

Tsceminicum is Nez Perce for the "Meeting of the Waters," referring to the joining of the Snake and Clearwater rivers. We hope you will visit the sites in our valley relating to the Lewis & Clark Expedition and their meeting with the Nez Perce people.

1 Interpretive Center

The Alpowai Interpretive Center is eight miles west of Clarkston. Regular hours in summer or by appointment. (509) 758-9580

2 Historical Marker

This sign, at Milepost 432, commemorates the Expedition's entrance into Washington State.

3 Lewis & Clark Timeline

Key points of the Expedition's journey are etched in colored concrete along the pier at Rooster's Landing at 1515 Port Drive, Clarkston.

4 Lewis & Clark Plants

Plants of this region made known to science by Lewis & Clark are displayed in a living collection in Granite Lake Park. You can picnic or stroll in the park while watching the cruise and excursion boats. Turn north on 5th Street, go past Costco - the park is along the Snake River.



5 Wood Sculpture

A carved wooden relief of Lewis & Clark by D.P. McGovern hangs in the lobby of the Clarkston Post Office, at 949 6th Street.

6 Confluence Center



Atop the levee is a historical marker for the October 10, 1805 campsite and several open-air interpretive displays, including a dug-out canoe. Nez Perce lore is conveyed in Nancy Dreher's Tsceminicum statue. Parking is off the west end of D Street.

7 Museum

The Nez Perce County Historical Society Museum has a Lewis & Clark mural on the exterior, a dugout canoe, exhibits on the Expedition and local history. At 3rd & C Streets or call (208) 743-2535.

8 Arts & History

Mural panels line the north wall of the Lewis-Clark Center for Arts & History. Inside are a gift shop, exhibits of art, and a restoration of a Chinese temple. Located at 5th & Main Street or call (208) 792-2243.

Pioneer Park in 1911



Courtesy of Nez Perce County Historical Society

9 Sacajawea Fountain

A bronze sculpture of Sacajawea by Shirley Bothum is surrounded by four coyotes by Sharon Taylor. Located in Pioneer Park on Fifth Street three blocks south of Main.

10 Centennial Mall

In the center of the Lewis-Clark State College campus is a representation of the explorers meeting Chief Twisted Hair (shown on brochure cover). The wooded setting depicts the Clearwater region with waterfalls and native plants. Other bronze figures include Nez Perce women gathering food. Sculptor was Doug Hyde and the landscape architect was Don Brigham, Jr. Located between 7th & 11th Avenues and 4th & 8th Streets.

11 Tile Mosaic

Two mosaics of the Expedition embellish the front wall of the District Health building, located at 215 10th Street, Lewiston.

12 Lewis & Clark Gardens

Here is a collection of plants important to the Native Americans and identified for science by Lewis. Located directly east of the Flying J truck stop near the Steelhead Boat Launch. Picnic tables, restrooms, and RV parking are available.



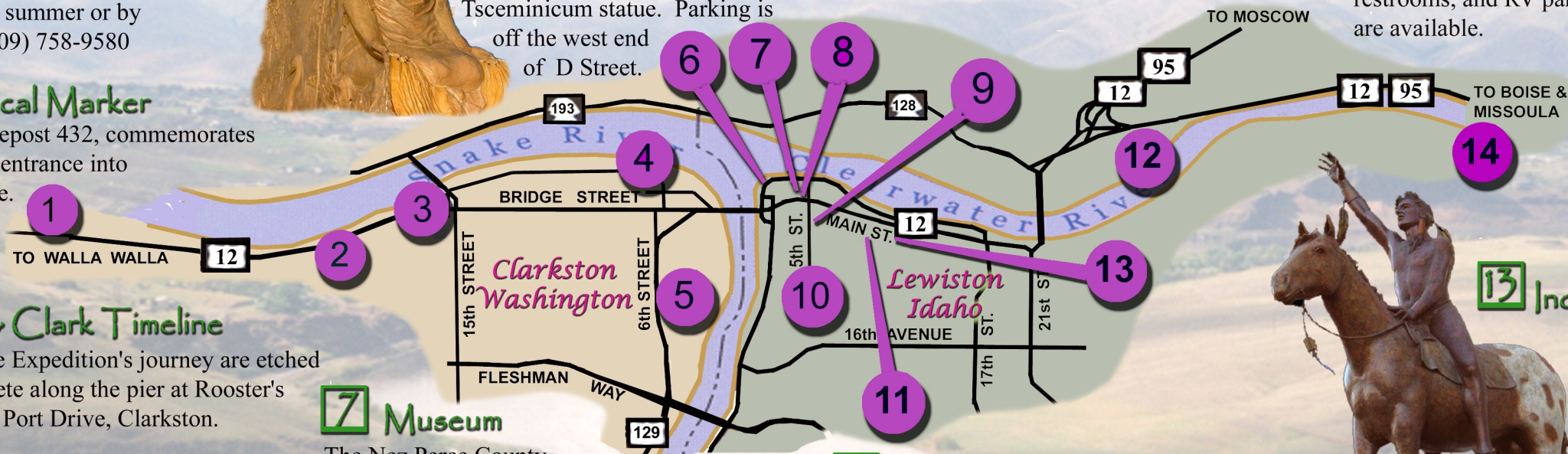
13 Indian Summer

A life-size bronze of a Nez Perce man on an Appaloosa horse graces the front of the County Courthouse.

The sculptor was Don Joslyn. Located at 1230 Main Street in Lewiston.

14 Visitors Center

The Nez Perce National Historic Park Visitors' Center is about 10 miles east of Lewiston on Hwy 95. The exhibits include an interpretation of Nez Perce culture and a gift shop. (208) 843-2261



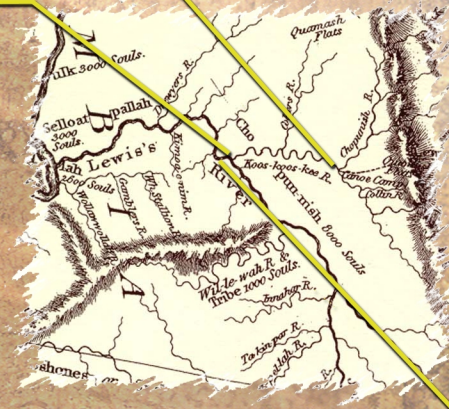
The Trek Westward

On the evening of October 10th, 1805, the Corps of Discovery came to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater rivers. They had traveled three days in canoes made of Ponderosa Pine from Canoe Camp, near present-day Orofino, Idaho. Several Nez Perce had accompanied them, including Twisted Hair and Tetoharsyky, who served as guides. They made camp on the north shore of the Snake, opposite the future city of Clarkston, WA.

The members of the Expedition called the Clearwater River the "Kooskooskie" and the Snake was known as "Lewis' River." Clark's journal entry on October 10, 1805 describes the water of the Snake as being a greenish blue and the Clearwater was "as clear as cristial."

The Country about the forks is an open plain on either Side.

- Wm. Clark
October 10, 1805



The Return Trip

The Pierced nose Indians are stout likeley men, handsom women, and verry dressey in their way.

- Wm. Clark October 10, 1805

On their return from the Pacific, the Corps of Discovery traveled by horse. Today's Highway 12 in southeast Washington approximates their route. The hungry explorers were given food by the Nez Perce at Alpawai, near today's Chief Timothy State Park. Crossing over to the north side of the Snake River, they continued upstream toward Long Camp and the Bitterroots.

The Rivers

Reaching the Clearwater and Snake rivers was an important achievement for the Lewis & Clark Expedition. These rivers would take them westward toward their goal, the Pacific Ocean.

Today, the rivers are still important. Slackwater came to the valley in 1975 through the construction of locks and dams. Lewiston, Idaho, is now the most inland seaport on the west coast.



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idaho
lewis & clark bicentennial



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Lewis & Clark



And
The
Nez Perce

Commemorative
Sites in the
Clearwater
& Snake River
Valley