Harpers Ferry, West Virginia: Meriwether Lewis arrived in Harpers Ferry (Virginia) March 16th 1803 to secure supplies vital to the expedition, survival, such as rifles and extra rations. He also oversaw the construction of the iron frame boat. Lewis left April 18th but returned July 7th to gather his supplies. He departed Pittsburgh, Pa., the following day. GPS: 39°10’N - 77°45’W

Lower Armour Grounds: See a replica of the iron frame boat where it was produced for Meriwether Lewis. The unusual design was developed for the expedition to use in the unknown west with the uncertain river conditions.

Meriwether Lewis Exchibit: Located in the Lower Town, it explores how the Harpers Ferry Armory supplied the expedition for success and survival.

Ft. Necessity National Battlefield: • Braddock’s Trace: It was a major road in 1803 for Lewis to use to travel to Pittsburgh and to transport goods to Whaling, Virginia (now West Virginia). It was a road during a significant period of our history and dates back to the French and Indian War. GPS: 39°40’N - 79°35’W

• Braddock’s Greens: British General Braddock was mortally wounded during a battle in the French and Indian War and was buried on the site recorded here. GPS: 39°31’N - 79°26’W

• Friendship Hill: It was the home of Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin. This Swiss immigrant was responsible for developing financial support for the Lewis and Clark expedition. GPS: 39°08’N - 79°53’W

Elizabeth, Pennsylvania: Located on the Monongahela River, the Walker Boat Yard constructed seaworthy boats, and many histories believe that the keelboat and perhaps other smaller vessels were built here for the journey.

Grave Creek Indian Mound, Moundsville, West Virginia: On September 10th Lewis described “a remarkable artificial mound of earth called by the people here 'a town.' Located in this neighborhood the Indian graves...” Located on the east bank of the Ohio 12 miles below Wheeling and about 500 paces from the river he described the mound in detail noting “a regular cone 310 yards in circumference at its base 65 ft high terminating in a blunt point whose diameter is 30 ft.” He noted “a white sail tree whose girth is 13 ½ feet, from the aged appearance of this tree I think it’s age might reasonably calculated at 500 years...” The large mound is adjacent to the Archaeological Complex at 801 Jefferson Avenue. GPS: 39°53’53”N - 80°44’59”W

Marietta, Ohio: A marker on the river notes the arrival of Lewis and his men on September 13, 1803 when they reached the oldest settlement in Ohio, Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum River. Lewis wrote in his journal that “this evening our men went ashore on the Ohio, which looks like a large unsettled territory.” The USGS Lewis and Clark geodetic monument commemorates the passage of the expedition past this point at Riverfront Park at the foot of 10th Street. GPS: 39°23’33”N - 82°51’33”W

• Braddock Trace: Located on the riverfront near Water St., the panel explains Lewis’ visit to the Whaling area where he received the goods brought overland on the Braddock Trace.

• Riverfront Interpretive Panel: Located at the riverfront near Water St., the panel explains Lewis’ visit to the Whaling area where he received the goods brought overland on the Braddock Trace.

• Eastern Legacy: The Lewis & Clark Expedition Begins...
surveying equipment is on display at the finest collections of period unmapped territory of departed for the unknown practicing surveying and exploring the area before they Jefferson asked Meriwether Lewis to explore this area known at the time of Lewis' journey past this area. The park grounds are open 7:00 am - 11:00 pm Sunday 1:00 - 5:00 pm. The park was located to the river bottom. It was in this area that Lewis and Clark continued to recruit, swear in the men, and trained personnel, and continued their journey west. Several notable sites are:

- Fort Massac, Illinois: Located at 1609 Washington Ave., in Cairo, Illinois. GPS: 37°05'17.8"N - 88°35'39"W

- Crawford County Tourism Visitor Center: Located at 523 W. Main St., Parke County, Indiana. GPS: 38°7'22" N - 86°25'12" W

- Paducah’s Riverfront: Located at 215 Jefferson St., Paducah, Ky. GPS: 37°05'17.8"N - 88°35'39"W

- National Quilt Museum: Located at 1700 Broadway, several items once belonging to the Clark family are on display. In 1827, General William Clark purchased 37,000 acres of land including the site where Paducah is now.

- Floodwall Murals: Two panels of historical Wall to Wall David murals are painted on the city’s floodwall commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition passing this point and Clark's journey surveying the town.

- Fort Massac, Illinois: On November 11, 1803, the Lewis and Clark expedition stopped at the fort on its way west. During this time, Ft. Massac was the largest U.S. military outpost. While here, Lewis hired the local woodcutter, George Drouillard, as an interpreter. On November 13th, the Corps of Discovery left the fort. Drouillard became a premier hunter, scout, and interpreter for the expedition.

- Paducah’s Riverfront: Located at 215 Jefferson St., Paducah, Ky. GPS: 37°05'17.8"N - 88°35'39"W

- National Quilt Museum: Located at 1206 Broadway, several items once belonging to the Clark family are on display. In 1827, General William Clark purchased 37,000 acres of land including the site where Paducah is now.

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The explorers spent 6 days here preparing for the journey west. The site is always open. To reach the launch ramp site. Take the Fredonia and Alton Rd. off of the Ohio River Scenic Byway (IN-62), is a 20 mile panoramic view of the beautiful Ohio River that Lewis and Clark traveled on their journey to the West. This system did not exist when Meriwether Lewis and Clark returned from their journey west. Several notable sites are:

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