary with the speed of the current.
- Always land your boat facing upstream and pull in parallel to the riverbank. If you try to land facing downstream or perpendicular to the bank, the current will pivot the boat. A two-point tie off should be used to keep the prop out of the rock and prevent its contact with the bank.

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Indian Cave	Y	N	518.0	NGPC	Missouri River
Langdon Bend	Y	Y	534.5	MDC	Missouri River
Rulo Park	Y	N	497.6	City of Rulo	Missouri River
Thurnau	Y	Y	508.5	MDC	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Big Lake State Park	Y	Y	MDNR
Bilby Ranch Lake, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Corning, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Deroin Bend, Conservation Area and Mitigation Site	N	Y	USACE/MDC
Hoot Owl Bend, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Indian Cave State Park	Y	Y	NGPC
Langdon Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Little Tarkio Prairie, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
McCormack, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Rush Bottom Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Squaw Creek, National Wildlife Refuge	N	N	USFWS
Thurnau, Mitigation Site	Y	Y	USACE/MDC

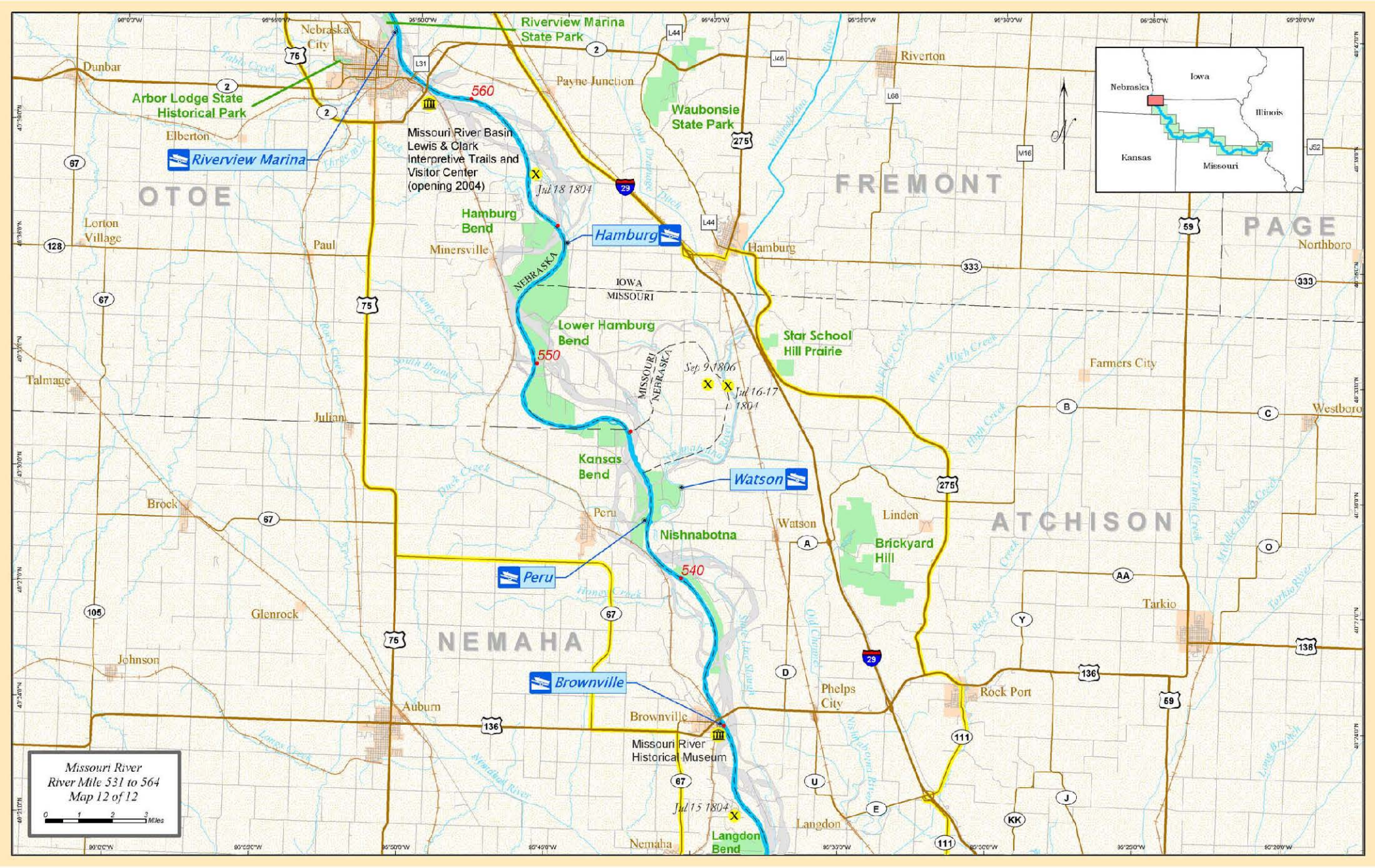
The Return...

September 10, 1806: The Expedition proceeded 65 miles this day. They met four men in a small pirogue bound for the Platte River. The men were extremely friendly and gave the expedition a bottle of whiskey. A few miles further downstream they met another pirogue of seven men from St. Louis bound for the Omahas. The river was crowded with snags and sawyers, because of the low water it was difficult to steer through the maze.



Missouri River from Thurnau Conservation Area, Missouri
Photo by: Pat Whalen

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	260 River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name Boat Ramp (with Fuel)	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
			Indian Reservation		State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	
					County Highway		



Missouri River
River Mile 531 to 564
Map 12 of 12

0 1 2 3 Miles

Missouri River Basin
Lewis & Clark
Interpretive Trails and
Visitor Center
(opening 2004)

Langdon Bend
Jul 15 1804

Lower Hamburg Bend
Sep 9, 1806
Jul 16-17 1804

Hamburg Bend
Jul 18 1804

OTOE

FREMONT

NEMAHA

ATCHISON

PAGE



Sacagawea & infant Jean Baptiste

Painting by © Michael Haynes

Up the Missouri...

July 15, 1804: The Expedition made 9 3/4 miles being detained by heavy fog in the morning. In the evening, Lewis noted his chronometer had stopped.

...my Chronometer had stoped, nor can I assign any cause for this accident; she had been wound up the preceding noon as usual. This is the third instance in which this instrument has stoped in a similar manner since she has been in my possession, tho' the first only since our departure from the River Dubois... Lewis



Replica of dugout canoes on the river

Photo by Pat Whalen

Weather

Monitor the local weather forecast before you begin your journey and throughout your trip. In the Midwest, storms may emerge abruptly. These storms are often accompanied by strong winds that can easily capsize a small craft. Lightning, heavy rain or hail can turn a pleasant trip into disaster. Watch the sky and be aware of your surroundings for signs of inclement weather. Carry foul weather gear for unexpected storms.

High winds create very hazardous conditions and it is best to exit the river as soon as possible. Facing downstream in a crosswind can be dangerous. Always keep your boat straight into or away from the wind (parallel with the wind) as you head toward the shore.

Carry a portable radio or weather radio and tune it to the National Weather Service for up-to-date forecasts.

Beware of travel on rising river which often results in large quantities of floating debris that can cause serious boat damage.



Meriwether Lewis' silver watch

Photo by David Schultz
Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri

July 16, 1804: The Expedition made 20 miles. They stopped briefly a little before noon so Captain Lewis could take an observation of the sun with his octant. He then set his chronometer to as near noon as possible based on the observation. They camped on the lower point of an island.

July 17, 1804: The Captains decided to stay the day at their campsite so accurate latitude and longitude could be determined and reset their chronometer. Several men go out hunting at daybreak. They return with four deer. One man catches two fat catfish.

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Brownville	Y	Y	535.0	NGPC	Missouri River
Hamburg	Y	N	554.5	IDNR	Missouri River
Peru	N	N	542.1	City of Peru	Missouri River
Riverview Marina	Y	Y	563.2	NGPC	Missouri River
Watson	Y	Y	542.0	MDC	Nishnabotna River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Arbor Lodge State Historical Park	Y	N	Nebraska Historical Society
Brickyard Hill, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Hamburg Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Kansas Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Langdon Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Lower Hamburg Bend, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE/MDC
Nishnabotna, Mitigation Site	N	N	USACE
Riverview Marina, State Recreation Area	Y	Y	NGPC
Star School Hill Prairie, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Waubonsie State Park	Y	Y	IADNR

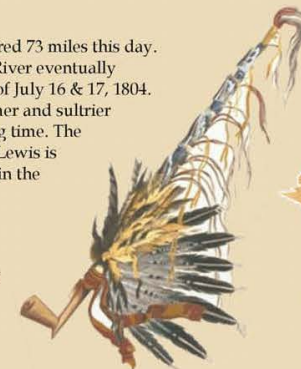
July 18, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 18 miles this day. Clark noted there is little timber to be seen except in the low areas on islands and creeks. The hunters bring in two deer.

... Saw a Dog nearly Starved on the bank, gave him Som meet, he would not follow... Clark

The Return...

September 9, 1806: The Expedition covered 73 miles this day. Setting out early they passed the Platte River eventually camping opposite of their encampment of July 16 & 17, 1804. Clark noted the weather becoming warmer and sultrier than what they had experienced in a long time. The party is extremely anxious to get home. Lewis is recovering from being accidentally shot in the thigh on August 11.

... My worthy friend Cap Lewis has entirely recovered his wounds are heeled up and he Can walk and even run nearly as well as ever he Could the parts are yet tender... Clark



Indian Utensils & Arms

Hand-colored engraving by Karl Bodmer

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite	Lewis and Clark Point of Interest	River Mile	Public Land	Current River Channel	1879 Missouri River Channel	Interstate Highway	Street	State Boundary
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway	Lewis & Clark Information Sign	Ramp Name (with Fuel)	Indian Reservation	City Boundary	1879 Missouri River Channel	US Highway	Railroad	County Boundary
						State Highway	Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)	
						County Highway		

Emergency Numbers

Missouri County Sheriff's Departments

Andrew County ... 816-324-4114
Atchison County ... 660-744-6308
Boone County ... 573-875-1111
Buchanan County ... 816-271-5555
Callaway County ... 573-642-7291
Carroll County ... 660-542-2828
Chariton County ... 660-288-3277
Clay County ... 816-792-7614
Cole County ... 573-634-9160
Cooper County ... 660-882-2771
Franklin County ... 636-583-2560
Gasconade County ... 573-486-3880
Holt County ... 660-446-3305
Howard County ... 660-248-2477
Jackson County ... 816-524-4302
Lafayette County ... 660-259-3622
Moniteau County ... 573-796-2525
Montgomery County ... 573-564-3378
Osage County ... 573-897-3107
Platte County ... 816-858-2424
Ray County ... 816-776-2000
Saline County ... 660-886-5511
St. Charles County ... 636-949-0809
St. Louis County ... 314-615-4724
Warren County ... 636-456-4332

Kansas County Sheriff's Departments

Atchison County ... 913-367-8202
Doniphan County ... 785-985-3711
Leavenworth County ... 913-682-5724
Wyandotte County ... 913-573-2861

Nebraska County Sheriff's Departments

Nemaha County ... 402-274-3139
Otoe County ... 402-873-6691
Richardson County ... 402-245-2479

Illinois County Sheriff's Departments

Madison County ... 618-692-4433
St. Clair County ... 618-277-3505

Iowa County Sheriff's Department

Fremont County ... 712-374-2673

Abbreviation Legend

IADNR	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
IHPA	Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
ILDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
KDWP	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
MBG	Missouri Botanical Garden
MDC	Missouri Department of Conservation
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
NPS	National Park Service
NGPC	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
USACE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDAFS	U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USFWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Additional Information Links...

Corps of Discovery II: www.nps.gov/lecl/corps2.html
Discovery Expedition of St. Charles: www.lewisandclark.net
Jefferson Expansion Memorial: www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/HomePage/HomePage.htm
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks: www.kdwp.state.ks.us
Katy Trail State Park: www.mostateparks.com/katytrail.htm
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission - Missouri: www.lewisandclarkmo.com
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Federal Agencies: www.lewisandclark200.gov
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation: www.lewisandclark.org
Lewis and Clark Trail in Nebraska and Iowa: www.lewisandclarkNE-IA.com
Lewis and Clark Trail: www.nps.gov/lecl
Missouri River Communities Network: www.moriver.org
Missouri River Maps: www.nwo.usace.army.mil
Missouri State Parks: www.mostateparks.com
Missouri Water Patrol: www.mswp.state.mo.us
National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council: www.lewisandclark200.org
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission: www.ngpc.state.ne.us
State of Illinois: www.enjoyillinois.com
State of Iowa: www.traveliowa.com
State of Kansas: www.accesskansas.org or www.travelks.com
State of Missouri: www.missouritourism.org
State of Nebraska: www.visitnebraska.org or www.state.ne.us
U.S. Coast Guard: www.uscg.mil
U.S. Geological Survey Missouri River Information: infolink.cr.usgs.gov
Zebra Mussels and other Aquatic Nuisance Species: www.ANSTaskForce.gov

Supporting Agencies



U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps plays a key role in managing and utilizing our nation's water resources including the management of the Missouri River for navigation, flood control and to improve fish and wildlife habitat. www.nwk.usace.army.mil/



Missouri Department of Conservation

Since 1937, the Missouri Department of Conservation has been working to control, manage, restore, conserve and regulate the bird, fish, game, forests and all other wild resources in the state. www.conservations.state.mo.us



Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of State Parks

The Division of State Parks administers the state park system, which includes more than 80 state parks and historic sites. These parks and sites preserve and interpret the state's most outstanding natural and cultural features while providing recreational opportunities. www.dnr.state.mo.us/dsp/homedsp.htm



U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The Service's origins date back to 1871, when Congress established the U. S. Fish Commission to study the decrease of the nation's food fishes and recommend ways to reverse the decline. The Service's major responsibilities are for protection of migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and fish. www.fws.gov



Missouri River Information Center
(River Maps & Information)
Toll Free: 1-866-285-3219

Help Stop the Zebra Mussel



The zebra mussel poses a multibillion-dollar threat to North America's industrial, agricultural, and municipal water supplies. First discovered in 1988 in the Great lakes, this invader has spread throughout the Mississippi and Ohio River basins in just 10 years. Public assistance in reporting zebra mussel sightings at new locations is essential in preventing its spread.

Zebra mussels look like small clams with a yellowish or brownish "D" shaped shell. They usually have alternating dark and light colored stripes. Larger specimens achieve lengths of two inches, but most will be under an inch. Zebra mussels usually grow in clusters. Zebra mussels are the only freshwater mollusk that can firmly attach to objects. They are commonly found on rocks, dock pilings, boat hulls, and water intakes pipes.

You can prevent the spread of the zebra mussel by routinely inspecting your boat and engine and rinsing or washing between put-ins. Drain water from the motor, live well, bilge and transom wells on land. Empty bait buckets on shore and do not take bait from one body of water to another

If you find a zebra mussel, note the date and precise location where the mussel was found. Take the mussel with you and store in rubbing alcohol. Immediately contact the nearest State wildlife department.

For more information visit this website: www.ANSTaskForce.gov

Acknowledgements

Audubon, John James. *Carolina Parrot*. From *The Birds of America*, Vol. 1. Pl#26, 1827-38. Courtesy of the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, Transfer from the North Carolina State Library.

Balthazar, Charles. *Mandan Chief, Sheheke*. Fevre de Saint Memin, ca. 1805-1807. Collection of The New York Historical Society.

Bodmer, Karl. *Beaver Hut (on the Missouri) Vignette XVII*. *Indian Utensils and Arms (Tableau 48)*. *Snags (Sunken Trees) on the Missouri (Tableau 6)*. All Bodmer hand-colored engravings courtesy of the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska. Gift of Enron Art Foundation.

Collage. Photo. Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society.

Denny, Jim. Photo: *Fort Osage*.

Donahue, Gary A. Photo: *Cozy*. Newfoundland Dog. 1998.

Haynes, Michael.

Capt. Clark With Sextant. 2001.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis - Full Dress. 1999.

Capt. William Clark - Full Dress. 1999.

Far removed from the Civilised world... the Discovery Center in Kansas City. Courtesy of the Missouri Department of Conservation and the Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation.

Meriwether Lewis Escapes Death. 1998.

Recruited Private - Full Dress. 1999.

Sacagawea. 1999.

The Journal. 2001.

York. 1999.

Jefferson Peace Medal. Courtesy of The American Numismatic Society.

Lucy, Gary R. Cover Painting: *Lewis & Clark The Departure from the Wood River Encampment, May 14, 1804*.

Moulton, Gary E. ed., *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1986, Vols 1-13.

Peale, Charles. *Meriwether Lewis*. 1807.

Thomas Jefferson.

William Clark. 1810. All Peale paintings courtesy of the Independence National Historical Park.

Reeves, Rick. *Independence Day on the Missouri River: Lewis & Clark Celebrate July 4th, 1804*. 1998. Commissioned by the Fort Leavenworth Historical Society.

Shultz, David. Photo: *Meriwether Lewis' silver watch*.

Meriwether Lewis' telescope. Shultz photos courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO.

Whalen, Pat. Photos: *Historic Reenactor Grady Manus at Naked Island, Missouri River*. *Missouri River near Naked Island, MO*. *Missouri River near Thurnau Conservation Area, MO*. *Replica dugouts near Lupus, Missouri*.

Wilk, Ken. Photo: *Jefferson City River Scenic*. Jefferson City, MO.

Wilson, Jennie. Photo: *Lewis & Clark Statue*. Case Park, Kansas City, MO. 2001.