

Wallowa Valley, Oregon, to
Kooskia, Idaho



Discover the
**Nez Perce
Trail**

Harold Pfeiffer © 2004

AUTO TOUR



NEZ PERCE TRAIL

WALLOWA, OREGON TO KOOSKIA, IDAHO

AUTO TOUR ROUTE



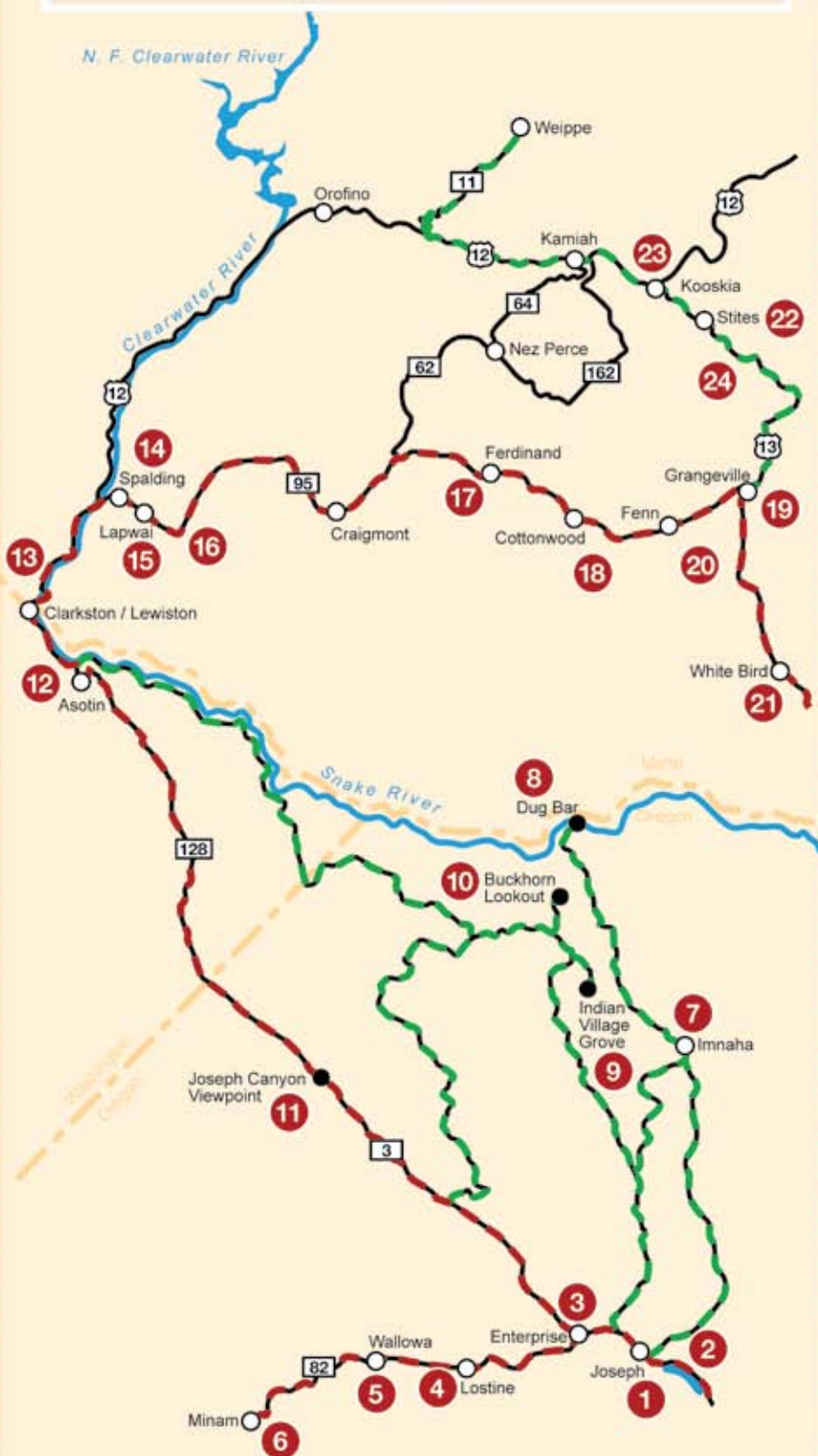
ADVENTURE ROUTE



POINT OF INTEREST



N. F. Clearwater River



The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo)

National Historic Trail

Designated by Congress in 1986, the entire Nez Perce National Historic Trail stretches 1,170 miles from the Wallowa Valley of eastern Oregon to the plains of north-central Montana.

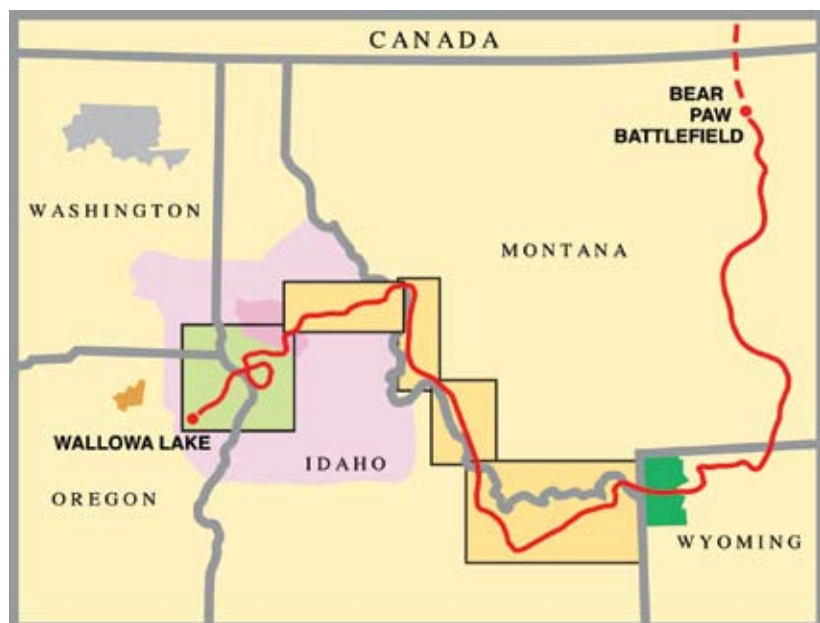
This segment of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail from the **Wallowa Valley, Oregon, to Kooskia, Idaho** is one of five available tours. As you travel this historic trail, you will see highway signs marking the official Auto Tour route.

Each designated Auto Tour route stays on all-weather roads passable for all types of vehicles. Adventure Routes are an alternative for those seeking the most authentic historic route. They are often on gravel or dirt roads, so plan ahead.

Check weather and road conditions before embarking on your journey.

Current Auto Tour Opportunities

See the available Auto Tour brochure for each trail segment indicated on map below for specific route information.



- Nez Perce National Historic Trail
- Wallowa Valley, Oregon, to Kooskia, Idaho segment
- Trail Segments (Auto Tour brochure available)
- Traditional Nez Perce Tribe Homelands
- Nez Perce Indian Reservation
- Colville Indian Reservation
- Yellowstone National Park
- Umatilla Indian Reservation

Two Ways to Experience the Nez Perce Trail

Auto Tour Route: Wallowa Valley, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho

- **La Grande to Joseph, Oregon:** go east on Oregon State Highway 82, Hells Canyon Scenic Byway, to Minam, continue southeast to Joseph.
- **Joseph, Oregon to Lewiston, Idaho:** go north on Oregon State Highway 82 to Enterprise. At Enterprise go north on Oregon State Highway 3 (becomes Washington State Highway 129 at the state line) to Lewiston/Clarkston.
- **From Enterprise to Minam, Oregon:** go northwest on Oregon State Highway 82 through Lostine, and Wallowa to Minam, the traditional western boundary of the Nez Perce homeland.



Lewiston to Kooskia, Idaho

- **From Lewiston to White Bird, Idaho:** head east on U.S. Highway 12. At the junction of U.S. Highway 95 and U.S. Highway 12 take U.S. Highway 95 south past the Nez Perce National Historical Park Visitor Center to White Bird.
- **White Bird to Kooskia, Idaho:** return north on U.S. Highway 95 to Grangeville, Idaho. Take Idaho State Highway 13 northwest to Kooskia, Idaho. Looking Glass Camp is 2 miles east of Kooskia.

Cactus Mountain Trailhead, Oregon





Adventure Route: Wallowa Valley, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho

- **Joseph to Buckhorn Lookout, Oregon:** take Oregon State Highway 82 north for 3 miles, where Oregon State Highway 82 bends west, turn east on Crow Creek Road for 3.8 miles. At the Y, turn east on Zumwalt Road (County Road 697), entering the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Take Forest Road 46 northeast to Forest Road 880, proceed north to Forest Road 780 heading east.
- **Joseph, Oregon to Asotin, Washington:** take Oregon State Highway 350 east to Imnaha, turn left at Camp Creek Road (County Road 676) to Trail Creek Road (County Road 716) to Zumwalt Road (County Road 697) to Forest Road 46; at the next juncture, turn north to Buckhorn, continue northwest on Forest Road 46 to the Cold Spring Road 4680 go north to Frog Pond and continue north for 9 miles where the road becomes Horse Creek Road (County Road 699) and then Joseph Creek Road on the Grande Ronde River (near where Chief Joseph's Band wintered) until it turns into the Snake River Road leading to Asotin, Washington.
- **Joseph to Imnaha, Oregon:** take Oregon State Highway 82 north for 3 miles toward Enterprise. Take the Crow Creek Road northeast 3.8 miles to Zumwalt Road (County Road 697) (Zumwalt Road becomes Forest Road 46 towards Buckhorn). After 15.5 miles, turn right on Trail Creek Road (County Road 716), go east 3.4 miles to Camp Creek Road (County Road 676) (not marked) going northeast 8.3 miles to the juncture of Oregon State Highway 350, turn left to Imnaha. Otherwise, stay on Forest Road 46 and continue to Buckhorn, to Dougherty and Coyote campgrounds, looping back to join Oregon State Highway 3.
- **From Imnaha to Dug Bar, Oregon:** head north on County Road 735 (paved) to the Dug Bar Road 4260 (dirt) that parallels the Imnaha River. This one-lane, dirt road hugs the mountain for 25 miles to Dug Bar. High clearance vehicles are recommended.

Lewiston to Kooskia, Idaho

- **Lewiston to White Bird, Idaho:** follow Auto Tour on U.S. Highway 95 south to mile marker 222 and take Old Highway 95 to White Bird, Idaho.

The Nez Perce War of 1877 symbolizes the dramatic collision of cultures which continues to shape the West and its people. A native people were forced to flee their homelands in a futile attempt to avoid war and save their traditional ways. Immigrated European people found themselves fighting neighbors who had been their friends for many years. Traditional trails, which had long been a source of joy and sustenance, became a trail of flight and conflict, a trail of sorrow.

Chronology of the 1877 Flight of the Nez Perce from Wallowa Valley, Oregon to Kooskia, Idaho

- May 3-14** – A final council between the non-treaty Nez Perce and General Oliver Otis Howard takes place at Fort Lapwai. A move to the reservation seems inevitable.
- May 31** – The Wallowa Band crosses the Snake River at Dug Bar.
- June 3** – The five non-treaty bands of Joseph (*Hinmatooyalahqtit*), White Bird (*Peo peo Hix hiix*), Looking Glass (*Elelimyet'e qenin*), *Toohoolhoolzote* and *Husishusis Kute* converge at Tolo Lake (Tipa'xliwam) for a council and camas gathering.
- June 13** – Shore Crossing (*Wahlitits*), Red Mocassin Top (*Sarpsis Ippilp*) and Swan Necklace (*Wetyetmas Wahyakt*) leave the Tolo Lake camp.
- June 14** – Raids occur on the Salmon River leaving 4 white settlers dead. Looking Glass returns to his village at the mouth of Clear Creek and *Husishusis Kute* camps on the South Fork of the Clearwater. The other three bands flee to safety on Cottonwood Creek.
- June 15** – The three bands of Joseph, White Bird and *Toohoolhoolzote* move to *Lamtamas* camp at the mouth of White Bird Creek on the Salmon. Ninety United States soldiers leave Fort Lapwai at night to begin driving the Nez Perce onto the reservation.
- June 17** – Battle of White Bird. Thirty-four soldiers are killed, and three Nez Perce are wounded.
- June 18** – After camping near Slate Creek, on the Salmon River the Nez Perce camp moves downstream to Horseshoe Bend.
- June 19** – The Nez Perce cross the Salmon River.
- June 26-27** – General Howard's troops bury their dead at the White Bird battlefield.
- July 1** – Captain Whipple's troops attack and plunder Looking Glass' village near Kooskia.
- July 3** – Captain Rains and 12 troopers are killed near Cottonwood.
- July 5** – Nez Perce warriors skirmish with white citizen volunteers from Mount Idaho.
- July 7** – The Nez Perce bands including the Looking Glass band camp on Cottonwood Creek on the South Fork of the Clearwater.
- July 11** – Battle of the Clearwater.
- July 12** – Howard's command occupies and plunders the Nez Perce camp on the South Fork of the Clearwater.
- July 13** – The Nez Perce cross the Clearwater at Kamiah, Idaho. General Howard, in pursuit, stalls at the south side of the river.

— AS YOU TRAVEL THE TRAIL—

The trail memorializes not only
those who died during the flight,
but those who survived.

Their tragic journey marked the end
of freedom for the Nez Perce
and opened their lands to settlement.

As you travel this historic trail
between Wallowa Valley, Oregon and
Kooskia, Idaho, whether you drive,
ride or walk, you will gain
an understanding and appreciation
for the difficulty of their journey
and the tremendous odds
the Nez Perce had to face and overcome.



1

Joseph

The Nez Perce name for this area was *hah-un-sah-pah*—“big rocks lying scattered around.” Today, Joseph is a town with homes, shops, and artisan galleries. The streets are 100 feet wide, originally built to accommodate a 4-horse team turnabout. South of Joseph, near scenic Wallowa Lake, is the symbolic beginning of the Nez Perce flight of 1877.

Wallowa Lake, Oregon



Harold Pfeiffer © 2004

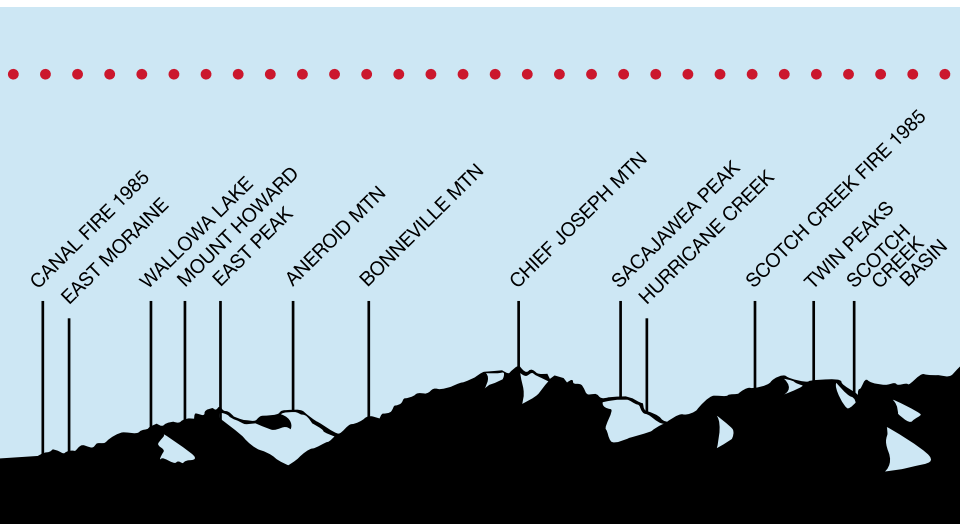
Wallowa County Museum:

(110 S. Main Street, open last weekend in May-third weekend in September; 10am-5pm daily, 541-432-6095)

The Nez Perce Room has local history books and photographs, including historic images of Chief Joseph, local encampments, and Wallowa Lake.

This is where we were born and raised...It is our native country. It is impossible for us to leave.

—Ollokot



2

Old Chief Joseph Memorial and Gravesite

This is a national historic landmark and sacred site dedicated to *Tuekakas*, Old Chief Joseph. He is referred to as Old Joseph to distinguish him from his son, Chief Joseph (*Hinmatooyalahtqit*.) As a young man, *Tuekakas* converted to Christianity. Old Joseph signed the treaty of 1855, which set aside 7 million acres for the Nez Perce Reservation. Eight years later, he refused to sign a new treaty that relinquished more than 6 million acres.



This is where I live and there is where I want to leave my body.
—Old Joseph (*Tuekakas*)

3

Enterprise

Chief Joseph Monument:

West of downtown Enterprise, an interpretive panel honoring Chief Joseph overlooks the Wallowa Valley, the Wallowa band of the Nez Perce traditional homeland.

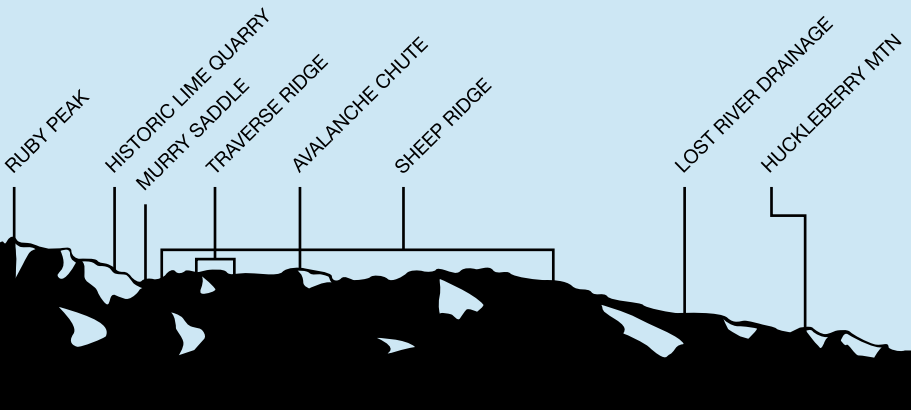
Wallowa Mountains Office & Visitor's Center, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Open daily 8am-5pm during summer months,
Monday-Friday in winter.

Features dioramas of Nez Perce lifeways, maps, and informational literature.

Wallowa Mountain Peaks

as viewed from the Wallowa Mountains Visitor Center



4

Lostine

At the confluence of the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers, the Lostine area has long provided campsites for the Nez Perce.

5

Wallowa

Tensions between settlers and Nez Perce ran highest when the Joseph band came to their summer camp at “Indian Town” near Wallowa. The first council between the two sides was held on August 14, 1872 near where the Lostine and Wallowa Rivers meet. Both sides believed the land was theirs.

It seemed to me that some of the white men in Wallowa were doing these things on purpose to get up a war.

—Chief Joseph (Hinmatooyalahqtit)

Nez Perce Homeland Project

The 320-acre site is referred to as “Tick Hill,” which refers to the cliff behind the dance grounds. The upper site, with a roofed gazebo and views of the Wallowa Valley, can be accessed by a marked trail.

Tamkaliks Celebration of Native American Culture (Nez Perce Homeland Project)

A 3-day event is held annually in mid-July to celebrate the continuing Nez Perce presence in the Wallowa Valley.



Wallowa Band Nez Perce Interpretive Center

Open weekdays 10am–4pm, May–September.

Photos and information about the Wallowa Band Nez Perce Trail.

6

Minam:

*Inside this boundary, all our people were born.
It circles around the graves of our fathers, and will
never give up these graves to any man.*

—Chief Joseph (Hinmatooyalatqit)

Traditionally, Minam Hill marked the westernmost boundary of the Wallowa band's territory, as well as that of the entire Nez Perce people. As the highway crosses the river, Bear Creek flows into the Wallowa River on the south side of the bridge. This excellent hay country supported the Nez Perce herds of thousands of horses and cattle.

7

Imnaha:

Imnaha was once a winter village for one of the large bands of the Nez Perce. Numerous pit house villages extended both north and south. The Imnaha River, prior to the building of the dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, was one of the finest salmon streams in the region.

There is a canyon overlook interpretive sign 7.5 miles past Imnaha.

Fresh Horses and Grub

Barely standing today, a barn called "Midway" is a reminder of increased white settlement in the late-1800s on Nez Perce homelands. The structure and a destroyed inn, now gone, once served as an important stage stop. Tired horses were traded out for fresh ones, and passengers got a hot meal and some rest.



8

Dug Bar

A 25-mile, single lane dirt road follows the Imnaha River to the site where the Wallowa band forded the Snake River. This canyon still appears much as it would have in 1877. Wet or snowy conditions can make this road hazardous. Dug Bar can also be accessed via jet boat or float trip on the Snake River.

9

Indian Village Grove:

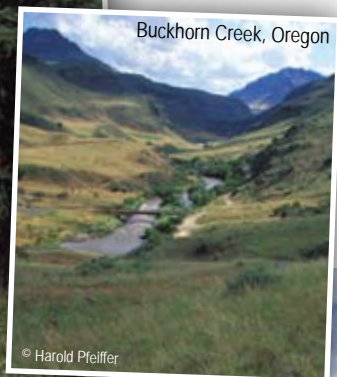
A half-mile walking trail leads through a grove of ponderosa pines to a former Nez Perce spring camp. Many of the trees here still bear peel scars dating to the 1870s. Before the summer roots and berries were ready to harvest, the outer bark of the pine trees could be peeled to eat the sweet inner cambium layer.

Indian Village Grove, Oregon



© Harold Pfeiffer

Buckhorn Creek, Oregon



© Harold Pfeiffer

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Buckhorn Lookout:

See magnificent views of the traditional Nez Perce homelands of the Wallowa area bands, in the Imnaha Valley and the canyons of Horse Creek, Lightning Creek, and Cow Creek in Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

11

Joseph Canyon Viewpoint

Nez Perce called this area *saqánma*, which means “long, rough canyon.” This dramatic viewpoint on Oregon State Highway 3, about 38 miles north of Enterprise, shows where families of the Wallowa band made their winter camps, at the confluence of Joseph Creek and Grande Ronde River.

12

Asotin

Nez Perce called the creek that flows into the Snake River near present day Asotin, Washington, *Héesutine*, or “eel creek.” This was the winter camp of Looking Glass’ nontreaty band. Asotin, Washington is six miles south of Clarkston, Washington. River boat trips are available from here.

Buckhorn Creek, Oregon

The Nez Perce bands

The five bands that historically occupied the Wallowa area:

- *Imnámma* – Imnaha River band
- *Walwáama* – Wallowa Valley band
- *Weliwe* – Band at the mouth of the Grande Ronde, or Williwewix
- *Inanto nu* – Band at the mouth of Joseph Creek
- *Toiknimapu* – Band above Joseph Creek on the north side of the Grande Ronde

Spinden, H.J. (1908). “The Nez Perce Indians”

Chief Looking Glass Park

Like Chief Joseph, Looking Glass (*Elelimyetéqenin*) favored the return of the non-treaty bands to the reservation, and even after the encounter with General Howard's troops in White Bird Canyon, he strove to avoid war.

This 17-acre park five miles south of Clarkston, Washington, honors Chief Looking Glass, a Nez Perce warrior and chief who died in the Bear Paw Battle.

Hells Canyon Visitors Center

Visitor information, Nez Perce maps and books as well as tourist brochures are available.

Máamin

The Appaloosa horse (*máamin*) known for its colorful, spotted coat patterns, is a Nez Perce legacy. Horses reached the Nez Perce in about 1730, coming to America by way of Spain, then Mexico. Horses thrived in the rich grasslands of the Wallowa Valley where the Nez Perce practiced selective breeding. The various Nez Perce bands could be easily recognized at a distance from the color of their ponies, as each favored a particular color of horse. The Nez Perce continue to be among the most prominent breeders of the Appaloosa.

They are so consistently on horseback that they seem to be almost part of the animal. You can tell them at great distances by the ease and grace of their arms as, in Indian style, they carry the whip up and down.

—General Oliver O. Howard



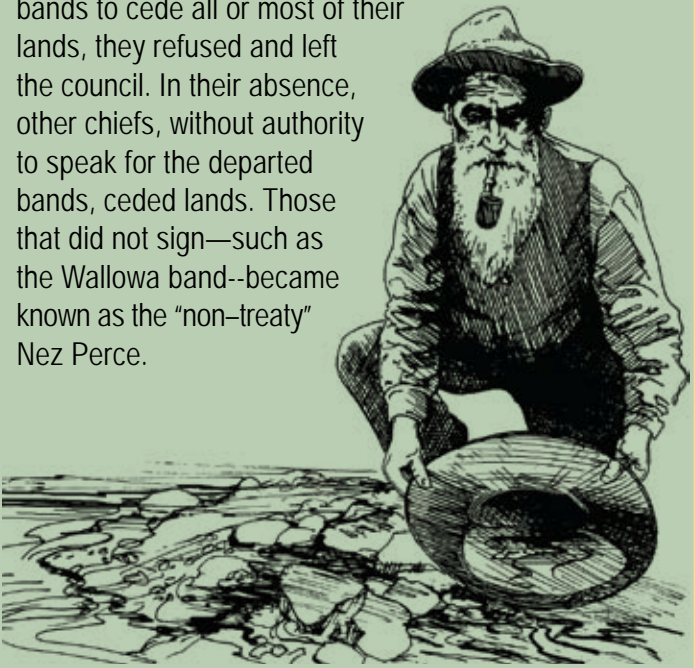
Lewiston, Idaho

Although the fleeing non-treaty Nez Perce never came closer than 40 miles of Lewiston, the settlers were apprehensive during the summer of 1877. People in the Pullman-Moscow area, 20 miles north of here, built stockades believing they were on the brink of an Indian uprising.

In 1860, gold was discovered in Pierce, sixty miles east of here, setting the stage for white encroachment in the area. In 1862, the town of Lewiston sprang up at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers as a trading and supply depot for the mines within the Nez Perce Reservation.

Gold

In 1860, prospectors encroaching on Nez Perce lands struck gold. In the ensuing rush, thousands of miners, merchants and settlers disregarded Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Steven's treaty with the Nez Perce, overran large parts of the reservation, and took Indian lands and livestock. To cope with the crisis, the US Government engaged the Nez Perce in new treaty talks in 1863. When the government tried to get some bands to cede all or most of their lands, they refused and left the council. In their absence, other chiefs, without authority to speak for the departed bands, ceded lands. Those that did not sign—such as the Wallowa band--became known as the "non-treaty" Nez Perce.



14

Spalding

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Open daily 8am-4:30pm;

June-August open 8:30am-5:00pm

This Park features a Nez Perce exhibit hall, video theatre, gift shop, travel information, and a historic walking trail.

Originally called Lapwai, this area served as a traditional homesite for over 11,000 years to the Thlep-thlep-weyma band of Nez Perce. Each summer the people moved to higher elevations to hunt, fish, gather wild foods, returning each fall for the salmon 'run' on the Clearwater River.

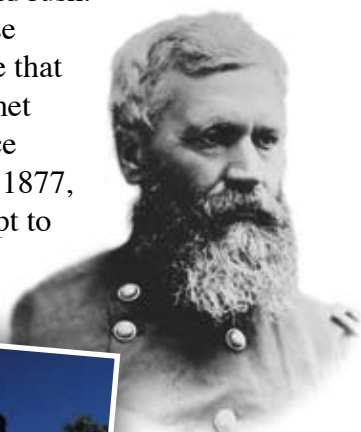


15

Fort Lapwai

In 1863, U.S. troops were assigned to the Lapwai Valley in response to the gold rush.

The fort they built was in use from 1863-1885. It was here that General Oliver O. Howard met with the leaders of Nez Perce non-treaty bands on May 3, 1877, as they made one last attempt to remain on their land.



General Oliver Otis Howard



16

St. Joseph's Mission

Dedicated on September 8, 1874 by Father Joseph Cataldo, this was the first Roman Catholic Mission among the Nez Perce.



17

Cottonwood

In June 1877, Cottonwood House (a hotel, saloon, and store) was the only commercial establishment in town.

The proprietor, Benjamin Norton, was killed in the Cottonwood skirmish, along with four other white settlers. They were all buried at the Mount Idaho Cemetery.

18

Cottonwood Wayside

This one-acre rest stop at Milepost 253 near Cottonwood commemorates the fight between 17 volunteers and a party of Nez Perce warriors that left 2 volunteers dead on July 5, 1877.

Sustenance:

Nature provided the Nimípuu with all of their daily needs: highly nutritious camas and biscuitroots; black lichen (hoopop), when baked, became a sweet treat; huckleberries and blackberries in summer; fish: salmon, steelhead, trout, sturgeon and lamprey; game animals: elk, deer, mountain sheep, and mountain goats; permanent springs on the high ridges, and perennial streams in the valleys; bunch grasses, ideal for grazing livestock.



This beautiful camas flower has an onion-like root that is delicious eaten raw, but baked and dried provides a protein food source throughout the winter.

William & Wilma Follette. USDA NRCS. 1992.
Western wetland flora: Field office guide to plant species.
West Region, Sacramento, CA.
Courtesy of USDA NRCS Wetland Science Institute

19

Grangeville

In 1877, Grange Hall (which stood at the corner of today's Main and Hall Streets) was the only building in sight. New settlers built a stockade around the Hall for their protection.



Grangeville Area, Idaho

© Jerry Bauer 2003

© Jerry Bauer 2003



Grangeville Area, Idaho

Today's wheat fields were once covered with fields of blue camas lilies. Camas root was a major source of food for the Nez Perce.

Mount Idaho Cemetery

In 1877, Mount Idaho had 2 stores, a post office, a hotel and a saloon. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1877, Mount Idaho was the communications center for the Camas Prairie. Many of the Camas Prairie homesteaders are buried in the Mount Idaho cemetery.



© Harold Pfeiffer 2003

Tolo Lake

Tolo Lake (*Tipáxliwam*) was the gathering spot for five nontreaty Nez Perce bands, over 700 people, in early June 1877. The women dug camas bulbs, preparing for the winter food supply. It was a time of visiting with friends and relatives from other bands.

During that spring, the Nez Perce gathered in camp at Camas Prairie...it came June and the Indians were having a good time gambling, horse-racing, and different sports.

—Two Moon (*Lepít híisemtuk*)

I saw a baby wrapped in its tekash [cradleboard]... I reached down and handed it to the woman. The woman laughed as she took her baby. ... Riding fast, we soon overtook some of the rear Indians entering canyon [of Cottonwood Creek]... This woman with her little baby was Toma Alwawinimi [possibly meaning Springtime] wife of Chief Joseph. Her baby girl was born at Tipáxliwam [Tolo Lake] a few days before the White Bird Canyon battle.

—Yellow Wolf (*Hemene Moxmox*)



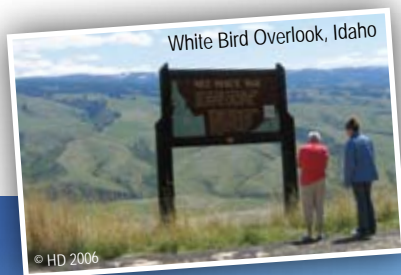
By June 13, the chiefs were ready to move their people onto the reservation. While they were in council, they heard about the raids on the Salmon River settlers. The council ended abruptly as people and stock were gathered to depart.

White Bird

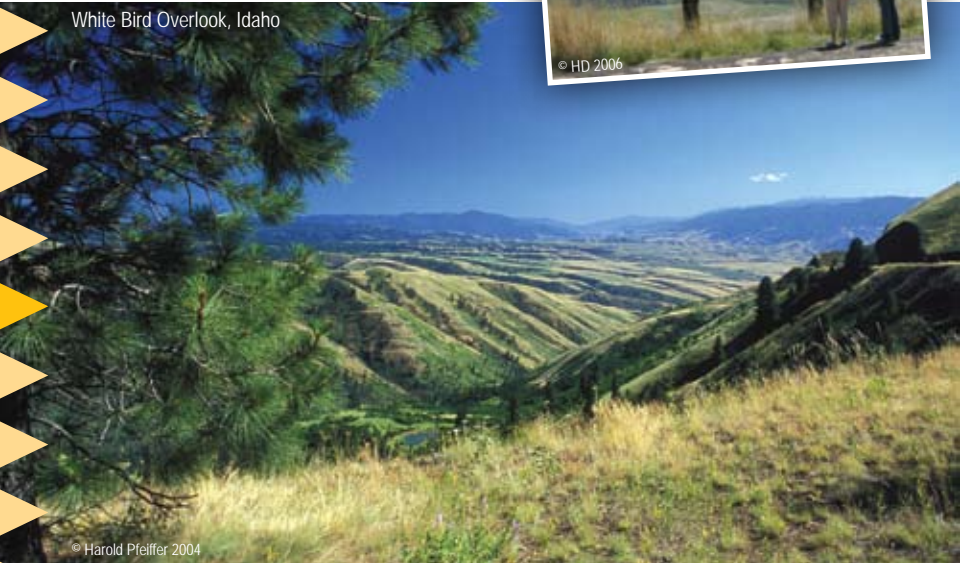
This is the site of the first battle between United States soldiers and the Nez Perce.

White Bird Overlook:

Interpretive shelter and vistas of the valley and the battlefield



White Bird Overlook, Idaho



White Bird Battlefield:

The battlefield, today with a 1.5 mile trail, was the site of the initial encounter between the Nez Perce and General Howard's soldiers and volunteers. Although 34 soldiers were killed in the battle, the Nez Perce did not lose a single warrior.

At 2 am we were roused out of what little sleep we could catch in the saddle. We were near entering the White Bird Canyon to make a surprise attack on the Indians at daybreak. But let me state right here, we were to have the surprise of our lives.

—Sgt. John P. Schoor, 1st Calvary

Soldier's Grave

Half a mile from the battlefield is a monument honoring the dead.

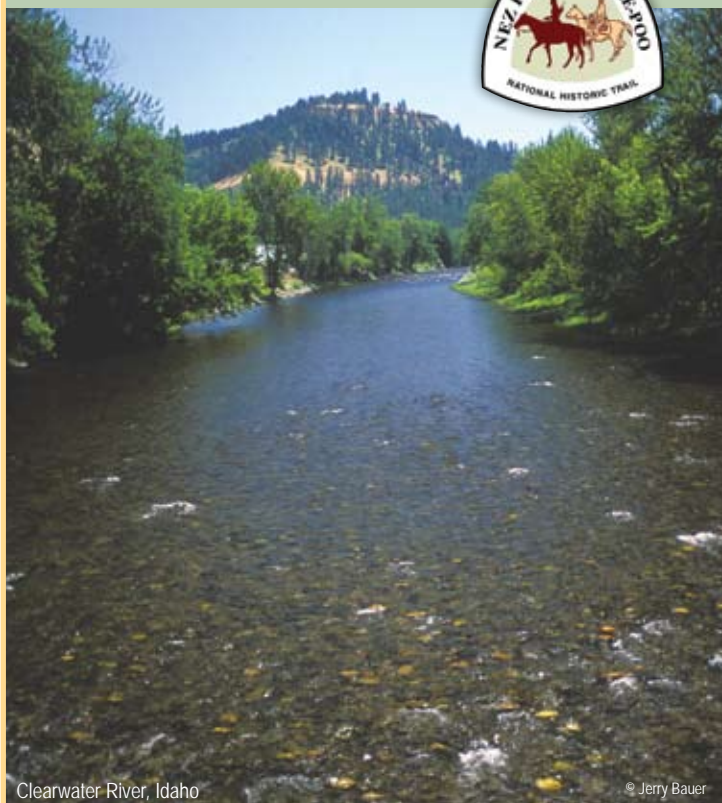


The Nez Perce traditionally used two routes to cross the Bitterroot Mountains into Montana: the Lolo Trail (Road to the Buffalo) *K'useyneisskit* and the Southern Nez Perce Trail, which begins here and ends in Conner, Montana.



Notes on Trail Preservation:

To the Nimíipuu, the Trail is part of the Nez Perce sacred land. Use the Trail with respect, remembering that it is part of our heritage. If we want those who come after us to have a sense of the history, it is up to us to preserve and protect the Trail. This land is an important source of spiritual strength for all people including the Nez Perce. Natural and historic sites should be left undisturbed by all who visit.



23

Kooskia

Kooskia, at the eastern edge of the Nez Perce Reservation, has a visitor's kiosk where murals tell the story of the Nez Perce flight of 1877.

After being attacked near present-day Kooskia on July 1, while camped at their traditional village within the Nez Perce Reservation at the mouth of Clear Creek, the Looking Glass band and the Palouse band moved to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek on the South Fork of the Clearwater.



Clear Creek, Idaho

24

Clearwater Battlefield

By July 7, five non-treaty bands had gathered at this site near the South Fork of the Clearwater along Cottonwood Creek: the Looking Glass band, Joseph's Wallowa band, *Husishusis Kute* Palouse band, White Bird's Salmon River band, and *Toohoolhooltzote's* band from the country between the Snake and Salmon rivers.

The battle continued some hours. It must have been 10 o'clock, and soldier bullets still rained....

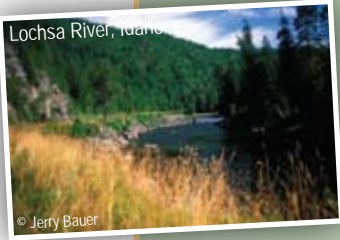
Our commanders were not scared of bullets, not afraid of death, but they fought fiercely.... Many fewer than 100 warriors met the hard fighting here."

—Yellow Wolf (Hemene Moxmox)

On July 11, one of General Howard's aides, Lieutenant Fletcher, discovered the large encampment of the non-treaty Nez Perce at Cottonwood Creek. The soldiers fired a cannon on the unsuspecting Nez Perce. The Nez Perce warriors traveled quickly to the top of the ridge where the battle occurred. The Nez Perce warriors, excellent marksmen, fought fiercely. But in the end, the fleeing Nez Perce were driven from their camp.

Where does the Trail go?

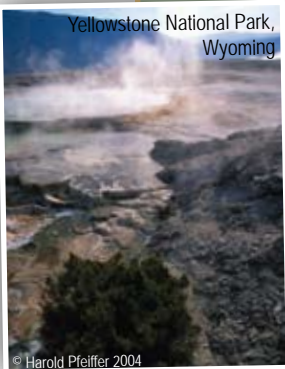
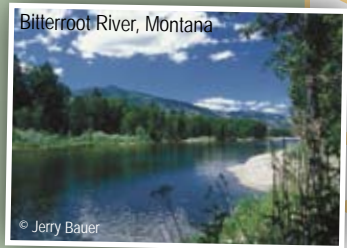
Congress passed the National Trails System Act in 1968, establishing the framework for a nationwide system of scenic, recreational, and historic trails. Congress added the Nez Perce National Historic Trail to this system in 1986.



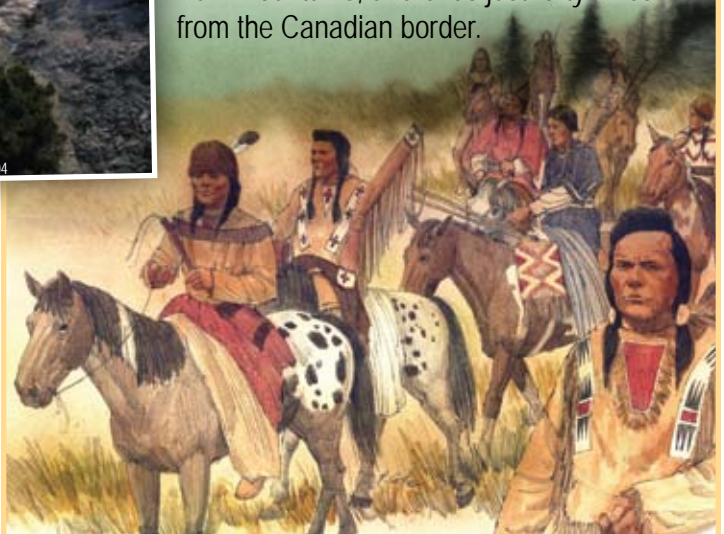
The symbolic beginning of the 1,170-mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail is the gravesite of Old Chief Joseph in the Wallowa Valley of northeast Oregon. After veering northeast to Imnaha, the Trail drops to cross the Snake River at

Dug Bar. It then climbs out of the Snake River to Tolo Lake near Grangeville, Idaho where it loops down into the Salmon River and back up to the Grangeville area then down into the South Fork of the Clearwater near Stites, Idaho. After leaving the South Fork, the trail then heads north across the Clearwater River up onto the Weippe Prairie to the traditional Road to the Buffalo (K'useyneisskit).

After entering Montana near Lolo Pass, the Trail goes through the Bitterroot Valley, Big Hole Valley and Horse Prairie, re-enters Idaho at Bannock Pass, and travels east back into Montana at Targhee Pass.



Next, the Trail bisects Yellowstone National Park, and follows the Yellowstone's Clark Fork out of Wyoming into Montana. Finally, the historic route heads north to the Bear's Paw Mountains, and ends just forty miles from the Canadian border.



This Trail Is a Sacred Trust for All Americans

“We, the surviving Nez Perces, want to leave our hearts, memories, hallowed presence as a never-ending revelation to the story of the event of 1877. These trails will live in our hearts.

We want to thank all who visit these sacred trails, that they will share our innermost feelings. Because their journey makes this an important time for the present, past and future.”

—Frank B. Andrews, Nez Perce descendant

For more information on the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail visit on the Web at www.fs.fed.us/npnht or contact:

NPNHT Administrator
12730 Highway 12
Orofino, ID 83544
208.476.8334

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
P.O. Box 907/1550 Dewey Avenue
Baker City, OR 97814
541.523.6391
TDD 541.523.1405
www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w/

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area/
Wallowa Mountain Office Visitors Center
88401 Highway 82
Enterprise, OR 97828
541.426.5546
www.fs.fed.us/hellscanyon

Clearwater National Forest
Supervisor's Office
12730 Highway 12
Orofino, ID 83544
208.476.4541
TDD 208.476.0129
www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater

Nez Perce National Historical Park
39063 US Highway 95
Spalding, ID 83540
208.843.7001
www.nps.gov/nepe

Nez Perce Tribe
P.O. Box 365
Lapwai, ID 83540
208.843.2253
www.nezperce.org

U.S. Department of Agriculture
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