



Lewis and Clark

Eastern Legacy Special Resource Study

Thank you for your interest in the Eastern Legacy Special Resource Study.

In 1978 Congress established Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail from Wood River, Illinois to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington. The National Park Service has been directed by Congress to conduct a Special Resource Study to assess the suitability and feasibility of extending the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to include sites associated with the preparation and return phases of the historic Lewis and Clark "Corps of Discovery" expedition.

The current study area will investigate sites east of Wood River, from the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and will include additional sites and overland routes followed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whether independently or together, prior to and after the expedition.

The planning team will review and consider existing conditions, previous studies that have identified significant sites, public input regarding desired conditions for these sites and will assess the suitability and feasibility of extending the Trail to include Eastern Legacy sites. As part of this study, the planning team will also assess the methods and means for protection and interpretation of these sites by the National Park Service with other federal, state, local, private or non-profit partners following direction provided in the 1968 National Trails System Act (as amended).

Public input plays a critical role in this process and we invite you to participate in this study. Your observations, insights and comments are essential as we move through the process, ensuring the study takes into account potential opportunities and accurately reflects the concerns of the many communities and interested parties related to this possible Trail extension. Once the study is completed, Congress will make the final determination of what, if any, action it will take regarding an extension of the existing Trail.

The National Park Service will be holding public meetings this fall 2010. Locations, dates and times for these meetings have been included in this newsletter. Meeting information and locations will also be publicly posted on the project website located at: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/eastern-legacy-srs>

We encourage you to visit the website periodically for updates on the study, public meeting announcements and to view documents that are open for public comment. There will be multiple opportunities throughout the process for the public to provide comments and input on this noteworthy study.

Your input is important for the success of this study. We encourage you to take part in this process and look forward to hearing from you. Please join us at one of the upcoming public meetings.

- Historical Significance
- Proposed Trail Map
- National Historic Trails
- How to Participate
- Public Meetings

Fall 2010

Historical Significance

As early as 1783, Thomas Jefferson had considered exploring western North America. Following Jefferson's election as president, it is generally believed that his appointment of Meriwether Lewis as his private secretary in 1801 was to prepare Lewis for an exploratory expedition across the continent. After Jefferson sent a secret message to Congress in early 1803 asking for an appropriation of \$2,500 to pay for an expedition up the Missouri River "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States," Lewis began preparing for the trip, studying navigation, surveying, botany, paleontology, mathematics, field medicine, while at the same time assembling and fabricating the necessary supplies in several Mid-Atlantic States. Between September and

ber 1803, the growing team traveled up the Mississippi River to Wood River, Illinois north of St. Louis and across from the mouth of the Missouri River where they established winter quarters at Camp Dubois.

The expedition formally began their mission up the Missouri River in May 1804 and did not return to St.



Lewis and Clark Map

November 1803 Lewis travelled down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, meeting William Clark in Louisville, Kentucky, recruiting expedition members along the way. Between November and Decem-



City of Washington, 1801

ber 1806. The documentation and mapping of a route or passage across North America was finally established with the successful completion of the Corps of Discovery expedition.

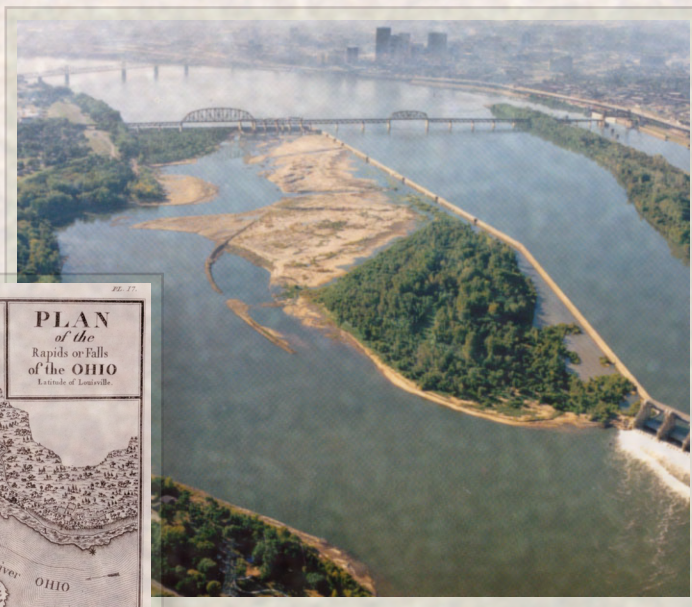
Upon completion of the trip, Lewis and Clark travelled from St. Louis to Louisville, KY from September through November 1806. From Louisville, Lewis and Clark followed different paths at different times through Kentucky, over the Cumberland Gap and on to Virginia and Washington, DC. While travelling through Tennessee to Washington DC along the Natchez Trace in 1809, Lewis died from a gunshot wound. Lewis is buried in Lewis County, Tennessee. In 1810, Clark travelled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to seek an editor and publisher for the recorded expedition journals.



Above: Capitol Building in Washington, 1800 Inset: President Jefferson, 1801

The journals were officially published in 1814, nearly 8 years after the completion of the expedition. Clark died in 1838 and is buried in St. Louis, Missouri.

The contemporary Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail commemorates the official expedition from Wood River, Illinois and points west to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, but does not include paths and travel routes taken by expedition members as part of the preparation and conclusion of the expedition. The Eastern Legacy Special Resource Study will assess and evaluate the eligibility of these resources.



Above: Falls of the Ohio

National Historic Trails

The National Trails System Act of 1968 provides a national system of scenic, historic and recreation trails. The Act states that "In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation which are often more remotely located".



Historic Pittsburgh

National Historic Trails have as their purpose the identification and protection of historic routes, trail segments, associated historic remnant sites and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. National Historic Trails must be nationally significant, and they must offer interpretive or recreational opportunities to the public. National Historic Trails are not necessarily continuous.

To qualify as a National Historic Trail, a Trail must meet three specific criteria outlined in the National Trail System Act.

1. The trail must be an established and documented route following as closely as possible the historic route,
2. It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history and have had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture,
3. It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.



Clark Cabin near Louisville, Kentucky

Feasibility is determined on the basis of an evaluation of whether or not it is physically possible to develop [or establish in the case of a water trail] a trail along the route being studied and whether such development would be financially feasible.

The Eastern Legacy Special Resource Study will provide a conceptual delineation of the Lewis and Clark historic trail routes and will inventory currently known associated resources and public access sites. This study will evaluate alternatives for the protection and interpretation of associated sites along the study routes by the National Park Service, other federal, state, or local government agencies, or private or non-profit organizations. The final determination will be made by the Director of the National Park Service, who will forward the determination to the Secretary of the Interior for transmittal to Congress. Congress will then establish a final decision by vote as to whether or not the Trail should or will be extended.



Historic compass

Get involved!

The National Park Service (NPS) places a high value on public participation and strives to encourage participation in all aspects of decision-making.

There will be several opportunities throughout the study process to provide comments, information, and opinions. Formal public comment opportunities will be during the public start-up, alternatives development, and when the formal Special Resource Study/Environmental Assessment is released for public review. Your ideas will be combined with resource analysis and NPS criteria to develop the study's findings and recommendations.

We are now at the first stage of the study process, known as "scoping" and the public comment period for this stage of the study will be open through December 31, 2010. During this period, public meetings will be held throughout the study area. See below for dates, times, and locations.

We look forward to hearing your ideas throughout the study process.

How to Participate in this Study

There are several ways to be involved in the proposed Trail extension, share your ideas, and provide us with pertinent information.

Here are some ways to do so:

- Visit the study web site:

<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/eastern-legacy-srs>

- Sign-up for the study mailing list and/or e-mail list

- Send us your thoughts, comments, and information by letter, e-mail (mwroeastern_legacysrs@nps.gov), or through the study website.

- Attend public meetings to share information, discuss issues, concerns, and potential outcomes

Public Scoping comment period is open through December 31, 2010.

Public Meetings

Monday, November 1, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

The National Quilt Museum
215 Jefferson Street
Paducah, KY 42001
(270) 442-8856

Wednesday, November 3, 2010
1:00 PM to 3:00 PM

Falls of the Ohio
State Park Interpretive Center
201 West Riverside Dr.
Clarksville, IN 47129
(812) 280-9970

Wednesday, November 3, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Locust Grove
561 Blankenbaker Lane
Louisville, KY 40207
(502) 897-9845

Thursday, November 4, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Campus Martius Museum
601 Second Street
Marietta, OH 45750
(740) 373-3750 or
1-800-860-0145

Saturday, November 6, 2010
3:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
Visitor Center
PO Box 1848
Middlesboro, KY 40965
(606) 248-2817

Monday, December 6, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Elizabeth Senior Citizens Center
206 3rd Street
Elizabeth, PA 15037
(412) 751-2880

Tuesday, December 7, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Independence National Historical Park
Independence Visitor Center
Liberty View Ballroom
One North Independence Mall West (6th St)
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(800) 537-7676 or (215) 597-8787

Wednesday, December 8, 2010
5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Sumner School Museum and Archives
Great Hall
1201 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
(202) 730-0478

Thursday, December 9, 2010
5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Lewis & Clark Exploratory Center
Keel Boat Barn at Darden Towle Park
Charlottesville, Virginia 22911
(434) 979-2425

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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Special Resource Study

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension
Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania,
Maryland, Delaware, Washington D.C., Virginia, Tennessee
Newsletter 1 Fall 2010

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



TIME FRAME	PLANNING ACTIVITY	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT
Summer-Fall 2010	Begin the Study Assemble planning team, hold public meetings, gather project information and begin identifying associated sites	Attend the public meeting and share your thoughts and ideas. You can also use the comment form in this newsletter or provide comments directly through the project website at: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/eastern-legacy-srs
Winter- Fall 2011	Develop Alternatives Conduct preliminary significance, suitability, and feasibility evaluations. Draft preliminary management alternatives.	Attend the public meeting to share your comments on alternatives. You will receive another newsletter that describes the alternatives and includes a comment form.
Winter-Summer 2012	Analyze Alternatives and Produce Draft Study Using feedback from the public on alternatives, analyze benefits, cost, and impact to identify the most desirable alternative. The result will be a draft of the study, including an environmental assessment.	Provide comments on the draft study/ environmental assessment.