



October 16, 1805, mile 3582

The elevation drops that resulted in the rapids that Lewis and Clark descended are now consolidated into dams like the Ice Harbor Dam and Lock that forms Lake Sacajawea. Five Mile Rapids, where the expedition stopped and portaged $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is about 2 miles downstream from this dam. That area is now underwater, a part of Lake Wallula.

We proceeded on 7 miles to the junction of this river and the Columbia, which joins from the northwest. In every direction from the junction of those rivers is one continued low plain that rises from the water gradually, except a range of high country which runs from southwest to northeast and is on the opposite side about 2 miles distant from the Columbia.

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We determined to run the rapids. We put our Indian guide in front, our small canoe next, and the other four following each other. The canoes all passed safely over except the rear canoe, which run fast on a rock at the lower part of the rapids. With the assistance of the other canoes and the Indians, who were extremely alert, everything was taken out and the canoe got off without any injury further than the articles with which it was loaded getting all wet. At 14 miles we passed a bad rapid at which place we unloaded and made a portage of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, having passed four smaller rapids and three islands above.

Clark, October 16, 1805

October 18, 1805, mile 3595

Lewis and Clark finally reached the Columbia River proper on October 16, 1805. This photo, looking to the northwest, shows the Snake River merging with the Columbia from the northeast. The confluence is part of Lake Wallula. The expedition camped here for two days.

