**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

### 1 NAME

**HISTORIC** Pompeys Pillar

AND/OR COMMON

Pompeys Pillar/Pompy's Tower

### 2 LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**

about 2 miles east of Nibbe, Montana

**CITY, TOWN**

Nibbe, Montana

**STATE**

Montana

**STREET, NUMBER**

1207 Hillhayen Way

**CITY, TOWN**

Billings

**STATE**

Montana

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**

Yellowstone County Courthouse

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

**CATEGORY**

__DISTRICT__ __BUILDINGS(S)__ __STRUCTURE__

__SITE__ __OBJECT__

**OWNERSHIP**

__PUBLIC__

__PRIVATE__

__BOTH__

__PUBLIC ACQUISITION__

**STATUS**

__UNOCCUPIED__

__WORK IN PROGRESS__

__ACCESSIBLE__

__IN PROCESS__

__BEING CONSIDERED__

__IN PROCESS__

__BEING CONSIDERED__

**PRESENT USE**

__AGRICULTURE__

__COMMERCIAL__

__EDUCATIONAL__

__ENTERTAINMENT__

__GOVERNMENT__

__INDUSTRIAL__

__MILITARY__

__PRIVATE RESIDENCE__

__RELIGIOUS__

__SCIENTIFIC__

__TRANSPORTATION__

__OTHER__

### 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**

Stella Foote

**STREET, NUMBER**

1207 Hillhayen Way

**CITY, TOWN**

Billings

**STATE**

Montana

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**

Yellowstone County Courthouse

**STREET & NUMBER**

**CITY, TOWN**

Billings

**STATE**

Montana

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**

none known

**DATE**

__FEDERAL__ __STATE__ __COUNTY__ __LOCAL__

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

**CITY, TOWN**

**STATE**
### DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>CHECK ONE</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXCELLENT</em></td>
<td><em>UNALTERED</em></td>
<td><em>ORIGINAL SITE</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>GOOD</em></td>
<td><em>ALTERED</em></td>
<td><em>MOVED</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>FAIR</em></td>
<td><em>RUINS</em></td>
<td><em>DATE</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPT THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Pompeys Pillar is located on the south bank of the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone County, Montana, about one mile north of U.S. 10, one mile east of Nibbe in south central Montana. As viewed from the west and south, the vertical stone face of the pillar juts abruptly above the level floor of the valley, which measures more than a mile across at this point. From its top both the Beartooth and Big Horn Mountains can be seen. Contrary to most written descriptions, the overall height of the pillar, including a thick cap of earth, is probably not more than 120 feet above its base.

The northeast side of the rock gradually slopes downward to ground level. Diameter of the long axis running east and west is about 350 feet. A strip of land, 300 feet wide, separates the pillar from the river bank. The elevation of the adjacent valley floor is about 2800 feet above sea level.

Pompeys Pillar is composed of thick beds of fine-grained sandstone separated by narrower layers of sandstone breccia. The material probably corresponds to the Parkman sandstone formation laid down as marine sediment during the upper Cretaceous period more than 60 million years ago. At one time in the far distant geological past the pillar obviously was part of the same formation now exposed in the bluff only a few hundred yards north across the river. The action of the river probably eroded through a protruding headland and effectively isolated the tip which is seen today as the pillar.

Evidence of Indian occupation was obvious both to Clark and later travelers who reported the presence of pictographs inscribed on the rock. Although the Indian carvings are barely noticeable today, and in only one place, a number of traditional stories about the pillar still circulate in the Crow tribe. The Crow were the principal occupants of the area during the 1800's, with occasional visits by Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, and Assiniboine, and later the Sioux.

Stuart W. Conner, a Billings archeologist, studied and copied the petroglyphs recently (ca. 1970). They are located just southeast of the Clark signature and can only be faintly distinguished as red markings on the rock as the area is also covered with hundreds of more recent carved signatures. One pictograph is the figure of an animal with an arrow in its back, and there is also a series of stick figures, apparently scratched into the rock through a coating of red stain (believed to be Shoshone, A.D. 1200-1800).

Clark's signature is on the face of an overhanging wall of rock, just below the top and on the east end and riverside of the pillar, about seven feet above a short path running along the base of the wall. The signature can be plainly seen through the glass-fronted bronze case, and all around it, for at
least 15 feet, are hundreds of initials, names and dates carved into the flat stone area. Most of the older inscriptions date around the turn of the century, although one 1875 date is still prominent.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company acquired a 400 foot right-of-way through this area in 1882, located about a half mile south of Pompeys Pillar, which would be plainly seen from passing trains. The railroad seemed to take a protective interest in the landmark and had a heavy iron grate made and sunk firmly into the rock to protect Clark's signature. Although this grate provided partial protection against vandals, the eroding action of the wind and weather continued to dim the signature.

In 1926, at the instigation of the local DAR group, the railroad authorized the Billings Marble and Granite Works to cut the letter deeper into the stone. There is a possibility that the inscription may have been cut more deeply by a member of the Josephine crew in 1875 also. In 1928 the Billings chapter of the DAR erected a bronze plaque commemorating Lewis and Clark, in 1938 the Masons placed another plaque honoring both explorers as Masons, and in 1968 a plaque commemorating the efforts of Don Foote in the preservation of Pompeys Pillar, was placed there. All three of these bronze plaques are affixed to the face of the cliff within a few feet east of the Clark inscriptions, and on the same flat surface as other carvings and the petroglyphs. The national historic landmark plaque is mounted on a large rock at the base of the pillar.

Pompeys Pillar and 105 surrounding acres were purchased in 1956 by the Foote family of Billings, who presently own it, and extensive plans were made to develop the site as a privately operated historical area then called "Pompeys Pillar Monument Park." Trails up the north side of the pillar were graded, steps and railings were installed to assist the climber. Interpretive markers were erected and a road was built from the highway to the river bank and then around the base of the pillar itself. The Clark signature was encased in a bronze casement sunk into the rock, with inch-thick shatterproof glass protecting the carving.

The Footes planned a rather large-scale development of the site including a Western frontier town and possibly a museum to house the family's extensive collection of western Americana. They moved three old buildings to the area including a turn-of-the-century country store from Nibbe, Montana, a log structure from the Billings suburb of Lockwood, and a homesteader's cabin from Livingston. These buildings, plus a fourth structure intended for a livery stable and now used for a ticket booth, and a mobile home used by
the owners, are all located in a wooded area just east of the pillar. They are non-historic and do not contribute to the national significance of the site. Plans for the frontier town have been curtailed, but the area has been improved for recreational use and paths have been cleared through the cottonwood trees which line the river bank. An unpaved parking area has been made just northeast of the pillar, and picnicking facilities have been installed.

A number of miscellaneous objects associated with western history, though not necessarily with Pompeys Pillar, are displayed around the base of the rock formation, including a number of old wagons which line the road south of the pillar, a display of petrified wood, a case of Indian relics and a dugout canoe built by a local group. Since the original purchase of 105 acres, the Foote family has purchased approximately 80 more acres of adjacent property, which is used for farming and cattle raising, managed by a tenant whose house and farm buildings are located to the south, nearer route 312.

Much of the data from special NPS study by Andrew M. Loveless, 1965.
Pompeys Pillar is an isolated block of light-yellow sandstone that abruptly rises more than 100 feet above the level plain and south bank of the Yellowstone River, near Nibbe, Montana. On its upper east surface is carved "Wm Clark July 25, 1806", probably the only extant physical evidence of the entire Lewis and Clark expedition.

The pillar's primary historic significance is its association with the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-1806. However, it was evidently used by the Indians as a signal tower, and the walls bear Indian petroglyphs, which were noted by Clark in his journal. Also noted by Clark was the location of the rock tower near the intersection of the 46th parallel and the 108th meridian, which made the pillar a natural landmark for many later expeditions and surveys.

It was while on a side trip during the expedition's return east in 1806, following the Yellowstone River easterly, that explorer William Clark's party, which included Sacajawea and her child, noticed the prominent rock formation, which from that direction does resemble a tower. Clark recorded that he climbed the tower, carved his name and date on its surface, and named the rock formation for Sacajawea's infant son.

On their return from the Pacific, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis had divided the expedition, at Travellers Rest to explore various routes, and Clark and his men set out for the caches on Beaverhead. From there they proceeded down the river to Three Forks, and at that point the party again subdivided. Clark and his group crossed over Bozeman Pass to the Yellowstone and descended that stream.

Clark described the visit to the sandstone tower as follows:

...at 4PM arrived at the remarkable rock situated in an extensive bottom on the Stard. Side of the river and 250 paces from it. thick rock I ascended and from it's top had a most extensive view in every direction. This rock which I shall call Pompy's Tower is 200 feet high and 400 paces in secumpherance and only accessable on one Side which is from the N.E. the other parts of it being a perpendicular clift of lightish coloured gritty rock...The natives have ingraved on the face
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 6 acres

UTM REFERENCES

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<th>ZONE</th>
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<th>NORTHING</th>
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<td>6 0 9 7 7 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>7 3 1 9 2 8</td>
<td>5 0 9 7 6 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>D 1</td>
<td>7 3 1 9 2 0</td>
<td>5 0 9 7 6 0</td>
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
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</thead>
</table>

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Blanche Higgins, Landmark Review Project

ORGANIZATION
Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

CITY OR TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

6/15/76

DATE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9/20/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
of this rock the figures of animals &c. near which I marked my name and the day of the month & year....

After reviewing the countryside and noting the "emence" herds of buffalo and elk nearby, Clark took the last look he would ever have of the Rockies and returned to the canoes. Continuing downriver, the party rejoined Meriwether Lewis, and the expedition reached St. Louis September 23, 1806.

Most later expeditions and surveys through southern Montana either passed by or terminated at Pompeys Pillar. In 1860, members of an exploration party climbed to its summit in order to observe scientifically a solar eclipse. The survey for the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed near the pillar in 1873 and here George A. Custer, an officer in the accompanying military escort, arrived at the point farthest west he would ever reach.

A mining party under James Stuart in Spring 1863 noticed not only Clark's inscription, but the names of two of his men as well. A number of these early reports described the large numbers of wildlife, particularly buffalo also noted by Clark near the site. On June 3, 1875 an exploratory expedition along the Yellowstone river with several Smithsonian professors and a military escort reached Pompeys Pillar on board the Josephine, and the captain carved the name of the ship and the date on the pillar and flew the Stars and Stripes from the top of the rock tower. The next year a force of about 450 men under Colonel John Gibbon camped near the site and inscribed their names in the rock, and several noted Clark's signature in their journals.

No writer has ever seriously challenged the authenticity of the Clark signature; and on the basis of the known records and present condition of the carving, it appears most probable that the inscription is Clark's. It would be most unlikely that an early nineteenth century visitor could perpetrate such a hoax.

The name "Pomp" was the nickname Clark gave to Sacajawea's infant son, Baptiste Charboneau, according to a 1806 letter of Clark's. Nicholas Biddle, one of the later editors of the Lewis and Clark journals has been accused of substituting the name of a Roman column for Clark's simple name "Pompy's Tower".


Joseph M. Hanson, The Conquest of the Missouri (New York, 1946).


This boundary is marked by the contour line 2890 on the USGS 7.5 minute map, Nibbe, Montana, where the butte rises from the nearly level surrounding terrace. This boundary is marked by a dirt road on the southeast and extends to the dirt road on the west at one spot. The boundary does not include the roads. No more area is included because there have been certain developments (discussed earlier) in the tree grove around the pillar. These tourist trade improvements, while they do not detract from Pompeys Pillar, are not associated with the significance of the National Landmark, and therefore have been excluded from the Landmark boundaries.

Andrew M. Loveless 1965.

Ray H. Mattison 1958

Ann M. Johnson 1982

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O.Box 25287
Denver, Co. 80225
<table>
<thead>
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<td>Maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONTROL</td>
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<tr>
<td>HISTORIAN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I don't think that the boundaries should include the structures developed by the Rockies. They are not related to the pillar - no reason to include them. Boundaries need to be made excluding as much garbage as possible. A sketch map indicating exclusion would help.

<table>
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<th>ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN</th>
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<td>1-12-77</td>
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Although it is important to include the wooded area of slope of river to convey setting of pillars, the integrity of this area may already be altered by concessionaire's presence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHEOLOGIST</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boundary description is clear for the 40-acre, but I think need better info. R. A. F. McDermott on integrity of entire area. 9/30/80

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Inventory</td>
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<td>Review</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>BRANCH CHIEF</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This survey will require another on site. Boundary should include only setting not altered by the federal development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1-80</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Register Entry</td>
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<td>Re-submit</td>
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7
Property: Pompey's Pillar

State: Montana
Working Number

TECHNICAL
Photos:
Maps:

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Boundaries include only the
rock formation since plundering area has been Accept
developed as a concession since 1956 and has 10/21/82
published non-contributing elements and does INT:2106-74
not have any features of significance
linked with service or Clarke or later expeditions
and use of site. TBD is appropriately based on
USGS contour lines. I feel these boundaries
are logical and well-suited to property's
significance and integrity.

OTHER

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER
Inventory:
Review:

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept Boundary. Ready for
LOU C. Shull

BRANCH CHIEF

11-2-82

KEEPER

National Register Write-up
Federal Register Entry
Send-back
Re-submit
Entered
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7
Pompey's Pillar, Mont
NPS 1975

View of north-west side of pillar, from river bank
FORM NO. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Pompeys Pillar
AND/OR COMMON
Pompeys Pillar

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
Nibbe
VICINITY OF
XX
STATE
Montana
COUNTY
Yellowstone

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT
Blanche H. Schroer
DATE OF PHOTO
September 5, 1975
NEGATIVE FILED AT
Historic Sites Survey, NPS, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

view of northwest side of the pillar, from river bank

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DATE ENTERED
Pompey's Pillar, Mont
NPS 1975

View from access road, from the south
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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view from access road, taken from the south
Ticket and souvenir booth located just east of pillar.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSURE PHOTOGRAPH

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ticket and souvenir booth, located just east of the pillar

PHOTO NO.
Pompey's Pillar, Mont.
NPS 1975

View from top of pillar, west
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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view from the top of the pillar, looking west along the Yellowstone River
Pompey's Pillar, Mont.
NPS 1975

Inscriptions on rock near Clark Signature

Petroglyphs
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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inscriptions and Indian petroglyphs on rock near Clark signature

PHOTO NO.
Y.J. Clark
July 25, 1806
Clark Signature on north side of the pillar, about midway up.
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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Clark signature mid-way up the northeast side of the pillar

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DATE ENTERED
Pompey's Pillar, Montana
UNIVERSIAL STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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PHOTO CREDIT Blanche H. Schroer

DATE OF PHOTO September 5, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, NPS, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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aerial view, Pompeys Pillar at center, bottom, national historic landmark boundary in red

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

GPO 892-454
Pompey's Pillar
National Historic
Lewis & Clark Landmark

Picnic Area
- Historic Tours
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Agate Hunting
Inspection of Pompey's Pillar

March 23, 1972 - Hennesay - YELL

For this picture please credit:
“National Park Service”
POMPEYS PILLAR

HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935
THIS SITE POSSESSS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
IN COMMORATING OR ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1965
Inspection of Pompey's Pillar

March 23, 1972 - Hennesay - YELL

For this picture please credit:
"National Park Service"
Pompey's Pillar as seen from the approach road. Note the sign on the posts so as not to rise above the skyline, thus distracting from the natural aesthetics of the feature.
Some of the frontier vehicles used as interpretive exhibits. Though the vehicles were resting on cement blocks to protect the wheels, most of them had been pushed off by vandals.
Pompey's Pillar National Historic Landmark

Trail markers on the loop trail leading to the top of the Pillar.
Clarks Trail to ascend the rock, start here.
POMPEY'S PILLAR

Discovered and named by Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

July 26 - 1805

With Clark returning down the Yellowstone were

Pryor, Shannon Bratton Windsor

Hall, Shields Gibson, Labiche

Chaboneau, Sacajawea and Child

York, the slave

In gratitude to Lewis and Clark, those intrepid leaders, to Sacajawea, their unerring guide, and to the fidelity and courage of all the company

This tablet is dedicated by

Shining Mountain Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution

Billings, Montana

May 24, 1928

IN MEMORY OF DON C. FOOTE

1908 - 1968

Whose dedication and untiring efforts toward the preservation of our American heritage, made this landmark available for those who follow.
POMPEYS PILLAR

HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935
THIS SITE POSSESSSES EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
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1965
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Pompeys Pillar

AND/OR COMMON
Pompeys Pillar

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nibbe

XX VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Yellowstone

STATE
Montana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S.G.S. 7.5' series, Nibbe Quadrangle

SCALE 1:24,000

DATE 1967

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75