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Appendix A: Background Information for the Lewis and Clark Expedition

The Expedition: Making Ready

On 14 March 1803, Meriwether Lewis left the City of Washington and his position as personal secretary to President Thomas Jefferson. Although the president had arranged meetings for him in Lancaster and Philadelphia, PA with five of his learned friends, Lewis traveled first to Harpers Ferry, VA (which is now in WV). After a month there instructing workmen how to construct his unique iron boat frame, Lewis rode on to Lancaster, PA to study celestial navigation with Andrew Ellicott for three weeks. By that time, Ellicott had been appointed Surveyor General of the United States. Ellicott's home still stands; one can touch the banisters as Lewis did in 1803.

By 20 May 1803, Lewis had arrived in Philadelphia where he studied field medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush, hero of the yellow fever epidemic of 1793; latitude, longitude and mathematics with Robert M. Patterson, vice-president of the University of Pennsylvania; botany and natural science with Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton author of the first textbook on botany in the United States; paleontology and anatomy with Dr. Caspar Wistar, author of the first textbook on anatomy in the United States. His home too still stands. Pennsylvania Hospital, America's first institution serving the poor, sick and especially the insane, and where Rush, Barton and Wistar were elected to serve as physicians early in 1803, still stands today.

Undoubtedly Lewis took the opportunity while in the city to re-visit in their homes and to consult with Governor Thomas McKean, former Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Charles Fevret St. Mémin, artist; Dr. George Logan, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, whose mansion "Stenton" was erected by William Penn's secretary James Logan in 1728 and which stands today near Germantown; Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Mahlon Dickerson, friend and confidant; and General William Irvine, Superintendent of Military Stores and acquainted with Lewis from their service together in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

In this same period, until 10 June 1803, Lewis purchased over 3,500 pounds (more than a ton and a half) of supplies, equipment, clothing, weapons (including an air gun and lead for ammunition), uniforms, tents, tools, instruments, Indian gifts, drugs, medicines, vermilion, wine, pocket pistols, blank notebooks, quills, dried soup and much more from twenty-seven merchants and the United States (Schuylkill) Arsenal in Philadelphia, examined and signed off on every bill of lading and arranged for it to be packed in thirty-five boxes, one hogshead, and a variety of kegs for transportation by Conestoga wagon to Pittsburgh, PA via Harpers Ferry, a distance of at least four hundred and fifteen miles over the tree-blanketed Appalachian Mountains.

On 18 June 1803, Lewis followed on horseback via the City of Washington. While there, he wrote William Clark inviting him to join in this grand adventure, and to his mother assuring her of his safety and certain return in fifteen to eighteen months.

Then it was off to Harpers Ferry. There he found his iron frame, fifteen guns and tomahawks had not been added to the Conestoga wagon's load, obliging him to hire a small wagon to carry those items over the mountains to Pittsburgh.

Lewis' route then took him west through Charlestown, Frankfort (now Fort Ashby, WV), Cumberland, MD, Uniontown and old fort Redstone (now Brownsville, PA) on the Monongahela River. During the six weeks he struggled to get his keelboat built, Lewis must have decided to purchase two large pirogues in Elizabeth, PA. That town was on the Monongahela River also, only nine miles from Pittsburgh. Since there is no evidence it was actually fabricated in Pittsburgh, perhaps the keelboat was built there also. That is a distinct possibility, ocean-going vessels were constructed in Elizabeth by Major John Walker's shipyard before any were launched in Pittsburgh.

By the time Lewis departed in his keelboat on 31 August 1803, he had ridden a minimum of eight hundred miles and slept out on the trail many nights since 14 March 1803.

List of Supplies

The following list of supplies for the Lewis and Clark expedition is adapted from *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Vols. 1-8, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites.

- For the list of “Mathematical Instruments,” see Unit 3: Maps.
- For the list of “Medical Supplies,” See Unit 5: Life Skills.
- For the list of “Indian Presents,” see Unit 6: Native American Cultures.)
- List of articles purchased by Israel Wheelen, Purveyor of Public Supplies, for the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean (1803).

Camp Equipage

		Wt		
4	Tin Homs	1 ¾	2	..
2	" Lanthorns	1	2	..
2	" Lamps	½		50
32	" Cannisters of P. Soup	193	8	..
1	" Box sqr. Of Small asstd.	1 ½	1	..
3	doz: Pint Tumblers	6 ½	4	20
125	Large fish Hooks		4	45
	Fish Lines assorted		18	09
1	Strand of Fish do. With hooks Complete	3		..
1	Sportsmans flaske		1	50
8	ps. Cat gut for Mosquito Cart	11	15	50
6	Brass Kettles & Porterage 25 ft.	28	15	18
1	block tin Sauce pan	¾	1	50
1	Corn Mill	20	9	..
1	Set of Gold Scales & Wts	¼	2	33
1	Rule	1 oz		60
1	Sett Iron Weights	4		75
2	pr. Large Shears	3 ½	1	86
4	doz: pack Needles & large Awls	1	1	13
2	doz: Table Spoons	3	1	87
4	drawing Knives	2 ½	1	20
3	doz: Gimlets	5 ¼ lbs	3	60
17	do. files & rasps & 1 Shoe float	5	2	31
1 ¼	doz. Small cord	8 ½	1	79
2	Small Vices		1	67
2	pr. Plyers			97
1	Saw Sett			10
9	Chisels		1	77
2	Adzes	4	1	20
2	hand Saws	4 ½	3	06
6	Augers 6	3 ½	1	64

2	Hatchets			83
1	Whetstone			47
2	Pocket Steel yards			47
	Pkg 12 lbs Castile Soap		1	68
			<u>117</u>	<u>67</u>

From Public Store

8	Receipt Books			
48	ps. Tape			
6	Brass Inkstands			
6	Papers Ink Powders			
1	Common Tent			
1	lb. Sealing Wax			
100	Quils			
1	Packing Hogshead			
	Bought by the Purveyor of Richard Wevill	8	Tents	
		45	Bags	
		10	yds Country Linnen oiled	
		20	yd Brown do. oiled	

Arms & Accoutrements & Ammn.

1	Pair Pocket Pistols		10	..
176	lb Gun powder	155	75	
52	leaden Cannisters for Gunpowr	420	26	33
15	Powder Homs & Pouches		26	25

From Public Store

15	Powder Horns
18	Tomahaws
15	Scalping Knives & Belts
15	Gun Slings
30	Brushes & Wires
15	Cartouch Boxes
15	painted Knapsacks
500	Rifle flints
125	Musket do.
50	lb best rifle Powder
1	pr. Horsemans Pistols

Provisions & c

193	lbs. P. Soup	193	289	50
30	Galls. Spr. Of Wine in 6 Kegs		77	20
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			366	70
45	Flannel shirts		71	10
16	Coatees		246	63
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			317	73

From Public Stores

15	Blankets
15	Watch Coats
15	Ps. Blue wool: overalls
36	pairs Stockgs.
20	Frocks
30	pr. Shirts
20	pr. Shoes

Mr. Israel Wheelen Bought of Geo. R. Lawton, Philadelphia May 18, 1803

1	don. Drum Lines	4.—
1	do. Rock ditto	2.50
1 ½	do. India Lines	7.50
1	India Line	.42
2	Lines	2.—
8	Stave reel	3.—
		\$25.37

Bill of Rich Wevill for making tents, etc.

To 107 Yds of 7/8 brown Linen	21.40
To 45 ½ Yds of 9/8 Flanders Sheeting	14.49
To 10 Yds of 9/8 Country Linen	4. .
To making the brown Linen into 8/ Tents, with eyelet-holes, laps, &c., thread &c.	16. .
To making the Russia Sheeting into 45 bags, thread & cord	9. .
To 2 Gross of Hooks & eyes	1. .
To Oiling all the Linen & Sheeting 156 Square Yards	52. .
To Numbering all the Bags & Tents	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$119.39

Timeline for the Lewis and Clark Expedition

- 18 Jan 1803 President Thomas Jefferson sent the letter to the U.S. Congress proposing and expedition to travel west of the Mississippi River.
- May–Jun 1803 Lewis traveled to Harpers Ferry, VA to direct the design and building of the iron frame and to requisition munitions. He traveled to Lancaster, PA to study navigation and surveying with Andrew Ellicott. Next, Lewis proceeded to Philadelphia, PA to study medicine, botany, paleontology and mathematics with Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Caspar Wistar, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton and Mr. Robert Patterson. The majority of the expedition’s supplies were purchased and shipped in a Conestoga wagon from Philadelphia to the keelboat in Pittsburgh, PA via Harpers Ferry.
- 20 Jun 1803 President Jefferson wrote his “Letter of Instructions” to Meriwether Lewis.
- 4 Jul 1803 Newspaper reported France sold Louisiana to the U.S. Lewis received final letter of credit from President Jefferson.
- 29 Jul 1803 Lewis received William Clark’s letter accepting the co-leadership of the Expedition. The U.S. Dept. of War denied Clark be reinstated at the rank of captain. They designated his rank for the expedition as 2nd Lieutenant. Lewis insisted on calling Clark “captain” and he never told the members of the expedition otherwise. On 17 January 2001, Clark was posthumously awarded the rank of captain.
- 30 Aug 1803 Keelboat was finished. Lewis departed Pittsburgh and started down the Ohio River. He made the first entry in his account (journal) of the expedition.
- 15 Oct 1803 Clark and his slave, York, and the “nine young men from Kentucky” joined Lewis at Clarksville, Indiana Territory.
- 16 Nov 1803 **“... my dog... was of the newfoundland breed one that I prized much for his docility and qualifications generally for my journey ... I had given \$20 for this dogg ...”** Lewis, near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
- 9 Dec 1803 Established Camp Dubois to spend winter on east side of Mississippi
- 25 Dec 1803 First Christmas for the Corps of Discovery. For supper, they dined on wild turkey, butter, cheese and some whiskey.
- 3 Mar 1804 First disciplinary action recorded by Lewis. Several men did not obey a sergeant. They were confined to the fort for ten days.
- 31 Mar 1804 A ceremony was held to finalize the permanent party. Twenty- five men were selected. Five others would travel as far as the Mandan villages then return with letters and natural history specimens.
- 14 Mar 1804 The expedition began with the keelboat and two pirogues (large French style freight canoes). Clark journal entry: **“Set out from Camp River Dubois at 4 oClock P.M. and proceded up the Missouriis under Sail ... made 4 ½ miles,**

the Party Consisted of 2 Self one frenchman and 22 Men in the Boat of 20 ores, 1 Serjt. & 7 french in a large Perogue, a Corp and 6 Soldiers in a large Perogue. A Cloudy rainy day. Wind from the N E. men in high Spirits”

- 4 Jul 1804 Official transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States
- 12 Jul 1804 Most severe punishment of the trip occurred when Private Willard was sentenced to 400 lashes (100 hundred for 4 days) because he fell asleep while on duty.
- 2 Aug 1804 Expedition’s first contact with Native Americans, the Oto people and Missouri people.
- 3 Aug 1804 A group of Oto people and Missouri people came to council. Lewis delivered a 2500 word speech.
- 18 Aug 1804 Court martial was held for Private Reed, a deserter who was brought in by Drouillard. He tracked Reed for ten days.
- 20 Aug 1804 Sergeant Floyd died, probably of appendicitis. He was buried on a bluff above the Missouri River, near the present day Sioux City, Iowa. He was the only member of the expedition to die.
- 8 Sep 1804 Lewis marveled at seeing a herd of 500 bison grazing.
- 11 Sep 1804 Private George Shannon, youngest military member of the expedition, was found very weak on the river bank. He had been lost for over two weeks. When he ran out of bullets, he killed a rabbit by shooting a sharpen stick from his gun. For most of the time, he ate wild fruits.
- 23 Sep 1804 Stand-off with the Teton Sioux Indians because of different perceptions of a fair toll for passage along this stretch of the Missouri River.
- 8 Oct 1804 The expedition met the Arikara people.
- 14 Oct 1804 Private Newman was tried by court martial and sentenced to 75 lashes for ***“mutinous expression.”*** This was the last corporal punishment carried out on the expedition.
- 20 Oct 1804 The expedition’s first encounter with a grizzly bear when Private Pierre Cruzatte shot and wounded one.
- 3 Nov 1804 Winter quarters started near the five Knife River villages of the Mandan and Hidatsa peoples. The expedition built an enclosed triangular shaped structure they called Fort Mandan. It was located on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the lower Mandan village, 7 miles south of the Knife River.
- 4 Nov 1804 Toussaint Charbonneau and his wife Sacagawea were hired as interpreters for the expedition.
- 7 Dec 1804 Lewis and fifteen men joined the Mandan on a buffalo hunt. The temperature was 45 degrees F below zero that night.

- 25 Dec 1804 Second Christmas for the Corps of Discovery. They celebrated with a morning volley fire of weapons, toasts with brandy and dancing.
- 6 Feb 1805 The expedition blacksmiths fashioned blades to trade for corn from the Indians.
- 7 Feb 1805 Lewis ordered that each evening the Indians were to leave Fort Mandan, and the gate was to be locked from sunset till sunrise. This was part of the procedures to maintain military routine.
- 10 Feb 1805 Private Howard was tried by court martial and sentenced to 50 lashes, but the Lewis forgave him the punishment. This was the last court martial conducted on the expedition.
- 11 Feb 1805 With the help of French trapper Rene Jusseaume, Sacagawea, the Shoshoni wife of the hired interpreter Charbonneau, gave birth to her first child, Jean Baptiste.
- 7 Apr 1805 The main party of the expedition started up the Missouri River in the two pirogues and several dugout canoes. The keelboat headed back to St. Louis with its crew. The load included a copy of Clark's map and the journals to the Mandan villages, natural history specimens, including four live magpies, a live prairie grouse and a live prairie dog all destined for President Jefferson.
- 9 Apr 1805 Sacagawea proved herself very helpful by searching for Jerusalem artichokes cached by mice.
- 29 Apr 1805 Lewis shot his first grizzly bear.
- 14 May 1805 The white pirogue was overturned in a squall. Cruzatte was able to right the boat and brought it to shore.
- 2 Jun 1805 The expedition arrived at a major fork in the Missouri River. It was important to select and continue traveling up the Missouri River (the southwest branch) and not up the north branch (the Marias River).
- 13 Jun 1805 Lewis first sighted the Great Falls of the Missouri River. The Expedition would have to portage all their supplies and canoes eighteen miles around the series of five waterfalls. This endeavor would take almost a month of hard labor.
- 9 Jul 1805 Lewis' experimental portable iron frame boat sank because the seams of the hides could not be properly waterproofed.
- 27 Jul 1805 Lewis arrived at the "Three Forks" of the Missouri River. This was the area from where Sacagawea had been kidnaped by a Hidatsa band when she was a child.
- 12 Aug 1805 Private McNeal stood with a foot on either side of the stream and stated that he "**... had lived to bstride the mighty and heretofore deemed endless Missouri.**" Lewis led the group over the continental divide at Lemhi Pass, and

saw more high rugged mountains. At this point, Lewis realized there was no “Northwest Passage.” The Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery was now beyond the limits of the United States.

- 13 Aug 1805 Lewis had his first meeting with the Shoshoni people. The expedition had not seen any Indians from the time they left Fort Mandan in April until they met the Shoshoni people in August. While traveling in the region between the continental divide and the Pacific Ocean, Lewis and Clark observed and recorded the greatest amount of natural and cultural diversity they would encounter.
- 17 Aug 1805 Sacagawea discovered the head of this Shoshoni band was her brother, Cameahwait. This relationship helped secure horses for the expedition’s trip across the mountains.
- 30 Aug 1805 Guided by Old Toby, a Shoshoni man, the expedition began the journey across the mountains.
- 4 Sep 1805 The expedition met the Salish (Flathead) people at a village in Ross’s Hole. The expedition members were the first non-native people the Salish had seen.
- 16 Sep 1805 Snow became very heavy and it was difficult to follow the trail.
- 18 Sep 1805 Food was scarce. ***“this morning we finished the remainder of our last coult. we dined & suped on a skant proportion of portable soupe, a few canesters of which, a little bear oil and about 20 lbs. of candles form our stock of provisions, ...”*** Lewis
- 20 Sep 1805 Clark found and entered a Nez Perce village. The expedition members were the first non-native these Nez Perce people had seen in their home territory. The Indians fed the starving expedition members, who soon became sick from eating too much, too fast. The Nez Perce people say a woman, Watkuweis, who was treated well by white people, saved the expedition from destruction by concerned factions within the Nez Perce village.
- 27 Sep 1805 The least ill of the expedition members began to build dugout canoes. With the help of a Nez Perce technique for burning out the inside of the logs, the men made 5 canoes in 10 days.
- Oct 1805 The men branded the expedition’s horses and left them in the care of Twisted Hair. They said they would return in the spring and pick up the horses to cross the mountains again.
- 7 Oct 1805 The Corps of Discovery was once again on the water. They loaded the 5 canoes, left Canoe Camp and started down the Clearwater River.
- 10 Oct 1805 The expedition reached the Snake River.

- 13 Oct 1805 ***“The wife of Shabono our interpreter we find reconciles all the Indians, as to our friendly intentions a woman with a party of men is a token of peace”***
Clark.
- 16 Oct 1805 The expedition reached the confluence of the Snake and the Columbia Rivers. The expedition passes through the territories of the Palouse, Umatilla, Walula, Walla Walla, Wanapum and Yakama peoples.
- 23 Oct 1805 The Great Falls of the Columbia (Celilo Falls) were a formidable obstacle to canoe travel and the expedition portaged around them. This was a traditional place where the Plateau tribes came to trade with the Chinookan groups of the Columbia River. From The Dalles to the mouth of the Columbia River, Lewis and Clark passed through the greatest concentration of Native American populations they encountered. The Chinookan people on the Columbia River lived in permanent villages consisting of large cedar plank houses.
- 24 Oct 1805 For several days the expedition ran the Short Narrows and portaged the Long Narrows.
- 30 Oct 1805 The expedition portaged the Great Shute (Cascades of the Columbia). They were at the west end of the Columbia River Gorge.
- 31 Oct 1805 The expedition passed Beacon Rock, WA
- 2 Nov 1805 Clark noted they were now on the part of the Columbia River which was tide influenced. This point is more than 100 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.
- 3 Nov 1805 During this day’s travels, the expedition entered the part of the Columbia River which had been explored and charted by Lt. William Broughton of Capt. George Vancouver’s expedition of 1792. Lewis and Clark saw and acknowledged several of the landmarks named by Broughton, such as Mt. St. Helens and Mount Hood. The expedition traveled through the territories of the Clackamas group and Multnomah groups of Chinookan people.
- 5 Nov 1805 The expedition passed by the large Chinookan village of Cathlapotle (near present day Ridgefield, WA).
- 7 Nov 1805 ***“Great joy in camp we are in View of the Ocean, this great Pacific Ocean which we are So Long Anxious to See.”*** When the morning fog lifted, Clark realized they were still inside the mouth of the river and they were actually looking out over the vast four mile wide Columbia River estuary. The expedition was in the territory of the Wahkiakum group of Chinookan people.
- 15 Nov 1805 Clark established a camp site just east of Chinook Point on the north side of the Columbia River. The expedition sent out hunting and reconnaissance parties from this camp. They were in the traditional territory of the Chinook proper who lived in the area from the Pacific Ocean north into Willapa Bay and south to the north shore of the Columbia River. While at this camp, they

- also met some visiting Salish speaking Chehalis people from up the coast to the north.
- 24 Nov 1805 Clark polled the party as to their preference to spend the winter. Clark's black slave, York, and the Indian wife of Charbonneau, Sacagawea, were also asked for their opinion.
- 25 Nov 1805 The captains decided to spend the winter near the coast in hope of making contact with a trading ship. The expedition began the transition from the north side to the south side of the Columbia River. Because their canoes could not safely be taken out into the waters of the estuary, the expedition had to travel back up the Columbia River beyond Tongue Point in order to cross the river in the lee of the islands. Here they were in the territory of the Cathlamet group of the Chinookan people.
- 7 Dec 1805 The Corps of Discovery arrived at the site selected by Lewis for their winter encampment. The site was several miles up the Netul River (Lewis and Clark River) off Youngs Bay on the south side of the Columbia River. They were in the territory of the Clatsop group of Chinookan people.
- 25 Dec 1805 Third Christmas for the Corps of Discovery. They celebrated by moving into their winter fort. They named this shelter Fort Clatsop after their friendly neighbors, the Clatsop people. The captains gave the men who smoked a piece of tobacco and to the other men a silk handkerchief. Clark noted: "***our Diner concisted of pore Elk, So much Spoiled that we eate it thro' mear neccessity, Some Spoiled pounded fish and a flew roots.***"
- 28 Dec 1805 A group of men were sent to the coast to establish a site for making salt from sea water. The best situation for the site was about 15 miles to the southwest of Fort Clatsop, near a Clatsop Tillamook village located in the present-day community of Seaside, Oregon. The salt makers camp operated until 21 Feb 1806 and produced approximately 3.5 bushels of salt.
- 1 Jan 1806 In order to maintain military routine (a precedent set at Fort Mandan), Lewis issued orders to post a guard, to have the Indians leave the fort at night and to close the gates from sunset to sunrise. Because so many items were in short supply, the men checked out the tools they needed for the day and checked them back in again when finished using them.
- 8 Jan 1806 Clark, several of the enlisted men and Sacagawea arrived at a village of Salish speaking Tillamook people south of Tillamook Head, in the present day community of Cannon Beach, OR. There they saw the skeleton of the beached whale. Clark purchased "***... some oile and about 120 w of Blubber ...***"
- Feb 1806 The members of the expedition spent the winter at Fort Clatsop preparing for the return trip. They made extra sets of clothing, especially moccasins, tallow candles and salt. The captains spent much time writing in their

journals. Lewis also worked on his natural history specimens, and Clark worked on his maps.

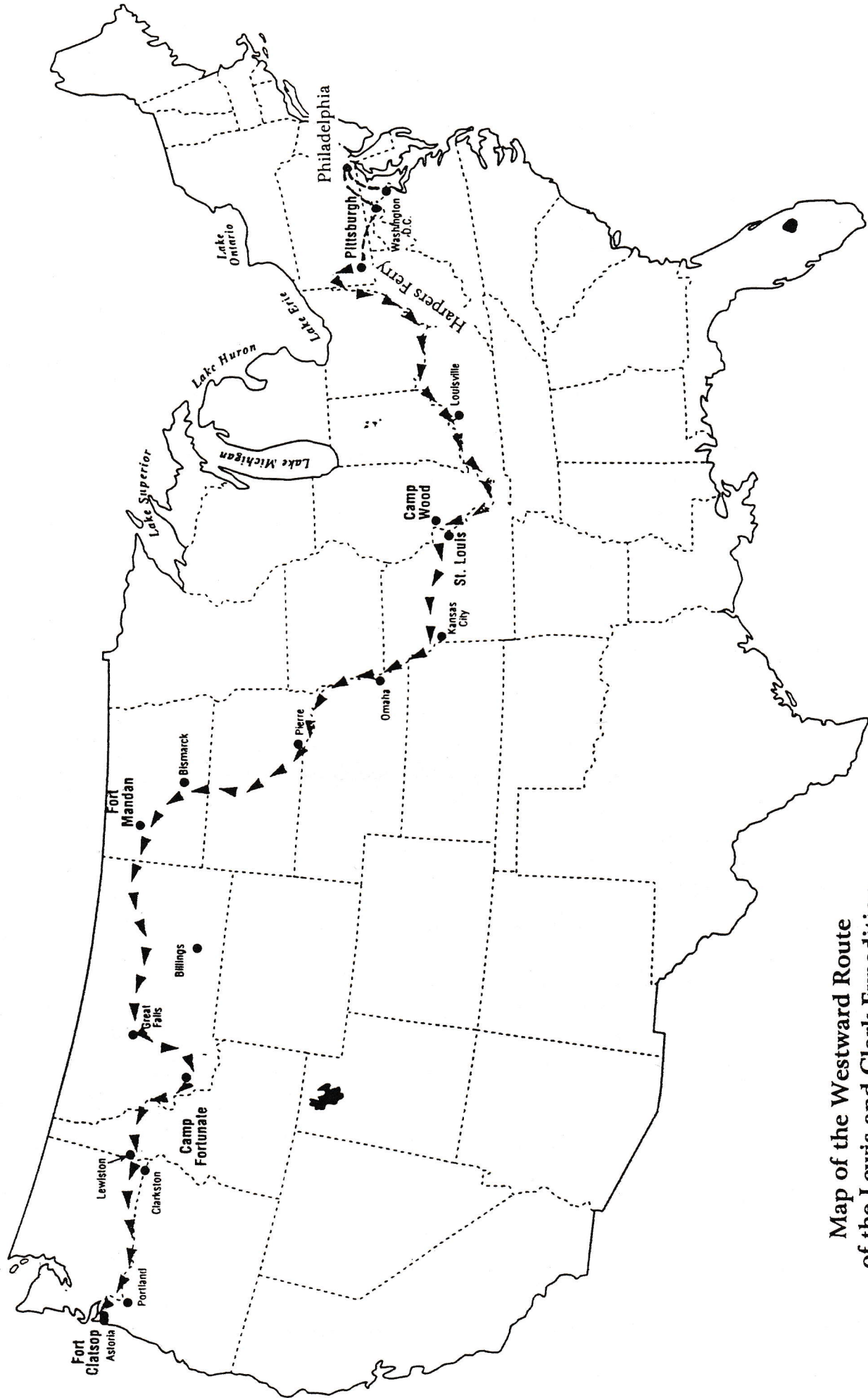
- 23 Mar 1806 The mild but very rainy climate of the area proved to be wearing on the party. The expedition started on the return journey a month early. ***“...we loaded our Canoes & at 1 P.M. left Fort Clatsop on our homeward bound journey. at this place we had wintered and remained from the 7th of Deer. 1805 to this day and have lived as well as we had any right to expect, and we can Say that we were never one day without 3 meals of Some kind a day either pore Elk meat or roots, not withstanding the repeeted fall of rain which has fallen almost Constantly ...”*** Clark.
- 11 Apr 1806 Several Cascade Indians attempted to steal Lewis’ dog, Seaman.
- 15 Apr 1806 Because the spring freshet made canoe travel difficult up the Columbia River, the expedition portaged much of the way through The Dalles and Celilo Falls.
- 19 Apr 1806 Lewis observed a first salmon ceremony at a Wishram village.
- 24 Apr 1806 The expedition sold the last of their canoes for additional horses. They traveled overland until they reached on the east side of the continental divide.
- 27 Apr 1806 The expedition spent time in the Walla Walla village of Chief Yelleppit.
- 4 May 1806 Because of bad weather in the mountains, the Expedition spent the next 5 weeks with the Nez Perce people. Clark administered treatments for common ailments. The enlisted men Engagéd the Indians in competitive games.
- 8 May 1806 Lewis and Clark learned their leaving the care of their horses with Twisted Hair had caused internal political problems among the Nez Perce people. The captains had to work through diplomatic channels to gain the horses back again.
- 10 Jun 1806 The expedition moved camp from the Clearwater River valley to Weippe Prairie. The Nez Perce people said the pass through the mountains would not be free of snow until July.
- 17 Jun 1806 After traveling for several days through the snow into the mountains, the Corps of Discovery was forced to returned to Weippe Prairie. Lewis noted: ***“this is the first time since we have been on this long tour that we have ever been compelled to retreat or make a retrograde march.”***
- 24 Jun 1806 With Nez Perce guides, the expedition once again started through the mountains. After a six day crossing, they reached their former camp at Traveler’s Rest near present day Missoula, Montana.
- 3 Jul 1806 Lewis took nine men and seventeen horses to head east to the Great Falls of the Missouri River, and from there, to explore the Marias River. This would

take Lewis back into the territory of the United States. The main party of the expedition would continue with Clark to the Three Forks of the Missouri.

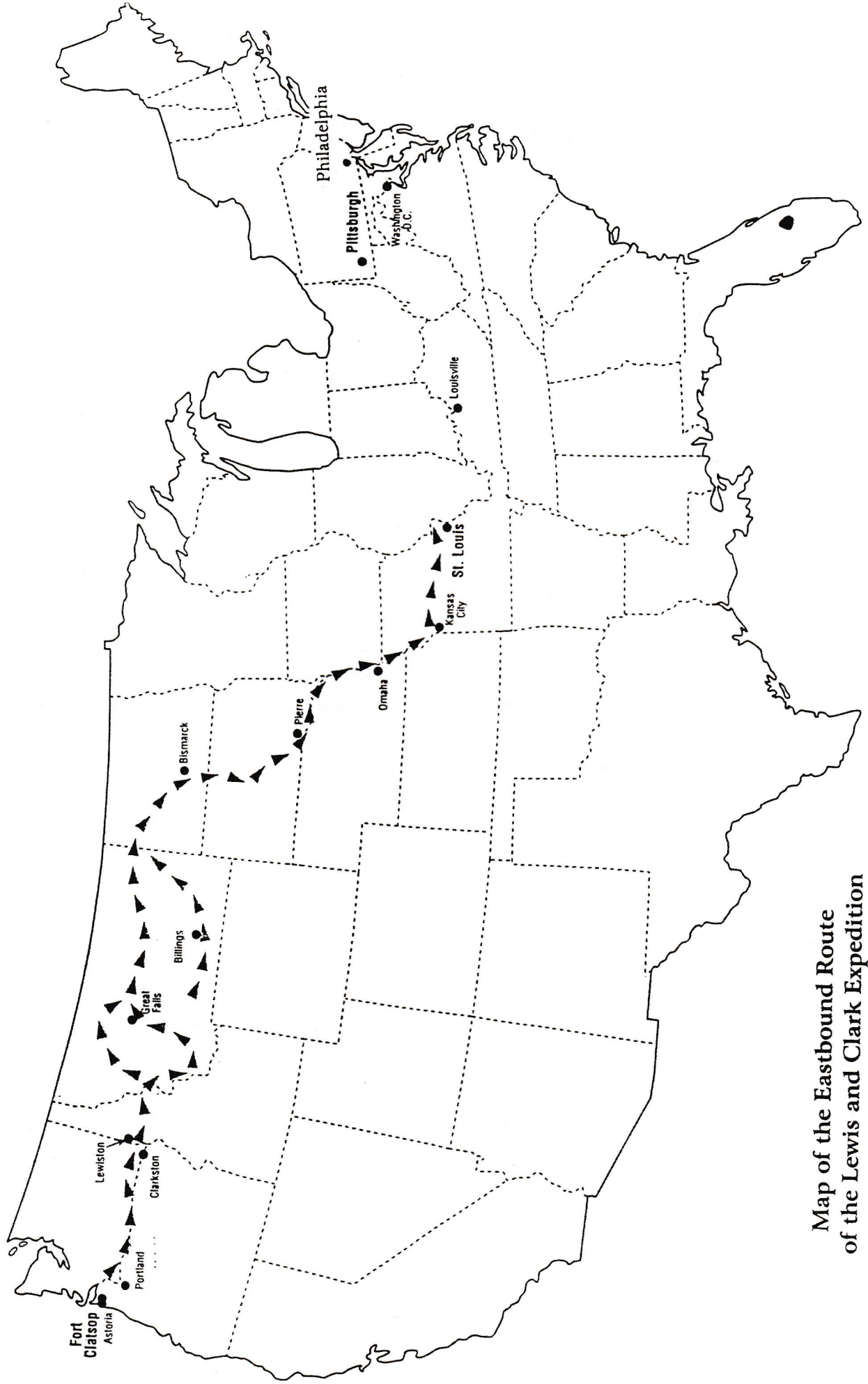
- 8 Jul 1806 Clark's group continued on through the mountains. During the next week, Sacagawea showed Clark another route through the mountains (present day Big Hole Pass) which saved time and effort for the group. When they arrived at the cache of goods they had left the year before in the Beaverhead valley, the first item the men sought was tobacco. They were now back in the territory of the United States.
- 13 Jul 1806 Sgt. Ordway and ten men in six canoes started down the Missouri River to meet Lewis at the Great Falls. Clark prepared to travel overland with forty-nine horses to explore the Yellowstone River.
- 14 Jul 1806 At the Great Falls, Lewis took only three men to explore the Marias. The rest of the men would remain at the Great Falls with Sgt. Gass to await Sgt. Ordway's canoe party to arrive.
- 15 Jul 1806 Clark's group reached the Yellowstone River via Bozeman Pass.
- 18 Jul 1806 Due to an injured man, Clark decided to have the men make canoes to travel down the Yellowstone by water.
- 22 Jul 1806 Lewis reached the northern most point on the expedition, where he found the Marias River turned toward the mountains in the west rather than continuing north toward British Canada.
- 24 Jul 1806 Clark's party completed the canoes. He assigned Sgt. Pryor and three men to herd the horses overland to the Mandan villages.
- 25 Jul 1806 Clark carved his name and date in a large stone outcropping called Pompey's Pillar. That inscription is still visible today.
- 26 Jul 1806 In the morning, Sgt. Pryor's group found all the horses they had been herding were missing. They traveled back to the Yellowstone River and built two boats from branches and buffalo hides in the fashion of the Mandan bullboats. They set out down the river to catch up with Clark.
- 26 Jul 1806 On the Two Medicine River, Lewis' party met eight men of the Piegan Band of the Blackfeet Indians. That evening, Lewis presented them with gifts including an U.S. flag and peace medal. All camped together that night. Early the next morning, the Indians tried to run off the horses and take the guns from the unaware expedition members. During the ensuing scuffle, one of the Indians was killed and another mortally wounded. Lewis retrieved the flag but left the peace medal around the neck of the dead man. Lewis and his party rode all day and night in a southeasterly direction toward the Missouri River covering over 100 miles.
- 28 Jul 1806 Lewis' party reached the Missouri River and joined the combined canoe party consisting of the men Lewis left with Gass at the Great Falls and the men

- under Ordway. This reunited group retrieved the white pirogue and cached goods, and headed down the Missouri River.
- 3 Aug 1806 Clark's group arrived at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and found no sign of Lewis. Clark left a note for Lewis and continued down the Missouri River.
- 7 Aug 1806 At the mouth of the Yellowstone River, Lewis found a note from Clark indicating he has already passed this point.
- 8 Aug 1806 Sgt. Pryor's party rejoined with Clark's group.
- 11 Aug 1806 Clark met two trappers, Joseph Dickson and Forrest Hancock. They were the first Euro-American people the expedition members had seen since leaving the Mandan villages in April 1805.
- 11 Aug 1806 While out hunting, Lewis was accidentally shot in the buttocks by Pierre Cruzatte, who mistook him for an elk. Because of this wound, Lewis would have to lie on his stomach for several weeks.
- 12 Aug 1806 Lewis' party rejoined Clark's group on the Missouri River near the Little Missouri River in present day North Dakota.
- 14 Aug 1806 The expedition returned to the Mandan villages. Here Charbonneau, Sacagawea and Jean Baptiste were discharged from service to the expedition. John Colter asked for and received a discharge in order to join the trappers, Dickson and Hancock, when they traveled up the Missouri River. The expedition remained here for only three days. Because of the discomfort from his wound, Lewis no longer wrote in his journals. The documentation of the rest of the journey was done by Clark, Gass and Ordway.
- 21 Aug 1806 The expedition stayed a night at an Arikara village. These people were unhappy because a chief had not yet returned from his visit to the city of Washington.
- 30 Aug 1806 The expedition passed the Teton Sioux Indians.
- 1 Sep 1806 The Yankton Sioux Indians held a friendly council with the expedition near the Niobrara River.
- 4 Sep 1806 The members of the Corps of Discovery visited Sgt. Floyd's grave.
- 17 Sep 1806 The expedition had been passing groups of traders going up the Missouri River. On this date they met Capt. John McClallen who shared political news from the U.S. The Corps of Discovery learned the general population had given them up as lost, but that President Jefferson still had hope for their return.
- 20 Sep 1806 At the small community of La Charette, the men saw the first domestic cows since they had left the settlements over two years ago. Clark noted: "We saw

- some cows on the bank which was a joyfall Sight to the party and caused a Shout to be raised for joy.”
- 22 Sep 1806 On this day, the expedition saw the first symbol of the rapid changes to come, as they passed the first American fort on the west shore of the Mississippi at Belle Fontaine, several miles above the mouth of the Missouri River.
- 23 Sep 1806 The Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery visited Camp Dubois from where their journey began twenty-eight months ago. By noon, they had reached St. Louis and the cheering crowds which lined the shore to greet them on their successful return.
- 25 Sep 1806 At a celebration dinner, toasts were given to President Jefferson: ***“The friend of science, the polar star of discovery, the philosopher and the patriot,”*** and to the captains: ***“Captains Lewis and Clark—Their perilous services endear them to every American heart.”***
- 9 Oct 1806 Frankfort (Kentucky) Palladium published one of Clark’s letters to his brother Jonathan. This was the first detailed report of the expedition’s successful return. Later, it was published in other papers in the U.S. and Europe.
- 28 Dec 1806 Meriwether Lewis arrived in Washington bringing news about the expedition back to President Jefferson who debriefed Lewis for three months about the amazing journey to the Pacific Ocean and back via the Missouri and Columbia Rivers.
- Apr 1807 Lewis went to Philadelphia and gave the expedition’s natural history report to the academic science community and the American Philosophical Society. They were impressed with Lewis’ observation techniques, written descriptions, and specimens of the plants, animals and birds which were new to science. President Jefferson and Lewis agreed most of the specimens and artifacts collected on the expedition should go Charles Willson Peale’s museum in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.



Map of the Westward Route
of the Lewis and Clark Expedition



Map of the Eastbound Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

The Expedition: Putting Away

In April 1807, Meriwether Lewis returned to Philadelphia, PA. He found a publisher for the journals although he had not written them up; hired John J. Barralet to paint the Missouri River's Great Falls, which he compared to those of the Schuylkill River in this city; Engagé Alexander Wilson to paint four new birds from the west; sat for his portrait by Charles Willson Peale so it could be added to Peale's "Gallery of Illustrious Personages;" visited those to whom Jefferson had sent seeds to propagate such as William Hamilton, importer of the first Lombardy poplar trees from Italy and whose mansion "Woodlands" still overlooks the Schuylkill River; Bernard McMahon, horticulturalist; surely William Bartram, botanist and collector whose home and historic garden also overlooks the Schuylkill; returned Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton's book on *The History of Louisiana* to him after inscribing his thank you on the flyleaf; gave his ermine trimmed tippet, a gift from Sacagawea's brother Cameahwait, to Peale who had a wax figure of Lewis made so it could be properly displayed in his Philadelphia museum; and certainly visited with Dr. Benjamin Rush, Robert Patterson, Caspar Wistar and Isaiah Lukens, his mentors in 1803. Late in July 1807, Lewis left Philadelphia a final time.

In January 1810, William Clark visited Philadelphia in search for an editor for the two explorer's journals. Another publisher had to be found as the one contracted by Lewis had gone bankrupt. During his three months in this city, Clark sat for Peale's brushes while he had his portrait made. After writing to Nicholas Biddle about editing the journals, Clark left the city with all of Lewis' documents for Fincastle, VA. It was there that Biddle accepted the task as editor, discussed details with Clark, and then took all the documents to his home, "Andalusia," about fourteen miles northeast of Philadelphia. There he labored editing. It was not until 1814 that the two volumes appeared. By then, the market had shrunk and sales were poor.

Nevertheless, Biddle could not provide Clark with a copy of the three volumes by the time he turned over all eighteen original journals to the American Philosophical Society in the city. There they have been preserved for the use of scholars since 1814. In addition, Sgt. John Ordway's journal and Lewis' "Ohio Journal" were deposited there by Biddle's descendants in 1913.

After many years and over circuitous routes, two hundred and seventeen plant specimens collected by Lewis on the expedition are now preserved in the Lewis and Clark Herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Many of these are classified as "type specimens." A few mineral specimens and fossil relics are also preserved there.

Fragments of two Mandan clay pots are preserved at the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

A fifteen inch long telescope, engraved "Lincoln, London" on the protective sliding cover, lies at the Philadelphia Athenaeum. Although only a six inch long piece is recorded among Lewis' purchases, it is possible that three of this length were taken along on the journey.

Barton's book and Luken's Estate Sale Catalogue in which the air gun is listed are in the stacks of the Library of Company, the first library founded by Benjamin Franklin.

In the Second Bank, administered by Independence National Historic Park, seven portraits by Charles Wilson Peale of expedition-related men hang close-up rather than above the curiosity cabinets, two high, to the ceiling in his museum on the second floor of Independence Hall.

On the south side of the cemetery at St. Peter's Episcopal Church stands a row of Osage orange trees. Bernard McMahon, horticulturalist and nurseryman whose gardens were near the church is thought to have planted the seed from which the trees have grown. Each September through October finds the four to six inch fruit, like knobby brains, thudding to the ground.

Appendix B: People of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

This information is up-to-date because of the diligent work and contributions of the Genealogy Committee of the Lewis and Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. If you learn more about any of the people associated with the Corps of Discovery, please contact the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Great Falls, MT.

President Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was born on April (2nd old calendar date or 13th new calendar date) 1743 in a simple wooden house in Shadwell in the British Colony of Virginia (present day Albemarle County). His father died when Thomas was fourteen years old. He grew up to be six feet tall and had red hair. Thomas attended the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Colony of Virginia, and began to practice law at the age of 24. He also served in the Virginia Colony House of Burgesses. In 1770, Jefferson began work on the Monticello site which would become his home. During his lifetime, Monticello was very much a work in progress as Jefferson built, changed and experimented with new architectural ideas. New Years Day 1772, he married Martha Wayles Skelton. They had six children; four died before their second birthdays; two daughters lived to be adults. The family was also very musical. Thomas Jefferson played the violin, and his wife and daughters played the harpsichord and new pianoforte.

Jefferson was one of the American patriots as the colonies began organizing for better government. He participated in several of the sessions of Congress in Philadelphia and wrote the draft for the Declaration of Independence. It has been said Patrick Henry was the voice of the Revolution, George Washington was the sword of the Revolution, and Thomas Jefferson was the pen of the American Revolution. He worked as a legislator for the newly formed Commonwealth of Virginia, and was elected Governor of Virginia during the War for Independence. His last legislative post was as a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Jefferson's political career continued. He pursued an American diplomatic post in France. In 1797, he became Vice President to John Adams. As the third President of the United States, Jefferson served two terms, 1801-1809. Congress approved the purchase of the Louisiana territory in 1803, the same year Meriwether Lewis began preparation for the journey of the Corps of Discovery. Since 1786, Jefferson supported many explorations of western North America. The Lewis and Clark expedition was the most successful. Lewis named the west fork of the Missouri River for President Jefferson. ***"... we called the S. W. Fork, that which we meant to ascend, Jefferson's River in honor of Thomas Jefferson."*** Lewis, 28 July 1805.

Jefferson's keen and visionary mind put him ahead of his times. He was a naturalist, a botanist, a bird-watcher, a paleontologist and one of America's first archaeologists. He was first elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1780 while Benjamin Franklin was still its president. Years later, Jefferson would be elected president of the American Philosophical Society.

Jefferson was always a student and sought more knowledge. His home was full of his practical inventions and an important personal library. In 1815, Jefferson sold his personal library of 6,500 volumes to establish the Library of Congress to replace the books burned by the British in the City of Washington during the War of 1812. In 1813, Jefferson wrote a five thousand word

letter on the life of Meriwether Lewis. This was the first biography of Lewis. Jefferson helped to establish the University of Virginia in 1819. He also designed the grounds and buildings of the “academical village.”

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, his old friend and adversary, died on the same day, 4 July 1826, the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Captain Meriwether Lewis (Co-Leader)

Meriwether Lewis was born on 18 August 1774 near Ivy, seven miles west of Charlottesville, Virginia Colony, on the eve of the American Revolution. His father died when Meriwether was five years old. His mother remarried and the family moved to Georgia. There he learned frontier skills. At the age of thirteen, Lewis returned to Albemarle County, Virginia, to live with relatives in Cloverfield. In 1788–1790, Lewis was able to gain an education from a series of tutors: Parson Matthew Maury, Dr. Charles Everitt, and Reverend James Waddell. In 1792, he moved his twice widowed mother back to Virginia. Here he set up and took on the responsibility of managing the family household and property at Locust Hill. This ended Lewis’ formal academic education. For his day, Lewis was well educated.

Lewis was tall thin and had light-colored hair. He gained practical experience and skills while running the family plantation. At the age of 20, he enlisted in the Virginia Volunteer Corps. In the fall of 1795, Ensign Lewis was reassigned to the Chosen Rifle Company under the command of William Clark. By 1800, Lewis attained the rank of Captain of the First Infantry of the U.S. Army.

In 1801, Lewis accepted a position as secretary to the President, Thomas Jefferson, and lived in the presidential residence in the City of Washington. Thirty-one years his senior, Jefferson became Lewis’ mentor. By the fall of 1802, Lewis was preparing for the exploration of western North America by acquiring an education in geography, botany, mineralogy and astronomy. He studied with Andrew Ellicott and Robert Patterson to learn celestial navigation, with Dr. Benjamin Rush to learn field medical treatments and to make a field medicine chest, with Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton to learn botany, natural history and how to prepare specimens, and finally with Dr.

Caspar Wistar to learn about paleontology. Years later in a biography of Lewis, Jefferson reaffirmed his confidence in Lewis as a leader of the exploration expedition:

“Of courage undaunted, possessing a firmness & perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from it’s direction, careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order & discipline, intimate with the Indian character, customs & principles, habituated to the hunting life, guarded by exact observation of the vegetables & animals of his own country, against losing time in the description of objects already possessed, honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves, with all these qualifications as if selected and implemented by nature in one body, for this express purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him.”

Lewis was successful in leading the Corps of Discovery. He shared the information about the west with President Jefferson and the science community in Philadelphia. In 1807, he was appointed Governor of the Louisiana Territory and was stationed in St. Louis. Lewis had made many of the arrangements needed to illustrate and publish his journals of the expedition, but he was never able to work on or provide the manuscript. By 1809, he faced political difficulties and financial problems, as well as family and personal disappointments.

On 11 October 1809 while en route to the City of Washington, Meriwether Lewis tragically died under mysterious circumstances at Grinder’s Stand on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. A stone monument stands near the site of the inn as a memorial to Meriwether Lewis.

Seaman (Dog and Expedition Member)

Meriwether Lewis brought along on the expedition a large male Newfoundland dog called, Seaman. Newfoundland dogs are usually black with a wavy coat. They grow to be 120 pounds. Because they have webbed toes and are good swimmers, they were used as sea-rescue dogs in the fishing industry in the New England states and the Maritime provinces of Canada.

Lewis purchased the dog for \$20. There are not many journal entries about Seaman who served as a hunter, watchdog, companion and member in good standing of the Corps of Discovery. One time on the expedition, he was bitten by a beaver and Lewis had to tend to the dog’s wounds.

“one of the party wounded a beaver, and my dog as usual swam in to catch it; the beaver bit him through the hind leg and cut the artery; it was with great difficulty that I could stop the blood; I fear it will yet prove fatal to him.”

Lewis, 19 May 1805

Seaman did recover from his beaver wounds and he did not bother another beaver after that incident. On the Lower Columbia River, several Indians took the dog, but when pursued by a party from the expedition, the Indians let Seaman go.

Even though the last journal entry to mention Seaman is in July 1806, it has been assumed that he returned to St. Louis with the rest of the Corps of Discovery in September 1806.



Second Lieutenant William Clark (Co-Leader)

William Clark was born on 1 August 1770 in Caroline County near Charlottesville, Virginia Colony. He was the ninth child in a large and well known family. George Rogers Clark, who secured the Ohio Territory for the United States during the Revolutionary War, was his oldest brother. The family moved to Mullberry Hill, Kentucky when William was fourteen years old. William was a tall man with red hair.

Clark joined the army in 1792 and served in the Ohio Territory. He attained the rank of Captain three years later. Ensign Meriwether Lewis served under him in the Chosen Rifle Company. Clark resigned his commission in 1796 to take care of family business in Kentucky and Indiana. However, he still kept in touch with Lewis.

President Jefferson approved Lewis' choice of Clark as the co-leader of the planned expedition to the Pacific. The U.S. Army would not reinstate Clark with his former rank of Captain. He received the rank of 2nd Lieutenant of the Corps of Artillerists. Lewis always called Clark by the title of "captain" and never told the members of the Corps of Discovery otherwise. Posthumously, he was awarded the rank of captain on 17 January 2001.

While on the expedition, Clark kept a journal and produced all the maps of the expedition's route. Clark's compilation map was the most complete map of the land west of the Mississippi River for that time period. Much of the success of the expedition can be attributed to how well Lewis and Clark worked together to lead the Corps of Discovery. Their skills and personalities were individual yet complimentary.

Shortly after the expedition, Clark married Julia Hancock of Fincastle, Virginia, whom he had courted before the trip began. They had four sons and a daughter. After Julia's death in 1820, Clark married a widow, Harriet Kennerly, and they had two sons. Julia and Harriet were cousins.

Jefferson appointed Clark Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Louisiana Territory with the rank of Brigadier General of the Militia. He was stationed in St. Louis. In 1808, Clark became one of the partners in the St. Louis Missouri River Fur Company. Clark was appointed Governor of the Missouri Territory in 1810.

After the tragic and untimely death of Lewis, Clark persuaded Nicholas Biddle to prepare a manuscript for publication of both Lewis' and Clark's journals. With help from Clark and George Shannon, one of the enlisted men on the expedition, the manuscript work took Biddle two years to complete (1810–1812). Royalties from the sale of the published journals were to go to Clark, but he never received a penny. He tried to keep track of all the members of the Corps of Discovery, and twenty years later, his list contained thirty-four names, eighteen of whom were known to have died by 1825.

William Clark died on 1 September 1838. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri. There is a large and elaborate memorial at his grave site.

York (Slave and Expedition Member)

York was born in Caroline County, Virginia around 1770 to "Old York" and Rose" both life-long black slaves of the Clark family. York was a childhood companion to the Clark's young son, William, and traveled to Kentucky when the Clark family moved and lived there from 1785 to 1803. York was willed to William Clark in 1799 by Clark's father. York was a large tall man.

On the expedition, York helped pole the keelboat, paddle canoes, and hunt meat. On the expedition, York found himself doing things slaves were not allowed to do—hunting, carrying a weapon, expressing his opinion. After Clark had set-up his own family and business in St. Louis, York asked Clark for his freedom as reward for his services on the expedition. Clark refused. However, Clark did allow York to visit his wife, who belonged to another individual in Louisville. York finally received his freedom by 1815 and operated a freight hauling business between Richmond, Kentucky and Nashville, Tennessee. According to Clark, the business failed.

It is thought that York died of cholera in Tennessee sometime before 1832.

Sergeants

Sergeant Charles Floyd

Charles Floyd was born in Floyd's Station (present-day St. Matthews) Jefferson County, Kentucky about 1782. He was the son of Robert Clark and Lilyann Floyd. Robert was the brother of Nancy Floyd Pryor, the mother of Nathaniel Hale Pryor of the Corps of Discovery. Floyd and Pryor were cousins.

In 1799, Floyd moved with his family to part of the old Northwest Territory we know as Indiana. Clark County was formed in 1801 and about the age of 19, Charles Floyd became the first constable of Clarksville Township. He demonstrated the abilities at a young age he would need on the expedition.

Floyd was one of the first men to enlist (August 1803) with the Corps of Discovery and he was made a sergeant. He was listed as one of the "nine young men from Kentucky." Lewis called him "a man of much merit." He kept a journal, but is most remembered as the only member to die on the expedition. From reading about the symptoms of his illness in the other journals, physicians say it likely Floyd died of a ruptured appendix on 20 August 1804. Because of the state of medicine in the early 1800s, Floyd probably could not have been saved even had he been in a large metropolitan area. He was buried on Floyd's Bluff overlooking the Missouri River near present day Sioux City, Iowa. He was posthumously awarded a land grant which was deeded to his brother, Davis and two sisters, Elisabeth and Mary Lee. The land warrant remained in the family until 1839 when it was sold. The Floyd River in Iowa is named for Charles Floyd. There is a large monument to Charles Floyd in a park in Sioux City, Iowa.

Sergeant Patrick Gass

Patrick Gass was born on 12 June 1771 at Falling Springs near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Benjamin and Mary McLene Gass. He was said to be short and have dark hair.

He joined the army in 1792 serving in a Ranger Company. In 1799, he was in the 10th Infantry and later the 1st Infantry. He joined the Corps of Discovery on 1 January 1804. He was elected sergeant after the death of Charles Floyd. Gass' personal skill as a carpenter served the expedition well. He also kept a journal. Gass published his journal in 1807, seven years before the official journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were published.

Gass served in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812. This service took him from Nashville, Tennessee to Fort Massac, Kentucky, to Bellefontaine, Missouri to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Fort Independence where he lost the use of his left eye, to Fort Erie and the battle of Lundy's Land, and to Sackett's Harbor. He was discharged in 1815.

In 1831, at the age of sixty, Gass married twenty year old, Maria Hamilton. They settled in Wellsburg (now West Virginia), and had seven children: Benjamin, William, James, Sarah, Annie, Rachel, one died in infancy. It is believed Gass was one of only two members of the Corps of Discovery to have a photograph taken of them.

Patrick Gass died on 2 April 1870 at the age of almost ninety-nine years, the last known survivor of the expedition. He was buried in the Brooke County Cemetery in Wellsburg, West Virginia.

Sergeant John Ordway

John Ordway was born about 1775 at Dumbarton, New Hampshire. While growing up, he lived with his family near Hebron, New Hampshire.

Ordway was the only sergeant man in the Corps of Discovery to have come from the regular army. His name first appeared on the expedition payroll as of 1 January 1804. He kept the orderly books and was in charge when both Lewis and Clark were not with main party. He also kept a journal, making entries faithfully every day.

After the return of the expedition, to St. Louis, Ordway's journal was lost. It was found almost one hundred years later among Clark's papers at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Ordway's journal was published in 1916.

After the expedition was over, Ordway witnessed the sale of the land warrants of John Collins and Joseph Whitehouse. He purchased the land warrants of William Werner and Jean Baptiste Lepage. Ordway also accompanied a party of Indians to the City of Washington to meet President Jefferson. John returned to New Hampshire for awhile, then in 1809, he returned to Missouri and settled in Tywappity Bottom near New Madrid, Missouri. He married, became the owner of two plantations of peach and apple orchards, and became very prosperous.

John Ordway and his wife, Gracy, died about 1817. They left no survivors.

Sergeant Nathaniel Hale Pryor

Nathaniel Pryor was born in 1772 in Amherst County, Virginia. He was the son of John and Nancy Floyd Pryor. His mother was the sister of Robert Floyd, the father of Charles Floyd of the Corps of Discovery. His family moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky in 1782. After the death of their father, Nathaniel and his brother, Robert, were bound over to an overseer of the poor. Pryor married Peggy Patten in 1798 making him one of the few married men on the expedition.

Pryor joined the Corps of Discovery in Clarksville, Indiana on 20 September 1803. Thee captains said he was a man of character and ability. He is referred to as one of the "nine young men from Kentucky." On the return trip, he was in charge of taking the Clark party horses overland from the Yellowstone River to the Mandan villages. Several days after he started out, all of the horses were stolen. He and his men made Mandan style bullboats to rejoin the Clark party on the Yellowstone River. Lewis instructed the sergeants to keep journals. Pryor's has not been found.

After the expedition, Pryor became an ensign in the military in service to Lewis who was Governor of Louisiana. In 1808, while on a detail to escort Big White, a Mandan chief, back to his people up the Missouri, the party was attacked and forced to return to St. Louis. In 1808 he became a trader on the upper Mississippi River. He reentered the army in 1813, earning the rank of captain. He was in the Battle of New Orleans. After his discharge, Pryor set up a trading post on the Arkansas River. He married an Osage woman and they had several children. He served as the Indian agent to the Osage in 1830-1831. The present day town of Pryor, Oklahoma is named for him.

Nathaniel Pryor died on 1 June 1831 and was buried at Pryor, Mayes County, Oklahoma. There is a monument to mark the site. The Pryor River in Oklahoma and the Pryor Mountains in Montana were named in his honor.

Privates and Corporal

John Boley (Private)

John Boley was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was the one of the six children of John and Sophia Shaffer Boley.

Boley had disciplinary trouble while with the expedition at Camp Dubois. He was assigned to be a member of the return party.

After he returned to St. Louis in 1805, he joined the Pike expedition to the source of the Mississippi River. In 1806, Boley went with another of Pike's expeditions to the Rocky Mountains. He was with the party that descended the Arkansas River arriving at New Orleans in 1807. He inherited his parents property at Meramac, Missouri.

He married and was known to be living at Carondelet, Missouri (near St. Louis) in October 1823.

William E. Bratton (Private)

William Elliott Bratton was born on 27 July 1778 in Augusta County, Virginia. He moved with his family to Kentucky in 1790, where he was an apprentice to a blacksmith.

Bratton joined the expedition on 20 October 1803 and is referred to as one of the "nine young men from Kentucky." He used his blacksmith skills on the expedition. While working at the salt makers camp on the Pacific beach, he became seriously ill of lumbago and could hardly walk. It was not until May 1806 after he spent time in an Nez Perce sweatbath that he became better.

After the expedition, Bratton returned to Kentucky. He enlisted in the army during the War of 1812 and was one of those to surrender at Frenchtown (present day Monroe, Michigan). In 1816, he sold his land warrant to Samuel Barclay. On 25 November 1816 at age forty-one, he married Mary H. Maxwell and lived in Greenville, Ohio. They moved to Waynetown, Indiana and raised seven sons and three daughters. Bratton was the first superintendent of schools in Waynetown and was elected the first justice of the peace for Wayne Township.

William Bratton died in Waynetown on 11 November 1841. There is a monument at his grave in the Old Pioneer Cemetery in Waynetown, Indiana.

John Collins (Private)

John Collins was born in Frederick County, Maryland.

Collins joined the Corps of Discovery on 1 January 1804. He like others had disciplinary problems at Camp Dubois. He stole a farmer's pig, and was drunk and disorderly on a number of occasions. During the expedition's journey up the Missouri River, he was court-martialed for stealing whiskey from the supplies while on guard duty. Collins was kept as a member of the permanent party, and became one of the expedition's best hunters.

After the expedition, Collins sold his land warrant for \$300.00 cash to George Drouillard in September 1806. This transaction was witnessed by John Ordway. Later he was with the ill-fated William Ashley fur trapping venture on the Upper Missouri River.

John Collins was killed in a fight with the Arikara Indians on 2 June 1823.

John Colter (Private)

John Colter was born about 1775. By 1803, he was living in Mason County, Kentucky.

In October 1803, Colter joined the Lewis on the keelboat at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky. He was referred to as one of the “nine young men from Kentucky. “ After discipline problems at Camp Dubois, Colter became a reliable expedition member and good hunter.

In August 1806 at the Mandan villages on the return trip of the expedition, Colter asked to be discharged from the Corps of Discovery. He joined two trappers, Forrest Hancock and Joseph Dixon who were going up the Missouri River to trap beaver. By spring the partnership had dissolved and Colter headed back towards St. Louis. Near the Platte River, he joined Manuel Lisa’s fur trading expedition heading for the Yellowstone River. In October 1807, Lisa established a trading post at the mouth of the Bighorn River. From there, Colter went out to encourage the Crow to trade at the fort. On his adventures in the mountains, he became the first known Euro-American to see the thermal basins in present-day northwest Wyoming including the area now known as Yellowstone National Park. Colter spent the next four years working for Manuel Lisa’s Missouri Fur Company.

In the summer of 1808, he was with a group of Crow and Salish in the Three Forks area when they were attacked by Blackfeet. Later, Colter trapped with former Lewis and Clark expedition member, John Potts. The two men were working the Jefferson and Madison Rivers when they were attacked by Blackfeet. Potts was killed but Colter was captured, stripped of his clothes, allowed a head start and then pursued by the Blackfeet. Colter escaped by hiding in a stream until dark, then walked 300 miles back to Lisa’s fort. In 1810, Colter led a group of 32 trappers to the Yellowstone River.

Later in the year, he returned to St. Louis. His information about the topography of the west helped William Clark’s work on the maps of the west. Colter married a woman called “Sally” and they lived on a farm Dundee, Missouri. They had one son, Hiram and a daughter Evelina. Colter served in the War of 1812 with Nathan Boone’s Rangers.

On 7 May 1812, John Colter died. There are two possible sites for his burial.

Pierre Cruzatte (Private)

Pierre Cruzatte was probably born near St. Louis or the Lower Missouri River. His father was French and his mother was an Omaha woman. His father had lived among the Omaha on the Lower Missouri before settling in the area of St. Louis. Pierre was short and wiry with poor eyesight. He was nearsighted in one eye and blind in the other eye. He worked as a trader for the Chouteaus on the Missouri. He was also a folk musician who played the fiddle well.

Cruzatte joined the Corps of Discovery in May 1804. Because he was familiar with the Lower Missouri River and could use the Indian sign language, he was a help to the expedition. As it turned out, his most valuable contributions were his music which helped morale and his boat handling skills, especially when he saved the white pirogue from capsizing. However, because of his poor eye sight, Pierre accidentally wounded Lewis when they were hunting together on the return trip.

Pierre Cruzatte was listed as dead by 1828 when William Clark made notes about former members of the expedition.

John Dame (Private)

John Dame was born in 1784 at Pallingham, New Hampshire. He was average height with light hair. He joined the U.S. Army in 1801 and was at Kaskaskia.

Dame designated for the return party of the Lewis and Clark expedition and accompanied the keelboat back to St. Louis from the Mandan villages in spring of 1805.

Joseph Field (Private)

Joseph Field was born about 1772 in Culpeper County, Virginia. He was a son of Abraham Field and one of five siblings. As a child, he moved with his family to Kentucky in 1784. In 1790, the family purchased a 200 acre farm on Pond Creek in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

J. Field, along with his brother Reubin, were recruited for the Corps of Discovery by Clark in August 1803 and they were referred to as two of the “nine young men from Kentucky.” Joseph was a good shot and was often with the expedition’s hunting parties. He also was one of the men detailed to make salt at the Pacific Ocean beach during the winter of 1805-1806. Joseph was with Lewis during the exploration up the Marias River and during the incident with the Blackfeet on 17 July 1806.

Joseph Field died in 1807.

Reubin Field (Private)

Reubin Field was born about 1771 in Culpeper County, Virginia. He was a son of Abraham Field and one of five siblings. As a child, he moved with his family to Kentucky in 1784. In 1790, the family purchased a 200 acre farm on Pond Creek in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

R. Field, along with his brother Joseph, were recruited for the Corps of Discovery by Clark in August 1803 and they were referred to as two of the “nine young men from Kentucky.” Reubin had disciplinary difficulties while at Camp Dubois. He refused to obey a command by Sgt. Ordway. While still at Camp Dubois, Reubin was among a group of several men who visited a nearby whiskey shop, and were later confined to the fort for ten days. He was a good shot and was often with the expedition’s hunting parties. He was with Lewis during the exploration up the Marias River and during the incident with the Blackfeet on 17 July 1806.

For \$500 in 1807, Reubin acquired the Pond Creek farm from his parents. Later records from the same year, indicate Reubin inherited the estate of his brother, Joseph who died under mysterious circumstances. Clark petitioned the Secretary of War in 1807 to grant Reubin Field

the rank of lieutenant, but this was not granted. In 1808, Reubin married Mary Myrtle, sold the Pond Creek farm and moved to Clark County, Indiana. By 1816, he and his family purchased 50 acres on the Little Bee Lick near Valley Station, Kentucky.

By 1823, Reubin Field had died and left his estate to his wife, Mary. The burial site is unknown.

Robert Frazer (Private)

Robert Frazer was born in Augusta County, Virginia. He was a descendant of the Frazers of Rockingham County, Virginia.

Frazer was originally designated as one of the men to be responsible for the return of the keelboat to St. Louis, but he was reassigned to the permanent party of the Lewis and Clark expedition on 8 October 1804, and continued on with the Corps of Discovery to the Pacific Ocean and back. He was one of the few enlisted men who kept a journal of the trip. It has been lost. The map he made survives and is in the Library of Congress.

After the expedition, he received his land warrant on 9 October 1806. He also accompanied Lewis to Washington. Later, Frazer served in the Louisiana Militia against the Aaron Burr plotters in St. Louis and New Orleans. From 1825 to 1829, he lived near the Gasconade River in Missouri Territory.

Robert Frazer died 1837 and was buried in Franklin County, Missouri.

George Gibson (Private)

George Gibson was born north of Pittsburgh in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He was raised in Kentucky and was living there when he joined the Corps of Volunteers for Northwestern Discovery.

On the Lewis and Clark expedition, Gibson was referred to as one of the “nine young men from Kentucky.” He was a good horseman, hunter and he also played the fiddle. Ordway suggests in his journals that there may have been some competition between Gibson and Drouillard for being an interpreter, most likely of the common sign language.

After the return of the Corps of Discovery, Gibson married. George Gibson died in St. Louis in 1809.

Silas Goodrich (Private)

Silas Goodrich was born in Massachusetts. He may have been living in Missouri by the late 1790s or early 1800s.

Goodrich was on the rolls of the Lewis and Clark expedition as of 1 January 1804. He was the “fisherman” of the group. His catches helped to supply a change of diet for the men.

After the expedition, Goodrich reenlisted in the army. Silas Goodrich was listed as dead in Clark’s notes of 1825.

Hugh Hall (Private)

Hugh Hall was born about 1772 in Carlisle, Cumberland County, PA.

He became a member of the Corps of Discovery in November 1803. Clark noted Hall was a drinker of spirits. Along the Lower Missouri River, Hall and Collins faced a court-martial of their peers in June 1804 for breaking into the whisky stores and becoming drunk. Clark also said he was one of the more adventuresome members of the expedition.

After the expedition, he frequented the St. Louis area and in 1809, borrowed money from Lewis. Clark listed him as still living in his notes of 1828.

The place and date of death is unknown for Hugh Hall.

Thomas Proctor Howard (Private)

Thomas Howard was born in 1779 and raised in Brimfield, Massachusetts.

Howard joined the Lewis and Clark expedition on 1 January 1804. Late in the evening of 9 February 1805, Howard scaled the wall of Ft. Mandan because he had returned to the expedition's winter quarters after the gate had been closed for the night. The next day he was tried for setting a "pernicious example " by showing the Indians the fort walls could be easily climbed. He was sentenced to 50 lashes then pardoned by the court of his peers.

After the expedition, Howard served at Ft. Adams at least through May 1808. Later, he married Genevieve Roy in St. Louis. They had two sons, Joseph and Louis.

Joseph became active in the Upper Missouri fur trade in the 1830s and 1840s. The place and date of death is unknown for Thomas Howard.

Francois Labiche (Private)

Francois Labiche was the metis son of a French trader father and an Omaha mother.

Labiche enlisted with the Lewis and Clark expedition on 16 May 1804 at St. Charles, MO. He was in charge of one of the pirogues, assisted with interpretation. He was a good tracker and hunter.

After the expedition, Lewis recommended a bonus for Labiche because of his exceptional services as an interpreter. Labiche also acted as interpreter when he accompanied Lewis and several Indian representatives to Washington. He later married Genevieve Flore. They baptized seven children in St. Louis between the years 1811 and 1834. Clark noted that Labiche was still living in the area of St. Louis in 1828. Labiche may have been a nickname and the family name could be either Labuche or Milhomme.

The place and date of death is unknown for Francois Labiche.

Jean Baptiste Lepage (Hired Replacement)

Little is known about the background of Jean Baptiste Lepage.

During the 1804-1805 winter at the Mandan villages, Lepage was a French trapper hired as a member of the permanent party of the Lewis and Clark expedition to replace the discharged

Private John Newman. Clark's journals noted that Lepage had been in the Black Hills with the Cheyenne Indians and along the Little Missouri River.

After the expedition was over, Lepage sold his land warrant to John Ordway. The place and date of death is unknown for Jean Baptiste Lepage.

Hugh McNeal (Private)

Hugh McNeal was born and raised in Pennsylvania. He was living in Kentucky as a young adult. McNeal was a good hunter for the expedition.

He remained in the U.S. Army and was on the rolls in September 1811.

Hugh McNeal was noted as dead by 1825 on Clark's list of the people from the Corps of Discovery.

John Newman (Private)

John Newman was born about 1785 in Pennsylvania. He was the son of Walter and Catherine Zimmerman Newman.

Newman joined the Lewis and Clark expedition from Capt. Bissell's 1st Infantry. In October 1804 while the expedition was traveling up the Missouri River, Newman was court-martialed for "having uttered repeated expressions of a highly criminal and mutinous nature." He received seventy-five lashes and was discharged from the Corps of Discovery. In the spring of 1805, he returned to St. Louis with the keelboat.

French trapper, Jean Baptiste Lepage, was hired at the Mandan villages to replace Newman on the permanent party.

Later he married Olympia Dubreuil in St. Louis. Lewis made sure that Newman received military pay for the months he was with the expedition, and a land warrant in the same manner as all the other members had. In the 1830s, he trapped on the Upper Missouri River.

John Newman was killed in 1838 by the Yankton Sioux Indians.

John Potts (Private)

John Potts was born in 1776 in Dillenburg, Germany. He was a miller by profession.

Potts joined the U.S. Army in 1800 and the Lewis and Clark expedition on 24 November 1804.

After the expedition, Potts trapped on the Upper Missouri for Manuel Lisa. He was at Ft. Raymond with former Corps of Discovery member, Peter Weiser, in July 1808. Near the Three Forks of the Missouri River, he was with another former expedition member, John Colter, when they were attacked by Blackfeet Indians.

By 1810, John Potts was known to be dead, killed in an attack by the Blackfeet.

Moses B. Reed (Private)

Little is known about the background of Moses Reed.

Reed deserted the Lewis and Clark expedition in the area of the Platte River on the way up the Missouri River in August 1804. He was caught, tried in a court-martial and dishonorably discharged from the Corps of Discovery. He was transferred to the care of the return party which would take the keelboat back to St. Louis in the spring of 1805.

The place and date of death is unknown for Moses Reed.

John G. Robertson (Private)

John Robertson was born about 1780 in New Hampshire.

He was in the U.S. Army when he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was cited for disorderly conduct at Camp Dubois. It is likely he was dismissed from the Corps of Discovery on 12 June 1804 (about a month after the expedition had left Camp Dubois) and returned to St. Louis with a trader.

The place and date of death is unknown for John Robertson.

George Shannon (Private)

George Shannon was born in 1785 in Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His family moved to Belmont County, Ohio in 1800. His brother William was later a congressman from Ohio.

Shannon joined the Corps of Discovery on 19 October 1803 in Maysville, Kentucky. He was only eighteen years old and the youngest of the military men on the expedition. He was referred to as one of the "nine young men from Kentucky." At one point on the journey, Shannon was lost from the main party for about two weeks. Unknowingly, he had traveled ahead of the expedition which finally caught up to him.

In 1807, Shannon was one of the men under the command of Ensign N. H. Pryor who attempted to return Chief Sheheke to his village on the Upper Missouri. They were stopped by a group of Arikara, and Shannon was shot in the leg. Later, Shannon's leg was amputated later in St. Charles, Missouri. In Philadelphia, PA in 1810, Shannon helped Nicholas Biddle and Clark work on the manuscript of the journals to ready them for publication. In 1813, he married Ruth Snowden Price of Lexington, Kentucky. Clark offered him a partnership in a fur trading company, but Shannon chose to study law at Transylvania University, KY instead. The young Shannon family had seven children from 1814 to 1825. By 1818, Shannon was a lawyer in Lexington, KY. He was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1820 and 1822. Until 1829, Shannon also served as a circuit judge in Kentucky. He sold his land warrant to Judge Henry Clay. The Shannons moved to St. Charles, Missouri where he continued to practice law. Just before his death, he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives.

George Shannon died suddenly in court on 30 August 1836 in Palmyra, Missouri. He was forty-nine years old. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Massie Mill Cemetery north of Palmyra, MO.

John Shields (Private)

John Shields was born in 1769 near Harrisonburg in Augusta County, Virginia. He was the sixth son of eleven children of Robert and Nancy Stockton Shields. In 1784, the family moved to Pidgeon Forge in Sevier County, Tennessee. In 1790, he married a woman named Nancy and they had daughter, Janette. Shields ran the mill and blacksmith shop for his brother-in-law, Samuel Wilson. By 1803, he was living in West Point, Kentucky.

Shields enlisted with the Lewis and Clark expedition on 19 October 1803 and he is referred to as one of the “nine young men from Kentucky.” He was the oldest of the military men with the Corps of Discovery and one of the few married men on the expedition. John proved to be one of the most valuable member of the expedition. He was the head blacksmith, gunsmith, boat builder and general repair man. Lewis felt that Shields should have received extra pay for his valuable skills and contributions to the well-being of the party.

After the expedition, Shields, received the same private’s pay (\$180.00), bonus (\$178.50) and land warrant (for a parcel in Franklin County, Missouri) which everyone else did. He spent a year trapping with a kinsman, Daniel Boone, in Missouri, and another year trapping with another relative in Indiana.

John Shields died in December 1809 and was most likely buried with several of his brothers in the Little Flock Baptist Burying Ground south of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.

John B. Thompson (Private)

Little is known about the background of John Thompson. He did live in Indiana and was a surveyor in Vincennes, Indiana.

Thompson may have been helpful to the captains’ location observations and map making. He also served as a cook part of the time on the expedition.

The place and date of death is unknown for John Thompson. Clark did note him as dead by 1825.

Ebenezer Tuttle(Private)

Ebenezer Tuttle was born in 1774 in New Haven, Connecticut. He worked as a farmer.

Tuttle was in the U.S. Army before he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. The only time he is mentioned in the journals is in May 1804. He may have been dismissed in June 1804 to return to St. Louis with a fur trader or he was with the party which brought the keelboat back to St. Louis from the Mandan villages in the spring of 1804.

The place and date of death is unknown for Ebenezer Tuttle.

Richard Warfington (Corporal)

Richard Watlington was born in 1777 in Louisburg, North Carolina.

Warfington joined the U.S. Army in 1799, and the Lewis and Clark expedition on 24 November 1803. He was designated the person in charge of the party returning the keelboat to St. Louis

from the Mandan villages in the spring of 1805. He remained on the Corps of Discovery roster until 1 June 1805 when he safely arrived in St. Louis with the expedition's keelboat.

Watlington remained in the U.S. Army and returned to his original unit. Lewis recommended he should receive bonus pay for reliable and efficient work commanding the "return party."

The place and date of death is unknown for Richard Warfington.

Peter M. Weiser (Private)

Peter Weiser was born on 3 October 1781 at Tulpehocken, Berks County, PA. He was of German heritage, and a descendant of noted frontiersman, Conrad Weiser.

Weiser joined the Lewis and Clark expedition on 1 January 1804. He served as a quartermaster, cook and hunter during the journey.

After the expedition, he worked for Manuel Lisa on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers along with John Colter and John Potts. In 1808, he was listed at Ft. Raymond. Between 1808 and 1810, he was in the area of the Three Forks of the Missouri River.

The place and date of death is unknown for Peter Weiser. He was listed by Clark as dead by 1825. The Weiser River and the town of Weiser, Idaho are named for him.

William Werner (Private)

William Werner was likely born in Kentucky.

Early, Werner had several disciplinary problems with the Lewis and Clark expedition. He fought with John Potts at Camp Dubois, and was convicted of absence without leave at St. Charles, Missouri. He was one of the men sent to the beach to make salt from the sea water during the 1805-1806 winter at Fort Clatsop. He was also one of the party's cooks.

After the expedition, Lewis advanced Werner \$30.75, a horse and saddle. Lewis asked Clark to deduct the amount from Werner's extra pay. Werner sold his land warrant to John Ordway. Werner also assisted Clark as an Indian agent in Missouri. By 1828, Clark noted he was in Virginia.

The place and date of death is unknown for William Werner.

Isaac White (Private)

Isaac White was born in 1777 in Holliston, Massachusetts.

White was in the U.S. Army before he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. The only time he is mentioned in the journals is 26 May 1804. He may have been dismissed in June 1804 to return to St. Louis with a fur trader or he was with the party which brought the keelboat back to St. Louis from the Mandan villages in the spring of 1804.

The place and date of death is unknown for Isaac White.

Joseph Whitehouse (Private)

Joseph Whitehouse was born in 1775 most likely in Fairfax County, Virginia. About 1784, his family moved to Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky.

Whitehouse was listed on the roll of the Lewis and Clark expedition on 1 January 1804. He was referred to as one of the “nine young men from Kentucky.” He had the skills of a tailor and helped teach the other men how to cure and dress hides, and make their own clothing after their government issue was worn-out. Whitehouse was one of the few enlisted men who kept a journal on the expedition.

After the expedition, he sold his land warrant for \$280 to George Drouillard which was witnessed by John Ordway. He was arrested for debt in 1807. He rejoined the

U. S. Army to fight in the War of 1812 but deserted in 1817. The place and date of death is unknown for Joseph Whitehouse.

Alexander Hamilton Willard (Private)

Alexander Willard was born on 24 August 1778 in Charlestown, New Hampshire. He was the son of Jonathan and Betty Caswell Willard. Later he moved to Kentucky.

Willard was in the U.S. Army before he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. He is listed on the expedition roll as of 1 January 1804. He was a blacksmith, gunsmith and good hunter. It is thought Willard may have also kept a journal on the expedition but it is missing.

In 1807, Willard married Eleanor McDonald of Shelbyville, Kentucky. They had seven sons, two of which they named after Lewis and Clark, and five daughters. In 1808, Lewis hired Willard to work as the blacksmith for the Fox and Sauk Indians. In 1809, he held the same job for the Delaware and Shawnee. He rejoined the U.S. Army to serve in the War of 1812. From 1824 to 1842, he lived in Plattesville and Elk Grove, Wisconsin. In 1852, he moved his family by covered wagon to California. He lived to see the invention of photography, and is one of the two Lewis and Clark expedition members (the other was Patrick Gass) to have his picture taken.

Alexander Willard died in 1865 at the age of eighty-seven and is buried in Franklin, CA near Sacramento. His wife died three years later.

Richard Windsor (Private)

Little is known about the background of Richard Windsor. He did live in Kentucky.

Windsor was listed on the Lewis and Clark expedition roll as of 1 January 1804. He often served as a hunter.

After the expedition, Windsor lived in Missouri for a while, then reenlisted in the

U.S. Army until 1819. From 1825 to 1829, he was living on the Sangamon River in Illinois.

The place and date of death is unknown for Richard Windsor.

Interpreters

George Drouillard (Interpreter)

George Drouillard was born in Sandwich, Canada. He was the metis son of Pierre Drouillard of Detroit and a Shawnee mother. George was raised near Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Pierre served as an interpreter for George Rogers Clark (William Clark's older brother) at Fort McIntosh. He was also very adept at the Indian sign language.

Drouillard was employed by the U.S. Army at Fort Massac. He joined the Corps of Volunteers for Northwestern Discovery in November 1803 as an interpreter and was considered a civilian employee of the expedition. He proved to be the best hunter on the expedition.

After the expedition, Drouillard purchased the land warrants of John Collins and Joseph Whitehouse. He lived for several years at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. In 1807, he sold some land for \$1,300. In the same year, he was also tried for murder but acquitted. As an employee of trader Manuel Lisa, he also made a return trip to the Upper Missouri and Rocky Mountains. He supplied William Clark additional information about western topography for Clark's maps.

In May 1810 while with Manuel Lisa's party to establish a trading post at Three Forks, MT, George Drouillard was killed by Blackfeet.

Toussaint Charbonneau (Interpreter)

Toussaint Charbonneau was born in 1758 in French Canada. He was employed by the North West Company as a trader among the Hidatsa people.

Charbonneau hired as an interpreter with the Lewis and Clark expedition during the winter of 1804-1805 while the Corps of Discovery was at Fort Mandan. He was the oldest person on the expedition. One of Charbonneau's contributions to the expedition was his cooking skills. Everyone liked his recipe for Bodin Blanc. Many people believe the most valuable contribution Charbonneau made to the expedition was to bring his Shoshoni wife, Sacagawea, along on the journey. According to the journals, Charbonneau had two Shoshoni wives, Sacagawea and an unknown woman.

After the expedition, Charbonneau and his family continued to live in the vicinity of the Mandan and Hidatsa villages. He worked for Manuel Lisa in his fur trade ventures on the Upper Missouri. In 1811, Charbonneau brought his entire family to visit the Clark family in St. Louis. With the out-break of the War of 1812, he and his family returned to the Mandan villages. In 1815, Charbonneau was heading to Santa Fe and he was imprisoned by the Spanish for a short time. From 1819 to 1838, he served as an interpreter for the U.S. government. Charbonneau was an interpreter and guide for Major Stephen Long, Prince Paul of Wurttemberg, Germany and Prince Maximilian. In 1839, he was dismissed from government service.

By 1843, it is likely that Toussaint Charbonneau was dead. The place and circumstances of his death are unknown.

Indian Woman and Child

Sacagawea (Shoshoni Woman, “Interpretress,” Wife of Charbonneau and Mother of Jean Baptiste)

Sacagawea was an Agaiduka-Shoshoni, born about 1788 in the Lemhi River Valley (Idaho). The Agaiduka were hunters, gathers and fishers who traded with the Spanish in the southwest for horses and mules, and who ranged into the Three Forks-Missouri River area of western Montana to hunt buffalo.

About 1800, a small band of Agaiduka, including Sacagawea and her family, journeyed to the Three Forks to hunt buffalo. There, the Shoshoni camp was raided by Hidatsa-speaking Indians. The women and children were captured for slaves and taken back to the Hidatsa villages along the Knife River (North Dakota). Sometime after that a French-Canadian trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, purchased Sacagawea and another Shoshoni captive, making them his wives, “after the fashion of the country.”

Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark first met the Charbonneau family on November 11, 1804, when Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshoni wives visited the expedition in their winter camp on the Missouri River. The expedition hired two local interpreters for the winter, Rene Jussome and Toussaint Charbonneau, and both men moved their families into the expedition’s Fort Mandan for the winter.

On February 11, 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a baby boy, Jean Baptiste, or “Pomp,” and one month later Clark noted in his journal that they intended to take Charbonneau and Sacagawea with the expedition as interpreters to the Snake (or Shoshoni) Indians. Clark’s roster for the expedition on April 7, 1805, included, “***Shabonah and his Indian Squar to act as an Interpreter & interpretess for the snake Indians ... & Shabonahs infant.***” ***For the first time, Clark used her name, “Sah-kah-gar we a.”***

The “interpretess” would be a valuable member of the expedition, gathering familiar plant foods along the Missouri River, interpreting, trading and identifying familiar Shoshoni landmarks and abandoned Indian village sites along the Upper Missouri River. In the Pacific Northwest, she was a symbol of peace and friendship between the Indians and the expedition. On several occasions, her courage drew praise from the expedition, and on May 20, 1805, Lewis named a “***handsome river, Sah-ca-ger-we ah or bird Woman’s River, after our interpreter the Snake woman***” (east-central Montana).

Upon the expedition’s return to the Mandan villages on the Missouri River in mid- August, 1806, the Charbonneaus were discharged, and Toussaint was paid one horse, a tent, and \$500.33 1/3. William Clark made two offers to the Charbonneaus, one verbal and one written, to educate Jean Baptiste and to set Charbonneau up in the business of his choice in St. Louis. The 19-month old boy was not yet weaned, and Charbonneau was reluctant to leave life among the Mandan for a city like St. Louis.

Three or four years later, the Charbonneaus did arrive in St. Louis, where Clark arranged for the young boy’s care and education. Toussaint and Sacagawea remained in St. Louis. In the spring of 1811, Charbonneau and his wife boarded one of Manuel Lisa’s Missouri Fur Company barges

and headed up the Missouri River to trade and trap. A fellow traveler, Henry Brackenridge, noted on April 2, 1811, that Charbonneau and his wife were on board, and that Sacagawea was unwell.

Lisa's party spent most of 1811 and 1812 along the Missouri River, trading and trapping, and in the fall of 1812, built Ft. Manuel on the Missouri River (northern South Dakota). It was here, on December 20, 1812, that the fort's clerk, John Lutting, recorded that the 25 year old wife of Charbonneau died of a "putrid fever," following the birth that fall of a daughter, Lizette.

The biographical information about Sacagawea is courtesy of the Sacajawea Interpretive Center, Sacajawea State Park, Pasco, WA, 1990.

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (Child on the Expedition)

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was born on 11 February 1805 at Fort Mandan. He was the first child of Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshoni wife, Sacagawea.

As an infant, he traveled with his parents on the Lewis and Clark expedition from April 1805 to August 1806 from the Mandan villages to the Pacific Ocean and back again. He was the youngest person on the expedition. His nickname was "Pomp" or "Pompy." Clark named a large sandstone outcropping near the Yellowstone River, "Pompy's Pillar," after Jean Baptiste Charbonneau.

Jean Baptiste was baptized in 1809 in St. Louis. In 1811, his family visited the Clark family. He remained with Clark for six years and who saw to his education. About 1821, he began to work for the Missouri Fur Company. In October 1823, Prince Paul of Wurttemberg, Germany met young Charbonneau and took him back to Europe to travel and study for six years. Jean Baptiste could speak French, English, German and Spanish as well as a number of Native American languages. He became an mountain man and served as an interpreter for John C. Fremont, W. H. Emory and James Abert. In 1846, he acted as a guide for the Mormon Battalion commanded by Philip St. George Cooke. In California, Jean Baptiste became an alcalde (similar to a mayor) at San Luis Rey near San Diego. He mined for gold on the Middle Fork of the American River, and worked as a clerk in the Orleans Hotel in Auburn, CA. Later he decided to travel to Montana.

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau died of pneumonia on 16 May 1866 at Inskip Station in the Jordan Valley near the present day community of Danner, Oregon. There is a marker near his grave site.

Engagés

E. Cann (Engagé)

E. Cann was likely born in Mississippi about 1775.

Cann was one of the boatmen hired for the Lewis and Clark expedition. Together with Jean Baptiste Deschamps, Etienne Malboeuf and Francois Rivet, he built a separate hut near the Lewis and Clark expedition's Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805. He returned to St. Louis with the keelboat in the spring of 1805.

After the expedition, Cann wintered with the Arikara in 1809. In 1811, he joined the Wilson Hunt party crossing the Rocky Mountains as the land part of John Jacob Astor's efforts to establish a fur trading fort near the mouth of the Columbia River.

He trapped for a number of years out of Fort George (at present day Astoria, Oregon) for the North West Fur Co., and later out of Fort Vancouver (Washington) for the Hudsons Bay Co. In 1833, Cann settled at Chemaway in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

In 1836, E. Cann (also known as Alexander Carson) was killed by Indians in Oregon. A hill called Aleck's Butte near Carlton, Oregon is named for him.

Charles Caugee (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of Charles Caugee.

Caugee was mentioned in Clark's field note of 4 July 1804. He returned to St. Louis with the keelboat in the spring of 1805.

The place and date of death is unknown for Charles Caugee.

Joseph Collin (Engagé)

Little is known about Joseph Collin. He came from the Montreal area of Canada, and he may have previously worked for the North West Company.

Collins was listed in the journals of Lewis and Clark on 26 May 1804. It is possible he only went as far as the Arikara villages. When the expedition returned from the Pacific Ocean, they met Collin among the Arikara on 21 August 1806. He asked to return to St. Louis with the expedition. The captains agreed.

Collin was married at Portage des Sioux, Missouri in 1818. The place and date of death is unknown for Joseph Collin.

Jean Baptiste Deschamps (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of Jean Baptiste Deschamps. He was likely the son of Jean Baptiste Deschamps and Marie Pinot. He married Marie Anne Baguette of the Langevin family and they had a son, Jean Baptiste Deschamps III who was baptized at St. Charles, Missouri in 15 August 1792, and later two daughters, Cecile and Louise.

Deschamps was hired to be the "patron" (headman) of one of the pirogues. He was one of the few married men on the Lewis and Clark expedition. With Francois Rivet, Etienne Malboeuf and E. Cann, he built a separate hut near the Lewis and Clark expedition's Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805. He returned to St. Louis with the keelboat in the spring of 1805, and lived in the St. Charles area.

The place and date of death is unknown for Jean Baptiste Deschamps.

Charles Hebert (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of Canadian Charles Hebert. In 1792, in St. Louis, he was married to Julie Hubert of the La Croix family. They had at least one son and four daughters.

Hebert was mentioned on 26 May 1804 in the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was one of the few married men on the Lewis and Clark expedition. He returned to St. Louis with the keelboat in the spring of 1805.

Hebert and his family settled in Portage des Sioux, Missouri. The place and date of death is unknown for Charles Hebert.

Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse. He was probably born in St. Rose, Quebec, Canada, the son of Ambrose and Marie Boyet La Jeunesse. He married Elizabeth Malboeuf (daughter of a French Canadian trader and a Mandan Indian woman) on 9 July 1797 in St. Louis. They had three children, Jean Baptiste (Jr.), Reine and Marie Louise. All were baptized at St. Charles, Missouri.

La Jeunesse was one of the married men on the Lewis and Clark expedition. His brother-in-law, Etienne Malboeuf, was also with the expedition. Paul Primeau and La Jeunesse started back down the Missouri River in a canoe on 6 November 1804. He lived in or around St. Charles, Missouri after his return.

Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse apparently died in 1807 at the age of about forty-five years. His first son died and is buried in St. Paul Parish, Oregon.

La Liberté/Joseph Barter (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of La Liberte (Joseph Barter).

La Liberte deserted the Lewis and Clark expedition early in its journey up the Lower Missouri River. He may have lived with the Oto Indians for a number of years.

The place and date of death is unknown for La Liberte (Joseph Barter).

Etienne Malboeuf (Engagé)

Etienne Malboeuf was the son of a French Canadian trader and a woman known as “Josephe de Bel Homme of the Mountain Crow nation.” He was baptized in St. Charles, Missouri on 26 December 1792, but no information about his birth appears in the parish records.

Malboeuf’s brother-in-law, Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse, was also with the expedition. With Jean Baptiste DesChamps, Francois Rivet and E. Cann, he built a separate hut near the Lewis and Clark expedition’s Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805. He returned to St. Louis with the keelboat in the spring of 1805.

The place and date of death is unknown for Etienne Malboeuf.

Peter Pinaut (Engagé)

Peter Pinaut was born in the “woods” about 1776. He was likely a son of Joseph Pinaut and a Missouri Indian woman. He was baptized in St. Louis in 1790.

Pinaut is listed with the Lewis and Clark expedition on 26 May 1804 and is not mentioned thereafter. He may have been sent back to St. Louis in June 1804. He was also referred to as “Charles Pineau.”

The place and date of death is unknown for Peter Pinaut.

Paul Primeau (Engagé)

Paul Primeau was from Chateauguay, Canada. He was the son of Joseph and Louise Lalumiere Primeau. He married Pelagie Bissonet in St. Louis on 18 November 1799. They had five sons and five daughters.

Primeau was one of the few married men on the Lewis and Clark expedition. He and Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse started back down the Missouri River in a canoe on 6 November 1804.

After the expedition, he is mentioned as being in debt to George Drouillard and Manuel Lisa. The debt was paid-off in 1808.

The place and date of death is unknown for Paul Primeau.

Francois Rivet (Engagé)

Francois Rivet was born in 1757 near Montreal, Canada. He hunted and trapped for a living in Louisiana.

Rivet was mentioned in the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition as the man who “danced on his head” at the Mandan villages. He, Jean Baptiste DesChamps, Etienne Malboeuf and E. Cann built a separate hut near the Lewis and Clark expedition’s Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805. In the spring of 1805, another man (Philippe Degie) and he built a canoe and went down the Missouri along with the keelboat party as far as the Arikara villages. When Lewis and Clark returned from the Pacific Ocean in 1806, they found Rivet living among the Mandan people.

Rivet lived the rest of his life in the west. He worked for Manuel Lisa’s trading company, and by 1810, he was among the Flathead people of western Montana. From 1813 to 1824, Rivet worked for the North West Company in the western Montana area. He was an interpreter for Alexander Ross of the Hudson’s Bay Co. in 1824. In 1829, he lived and worked at Fort Colville. At the age of seventy-five, he was made the head factor at Fort Colville. Eventually, he retired to the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

Francois Rivet died on 16 (or 26) September 1852 at the age of ninety-five years old. He is buried at St. Paul Parish, Oregon

Peter Roi (Engagé)

Little is known about the background of Peter Roi.

Roi was hired as a boatman for the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was discharged at the Mandan villages. On the expedition’s return down the Missouri River in 1806, he was at one of the Arikara villages in South Dakota.

The place and date of death is unknown for Peter Roi.

L&C Expedition Personnel from Departure at Camp Dubois, Illinois

*Meriwether Lewis *William Clark *York

Enlisted Soldiers and Civilians† and Where Recruited

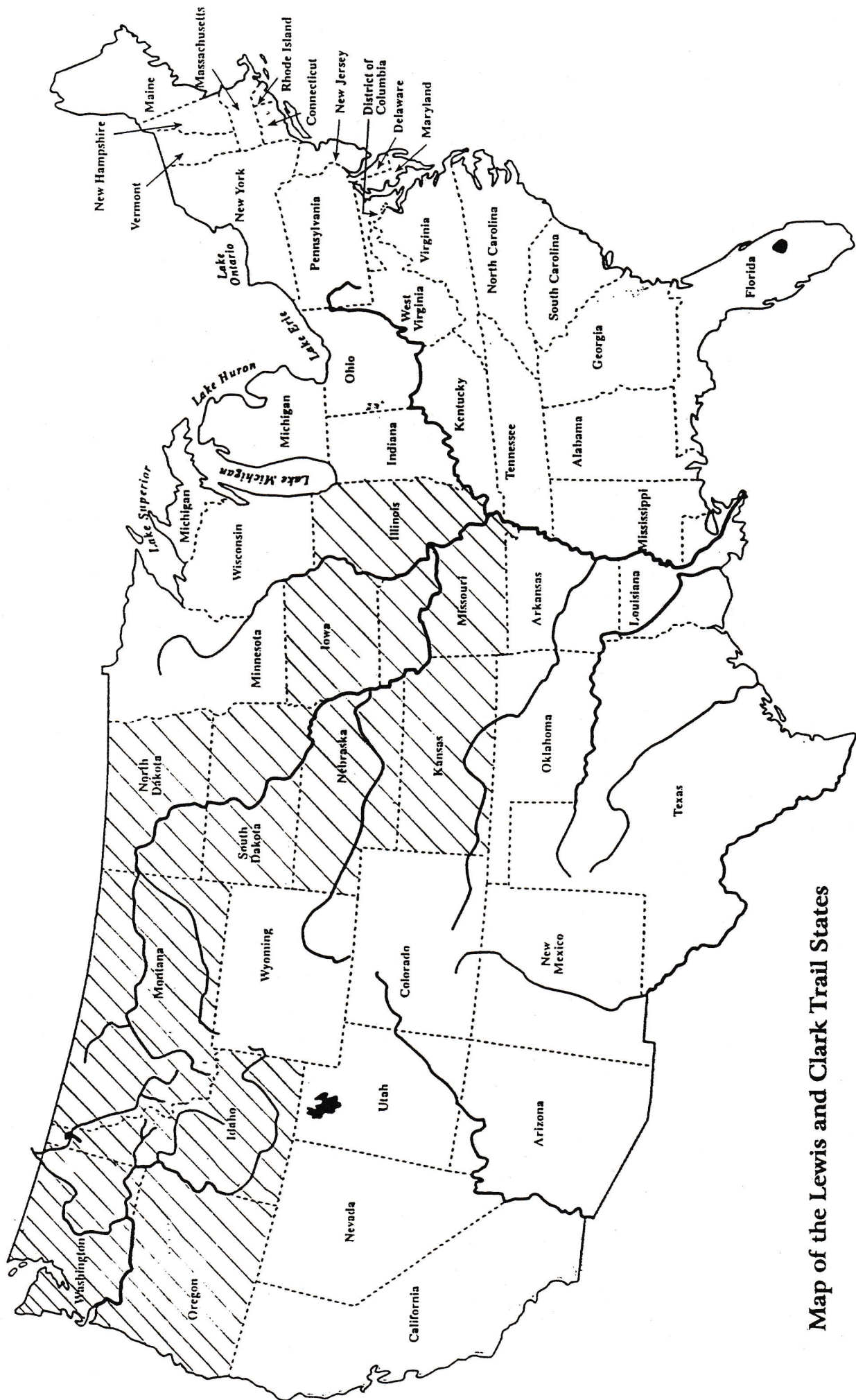
Clarksville	Fort Massac	Kaskaskia
*William Bratton *John Colter *Joseph Field *Reubin Field Charles Floyd *George Gibson *Nathaniel Pryor *George Shannon *John Shields	*George Drouillard† John Newman *Joseph Whitehouse	John Boley *John Collins John Dame *Patrick Gass *John Ordway *Ebenezer Tuttle *Peter Weiser Isaac White *Alexander Willard *Richard Windsor
Fort Southwest Point	St. Charles	Fort Mandan
*Hugh Hall *Thomas Howard *John Potts Richard Warfington	*Pierre Cruzatte *François Labiche	*Toussaint Charbonneau† *Sacagawea† *Jean Baptiste Charbonneau† *Jean-Baptiste Lepage

Previous Army units, if any, are unknown for *Robert Frazer, *Silas Goodrich, *Hugh McNeal, Moses Reed, *John Thompson, and *William Werner. Also, the departing group included eight or nine French boatmen who went as far as Fort Mandan.

*Permanent party who journeyed from Fort Mandan to the Pacific and back.

Appendix C: Lewis and Clark States

This list of states and district illustrates how encompassing the Lewis and Clark expedition is as an American legacy. Many states have been affected by, influenced by or a part of the Corps of Discovery and the people associated with this epic American adventure.



Map of the Lewis and Clark Trail States

Eleven States of the Lewis and Clark Trail

Idaho

Expedition there on westward journey:	12 Aug 1805–31 Aug 1805 & 14 Sept 1805–10 Oct 1805
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	4 May 1806–29 June 1806

- Lemhi Pass, the continental divide and part of the 1805 western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase
- Lemhi Valley, traditional territory of the Agaiduka (Lemhi) Shoshoni; Sacagawea's birthplace
- Stone and brass monument to Sacagawea, Tendoy
- Lost Trail Pass, Salmon River Scenic Byway, Tower Rock Recreation Site administered by the U. S. Forest Service
- Lolo Pass Visitor Center, managed by the Clearwater National Forest
- U. S. Forest Service administers the Lolo Trail (National Historic Landmark) Glade Creek Campsite, Idaho State Parks and Recreation
- Powell Ranger Station and Campground (Lolo Trail)
- DeVoto Grove (Lolo Trail), named in honor of Bernard DeVoto, author
- Nez Perce National Historic Park at Spalding honors traditional Nez Perce sites and culture, Weippe Prairie, Canoe Camp site (near present day Orofino) and "Long Camp" site of the Lewis and Clark expedition (Kamiah), and Jefferson peace medal found at mouth of Palouse River
- Lewis-Clark State College (Lewiston)
- Bronze sculpture depicting the meeting of Lewis, Clark, Twisted Hair and Lawyer (son of Twisted Hair) in a garden of native plants and a dugout canoe at Lewis- Clark State College (Lewiston)
- Bronze sculpture of Sacagawea in Pioneer Park fountain (Lewiston)
- Sculpture of Sacagawea and expedition display at Luna House Museum (Lewiston)
- Interpretive information at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, a dugout canoe replica and Lewis and Clark sesquicentennial stone marker

Place names associated with the expedition: Weiser River; communities of Lewiston and Weiser; Lemhi Pass, Lolo Pass, Weippe Prairie, Colt Killed Creek

Illinois

Expedition at Camp Dubois:	12 Dec 1803–14 May 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	22 Sept 1806

- Lewis and Clark State Memorial commemorating the Camp Dubois site (Hartford)
- Private Richard Windsor lived near the Sangamon River after the expedition
- Newberry Library has original journal of Private Joseph Whitehouse (Chicago)

Iowa

Expedition there on westward journey:	18 Jul 1804–24 Aug 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	4 Sept 1806–9 Sept 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Sgt. Floyd Monument and Park Welcome Center near Floyd’s burial site (Sioux City) Dredge SERGEANT FLOYD Riverboat (now dry-docked was once operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) Museum and Welcome Center operated by the Sioux City Public Museum (Sioux City)
- Lewis and Clark State Park where floating replicas of the expedition’s keelboat, red pirogue and white pirogue are located (Onawa)
- Lewis and Clark Festival, 2nd weekend in June (Onawa) Western Historic Trails Center (Council Bluffs)
- Lake Manawa State Park here the expedition’s White Catfish Camp (Council Bluffs) Lewis and Clark Monument and Overlook (Council Bluffs)
- Waubonsie State Park (today part of the Loess Hills)

Place name associated with the expedition: Floyd River

Kansas

Expedition there on westward journey:	26 June 1804–10 July 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	11 Sept 1806–15 Sept 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Independence Park where Lewis and Clark expedition celebrated 4th of July 1804
- Fort Leavenworth has Lewis and Clark expedition exhibits and hiking trail

Expedition there on westward journey:	14 May 1804–18 July 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	9 Sept 1806–23 Sept 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Private Pierre Cruzatte was likely from MO
- Governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory, Meriwether Lewis, was stationed in St. Louis
- William Clark lived in St. Louis after the expedition, served as Governor of the Missouri Territory; he is buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery where there is a large monument (St. Louis)
- Sgt. John Ordway lived at Tywappity Bottom near New Madrid after the expedition
- After the Pike expedition, Private John Boley settled in Carondelet (near St. Louis)
- Private John Colter settled near Dundee, Franklin County after several years as a fur trapper
- Private Joseph Field received a land warrant in Franklin County after the expedition but died shortly thereafter in 1807
- Private Robert Frazer settled near the Gasconade River, Franklin County
- Private George Gibson settled in St. Louis and died there
- Private Thomas Proctor Howard settled in St. Louis after the expedition
- Private François Labiche settled in St. Louis after the expedition
- Private John Newman lived in St. Louis and traded along the Upper Missouri
- Private George Shannon practiced law in MO; he died in Palmyra and is buried there
- Privates Shields, Bratton, Willard and Windsor lived in MO for a time after the expedition
- Privates Werner and Collins probably lived in MO for a brief period
- Hired Interpreter George Drouillard was raised near Cape Girardeau
- Engagé Jean Baptiste La Jeunesse lived in or around St. Charles until his death in early May 1807
- Engagé Jean Baptiste Deschamps (the “patron” of the Engagés) lived in the St. Charles area after returning on the keelboat
- Engagé Charles Hebert lived in St. Charles County in the area of Portage des Sioux after returning on the keelboat
- Most of the engagés were living in MO at the time they were hired for the expedition
- York lived with the William Clark family in St. Louis
- Charbonneau bought property near St. Louis and with his family stayed in area for several years
- Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was baptized in 1809 in St Louis

- Missouri Historical Society has a collection of papers, some of the expedition journals and artifacts which belonged to William Clark, collection of papers, journals and artifacts which belonged to Meriwether Lewis (St. Louis)
- Bronze relief monument depicting the signing (in Paris, France) of the Louisiana Purchase, Missouri State Capitol (Jefferson City)
- Statue of Lewis, Clark, York and Sacagawea (downtown Kansas City) Lewis and Clark State Park (north of Kansas City)
- Lewis and Clark Expedition Discovery Center (St. Charles)
- K A. T. Y. Trail State Park traces 165 miles of the Lewis and Clark Trail (starting in St. Charles)
- Arrow Rock State Park has an interpretive sign about the expedition
- Fort Osage is a reconstruction of the fort built under Clark's supervision when he was Superintendent of Indian Affairs
- National Frontier Trails Center has Lewis and Clark expedition exhibits (Independence)
- Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and Museum of Western Expansion (St. Louis)

Place names associated with the expedition: Jefferson City, Lewis County, Clark County and Shannon County

Montana

Expedition there on westward journey:	29 Apr 1805–12 Aug 1805 & 31 Aug 1805–14 Sept 1805
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	29 Jun 1806–6 Aug 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Sacagawea was kidnaped as a child near the Three Forks area
- Hired Interpreter George Drouillard was killed by Blackfeet in May 1810 (Three Forks)
- Lewis and Clark Memorial Park (Wolf Point)
- Fort Peck has expedition interpretive signs (near Wolf Point) Missouri Breaks National Back Country Byway
- Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River includes: Judith Landing & Judith River named by William Clark for his future wife (Julia Hancock), and White Cliffs
- Bureau of Land Management Upper Missouri Visitor Center, bronze sculpture of Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea and Pompoy is the official State of Montana Lewis and Clark monument (Fort Benton)
- Marias River interpretive sign (Loma)
- Giant Springs Heritage State Park (Great Falls)
- U. S. Forest Service Lewis and Clark Trail National Interpretive Center (Great Falls)

- Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Headquarters and Research Library (Great Falls)
- Gates of the Mountains segment of the Missouri River (near Helena) Missouri Headwaters State Park (Three Forks)
- Beaverhead Rock interpretive sign (near Dillon) Clark’s Lookout State Park (near Dillon)
- “Camp Fortunate” Overlook (near Dillon) Beaverhead County Historical Museum (Dillon)
- Camp Creek in the Sula Basin where the Lewis and Clark expedition met the Interior Salish Indians
- “Traveler’s Rest” interpretive sign (near Missoula)
- U. S. Forest Service interpretive signs at Howard Creek and Lee Creek on the Lolo Highway (US 12)
- Clark party campsite marker (Kelly Canyon Road east of Bozeman) Lewis and Clark Pass traveled by Lewis’ party on the eastbound journey
- Camp Disappointment and Two Medicine Incident Sites (near Cut Bank) Bureau of Land Management Visitor Center at Pompey’s Pillar (near Billings) Murals by Charles Russell at Montana State Capitol (Helena)
- Murals by E. S. Paxson in rotunda of Missoula County Courthouse

Place names associated with the expedition: Pryor Mountains; Jefferson River (West Fork named for President), Madison River (Middle fork named for Secretary of State), Gallatin River (East Fork named for Secretary of Treasury), Smiths River (now Smith River named for Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith), Dearborn River (named for Secretary of War) and Pryor River, Sacagawea’s River, Pompey’s Pillar, York Islands, Crimson Bluffs, Lewis Rock (near Headwaters State Park), Clark’s Coulee, Gates of the Mountains, Great Falls of the Missouri, Colter Falls, Marias River, Lewis and Clark Pass, Beaverhead Rock, Traveler’s Rest, Camp Fortunate, Lolo Hot Springs

Nebraska

Expedition there on westward journey:	10 July 1804–5 Sept 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	31 Aug 1806–11 Sept 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Indian Cave State Park
- Dredge MERIWETHER LEWIS Museum of the Missouri River operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Brownville)
- Fort Atkinson State Historical Park near the site of the captain’s first meeting with the Oto and Missouri Indians (north of Omaha)

- Replica of Omaha Indian earthen lodges (near Decatur) Blackbird Hill Scenic Overview (near Decatur)
- Ponca State Park and Three States Overlook on the Lewis and Clark Trail (Newcastle)
- Missouri National Recreation River Ionia Volcano (Dixon County)
- Gavins Point Visitor Center operated by the Bureau of Reclamation at Lewis and Clark Dam and Lake
- Lewis and Clark State Recreation Area (Knox County)
- Niobrara State Park Interpretive Shelter has exhibits about the expedition
- Prairie dog encounter site plaque at the “The Towers” or “Old Baldy”

North Dakota

Expedition there on westward journey:	9 Oct 1804–29 Apr 1805
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	7 Aug 1806–21 Aug 1806
Expedition spent the winter of 1804-1805 at Fort Mandan	

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Where Sacagawea was taken after she was kidnaped as a child
- Keelboat was sent back to St. Louis from Ft. Mandan in the spring of 1805 Toussaint Charbonneau, Sacagawea and their infant son, Jean Baptiste, joined the expedition at Ft. Mandan
- Ft. Mandan was Jean Baptiste Charbonneau’s birthplace
- Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation maintains a replica of Fort Mandan, Fort Mandan historic site overlooks the area of the 1804–1805 winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark expedition
- Knife River Villages National Historical Sites protects the remains of three of the Hidatsa villages
- Toussaint Charbonneau served as interpreter for Prince Maximilian at Fort Clark historic site (near Stanton)
- Replica Mandan earthen lodges near On-A-Slant Village site at Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park (Mandan)
- Bronze sculpture of Sakakawea in North Dakota State Capitol (Bismarck)
- Dugout canoe replica that is 30 feet long and weights a little over 3 tons, Karl Bodmer’s aquatints of Native American culture in the Berquist Gallery, exhibits about the Lewis and Clark expedition at the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center (Washburn)
- Mural of Lewis and Clark with Sheheke (Big White) painted by Bill Reynolds (Washburn)

- Four Bears Park interprets the cultures of the Arikara, Mandan and Hidatsa Indians (near Newtown)
- Three Tribes Museum interprets Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara culture and history (Newtown)
- Lewis and Clark State Park is near the site where Lewis was accidentally shot by Cruzatte
- Confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers (near Williston)
- Highways 1804 and 1806 follow the Missouri River and are named in reference to the years Lewis and Clark were in ND

Place name associated with the expedition: Lake Sakakawea

Oregon

Expedition there: 19 Oct 1805–25 Apr 1806

Expedition there: Expedition spent the winter of 1805-1806 at Fort Clatsop

- Hat Rock State Park, landmark described and named by Clark
- While traveling from California to Montana, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau died and is buried near Inskip Station in the Jordan Valley of southeastern OR; there is an interpretive sign nearby (near Danner)
- Umatilla Rapids-McNary Dam Overlook Irrigon Marine Park (Irrigon)
- Morrow County Natural Heritage Trail (Irrigon) Celilo Park and Celilo Village
- Redevelopment “Rock Fort” expedition camp site (The Dalles)
- Columbia River Gorge Discovery Center and Wasco County Historical Museum (The Dalles)
- Lewis and Clark bronze plaque (The Dalles)
- Memaloose Overlook State Park
- Cascades Locks Pedestrian Interpretive Trail
- Bonneville Dam Visitor Center with Lewis and Clark interpretive displays
- Lewis and Clark Columbia River Water Trail is a 146 mile long system for paddlers and shallow-draft vessels from below Bonneville Dam to the Pacific Ocean
- Rooster Rock State Park was an expedition campsite
- Crown Point overlooks campsite, Phoca Rock and Beacon Rock
- Lewis and Clark State Park has self-guiding trail about plants from the expedition journals (Sandy River)
- Mouth of the Sandy River Interpretive Station (Sandy River)
- Blue Lake Park and the Ne-cha-co-Kee Indian Village Site (Portland) Chinookan Village Site (near Portland International Airport)
- Sculpture of Clark, York and Indian guide on the University of Portland Campus

- Bicentennial Hall on campus of Lewis and Clark College (Portland)
- Oregon Historical Society collections contain: Meriwether Lewis' branding iron, Private George Shannon's sewing kit, Sgt. John Ordway's 1804 letter to his parents, and a Jefferson peace medal (Portland)
- Lewis and Clark theme mural on the Oregon History Center building (Portland)
- Bronze sculpture of Sacagawea in Washington Park (Portland)
- Kelly Point Park at confluence of Willamette River with the Columbia River, interpretive signs (Portland)
- Cathedral Park, tum-around point for Clark's exploration of the Willamette River (St. Johns area of Portland)
- Mural of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the rotunda of the Oregon State Capitol Building (Salem)
- Engagé Francois Rivet lived in the Willamette Valley after leaving the Hudson's Bay Co.; he is buried at St. Paul Parish in French Prairie
- Sauvie Island "Wappato Island" and Chinookan village site (northwest of Portland)
- Trojan Visitor Center and Lewis and Clark Interpretive exhibit (St. Helens)
- Prescott Beach Park interpretive display for expedition camp site (near Clatskanie)
- Twilight Eagle Sanctuary and interpretive panels (Svensen)
- Tongue Point "Point William" and expedition camp site (Astoria)
- Astor Column on Coxcomb Hill (Astoria)
- Fort Clatsop National Memorial and bronze sculpture "Arrival" (Astoria)
- Replica of a Clatsop Indian house at Fort Stevens State Park (Warrenton)
- Youngs River Falls (Olney)
- Salt Works site on coast, administered by the National Park Service (Seaside)
- Bronze sculpture of Lewis and Clark (Seaside)
- Seltzer Park with interpretive panels about Sacagawea visit (Seaside)
- Ecola State Park and hiking trail over Tillamook Head (Clark's Mountain) and passed "Clark's Point of View," route taken by Clark's party to see the beached whale (between Seaside and Cannon Beach)
- Clark and several of the members of the expedition traveled south down the coast to a beached whale near several villages of the Tillamook Indians
- Les Shirley Park interprets the beached whale and Tillamook villages (Cannon Beach)
- Engagé E. (Carson) Cann settled in Chemaway; he was listed in the Hudson's Bay Co. records of Fort George (Astoria); he was killed on Alecs Butte

Place names associated with the expedition: Jefferson, Clatsop and Tillamook counties; community of Charbonneau, Mount Jefferson and Jefferson Park (valley), Alecs Butte, and Sacajawea Peak; Lewis and Clark River; Clark Glacier and Lewis Glacier; Frazier (Fraser) Station,

Fields Station, Cruzatte Station and Pryor Station on the Cascade Line of the Southern Pacific Railway, Hat Rock

South Dakota

Expedition there on westward journey:	23 Aug 1804–9 Oct 1804
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	21 Aug 1806–3 Sept 1806

Part of the Louisiana Purchase

- Spirit Mound climbed by members of the expedition (north of Vermillion)
- Fifty-Eight miles of the Missouri River still in natural state viewable: from the south and west of Elk Point; at Clay County Park near Vermillion; at Audubon Bend 10 miles west of Vermillion; and at Riverside Park in Yankton
- Second stretch of natural Missouri River is viewable at Running Water overlook for Chief Standing Bear Memorial Bridge at Greenwood and at Pickstown
- Lewis and Clark Recreation Area (Yankton)
- Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center allows visitors to walk out on to a display of the keelboat for a view of the Missouri River and the plains beyond (Chamberlain)
- Akta Lakota Museum of Sioux culture (Chamberlain) Commemorative Plaque (downtown Elk Point)
- “First Election” site interpretive marker for the peer selection of Patrick Gass to be the sergeant to replace the deceased Sgt. Charles Floyd (near Elk Point)
- Commemorative Plaque (Vermillion)
- Lewis and Clark Learning Center at the W. H. Over Museum on the campus of the University of South Dakota (Vermillion)
- Interpretive Sign (Springfield)
- Location of the “Grand Detour” or Big Bend in the Missouri River (near Fort Thompson)
- Lily Park is the site of the Teton Sioux council with the expedition (Fort Pierre)
- Cultural Heritage Center has Lewis and Clark expedition exhibits (Pierre)
- West Whitlock Recreation Area has a replica of an Arikara earthen lodge (Gettysburg)
- Gettysburg Museum has a rock mentioned in the expedition journals (Gettysburg)
- Sakakawea monument (Mobridge)
- It is believed by many historians that Sacagawea died at Fort Manuel Lisa in Dec 1812 (Kenel)

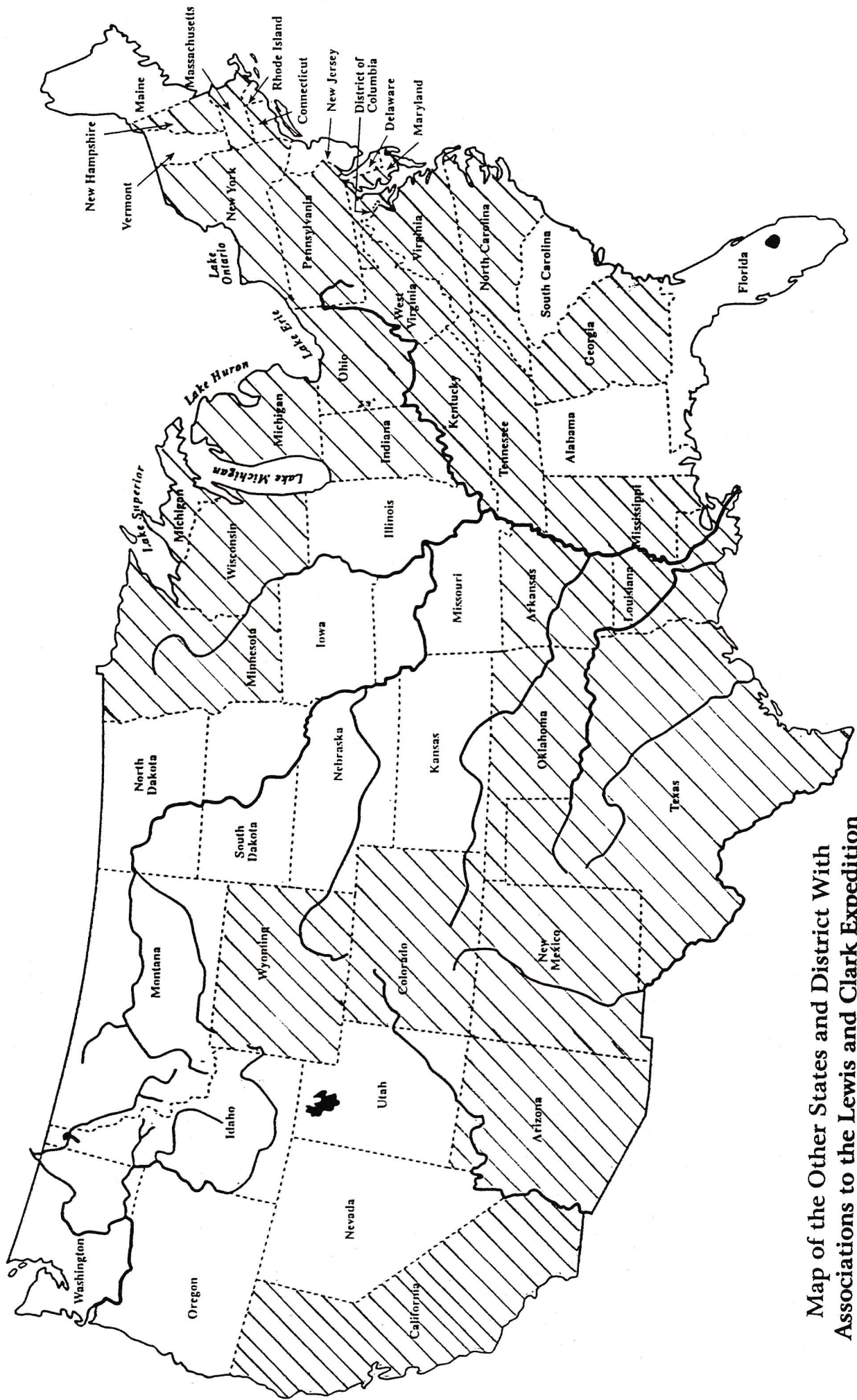
Place names associated with the expedition: Spirit Mound, Lewis and Clark Lake

Washington

Expedition there on westward journey:	10 Oct 1805–26 Nov 1805
Expedition there on eastbound journey:	27 Mar 1806–4 May 1806

- Engagé E. (Carson) Cann was listed on the Hudson’s Bay Co. records at Ft. Vancouver
- Engagé Francois Rivet worked for the Hudson’s Bay Co. at Ft. Colville after the expedition
- Alpowai Interpretive Center, Chief Timothy State Park, tells about the expedition’s meeting with the Nez Perce people (west of Clarkston)
- Drewyers River Heritage Marker in Lyons Ferry State Park (near the mouth of the Palouse River)
- Sacajawea Interpretive Center at Sacajawea State Park tells about the contributions of the Indian woman to the Expedition (Pasco)
- Crow Butte State Park on the Lewis and Clark Trail (near the John Day Dam)
- Maryhill State Park is site where the captains noticed the Indians had Euro-American items
- Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center and Skamania County Historical Society has exhibits about the expedition and the Cascade Indian culture (Stevenson)
- Beacon Rock State Park (Skamania County)
- Lewis and Clark Expedition Station Camp Site State Park has an interpretive sign and a wooden sculpture (McGowan)
- Fort Columbia State Park has an exhibit about the Chinook Indian culture (Chinook)
- Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center tells the story of the expedition and exhibits several items which belonged to Sgt. Patrick Gass, Ft. Canby State Park (Ilwaco)
- Ilwaco Heritage Museum “Ocian in View: Lewis and Clark Expedition at the Pacific Ocean, November 1805” exhibit about the expedition’s arrival at the Pacific Ocean and three week stay on the north side of the Columbia River in Pacific County (Ilwaco)
- Bronze sculpture of Clark viewing the Pacific Ocean (Long Beach)
- Lewis and Clark Trail State Park on the eastbound route of the expedition (Dayton)

Place names associated with the expedition: Jefferson, Lewis and Clark counties; communities of Clarkston and Chinook; Point Jefferson, Beacon Rock; Lake Sacajawea



Map of the Other States and District With Associations to the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Other States and District With Associations to the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Arizona

- Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (son of Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea) was a scout for the Mormon Battalion as they traveled through southern AZ from New Mexico to southern California

Arkansas

- Part of the Louisiana Purchase

California

- Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (son of Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea) left the Mormon Battalion in San Diego; he lived in CA during the 1850s, was an alcalde at the Spanish mission of San Luis Rey, and later, was a clerk at the Hotel Orleans in Auburn
- Private Alexander Hamilton Willard moved his family to CA; he is buried in Franklin (near Sacramento)

Colorado

- Eastern part of the state was part of the Louisiana Purchase

Connecticut

- Private Ebenezer Tuttle was born in New Haven
- William Clark's field notes, maps and other papers are in the collections of the Beinecke Library at Yale University

Georgia

- Meriwether Lewis lived there as a child

Indiana

- Sgt. Charles Floyd moved to Clarksville in 1790s William Clark moved to Clarksville in 1803
- Keelboat brought down the Ohio River after stopping two weeks at Clarksville Lewis, Clark, York and the "Nine Young Men from Kentucky" left Clarksville in the keelboat, 26 October 1803
- Private William E. Bratton lived in Waynetown; he was first school superintendent in Waynetown (he has been named "Honorary Superintendent of the Year" for 2003) and the first justice of the peace for Wayne Township; he is buried there, a monument marks his grave

- Joseph and Reubin Field, joined their family in Indiana after the expedition Private John Shields is buried in the “Little Flock Baptist Burying Grounds” in Harrison County (south of Corydon)
- Private John B. Thompson was a surveyor in Vincennes

Kentucky

- William Clark, as a teen, moved with his family to Mullberry Hill near Louisville Meriwether Lewis owned 2,600 acres of land
- Private William E. Bratton lived there as a young man, and after the expedition, served in the U.S. Army during War of 1812
- Private John Colter, grew up in Maysville, Mason County
- Privates Joseph and Reubin Field, as children, moved with their family to Fishpool and Pond, Jefferson County
- Private Charles Floyd was born in Floyd’s Station (believed to be present-day St. Matthews) Jefferson County, about 1782
- Private John Shields lived in West Point (down river from Louisville) when he was recruited for the expedition
- “Nine young men from Kentucky” were listed as members of the expedition: Sgt. Charles Floyd, Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor, Private William Bratton, Private John Colter, Private Joseph Field, Private Reubin Field, Private George Gibson, Private George Shannon and Private John Shields
- Two expedition recruits (one believed to be John Colter) joined Lewis on the keelboat at Maysville, Mason County, 1803
- Lewis stopped at Big Bone Lick, Boone County, on his way down the Ohio River in 1803 to collect fossils for Jefferson
- Clark joined Lewis on the keelboat, 14 October 1803, at Louisville
- Keelboat brought down the Ohio River and taken through the Falls of the Ohio River
- Lewis, Clark, a number of the expedition members and two Native American delegations arrived at Louisville, 5 November 1806
- Lewis and Clark family and friends celebrated their return at home of Clark’s sister, Lucy Clark Croghan (Locust Grove)
- Private Reubin Field later settled in Jefferson County and is buried there Sgt. Patrick Gass delivered Clark’s letters to brother Jonathan
- Private George Shannon studied law at Transylvania University, practiced law in Lexington and was elected to Kentucky House of Representatives
- York, as Clark’s slave, lived in the Louisville from 1785–1803 and 1806–1815 before he obtained his freedom; he operated a freight hauling business between Richmond,

Kentucky and Nashville, Tennessee; York's wife (who was a slave owned by another person) lived in Louisville

- Filson Club Historical Society of Louisville has a single horn of a bighorn sheep brought back by the expedition, six William Clark expedition-dated letters, one Meriwether Lewis expedition-dated letter, as well as other manuscript and printed material regarding the expedition (Louisville)

Place name associated with the expedition: Jefferson County

Louisiana

- Part of the Louisiana Purchase
- Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 Private Robert Fraser served in the militia during War of 1812

Maryland

- Private John Collins born in Frederick County
- Lewis traveled through Cumberland on his way from Harpers Ferry to Pittsburgh

Massachusetts

- Private Silas Goodrich was born in MA
- Private Thomas Proctor Howard was born in Brimfield Private Joseph Whitehouse was born in Holliston
- Nine Native American artifacts attributed to the expedition are in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography at Harvard University (Cambridge)
- The study skin of Lewis' woodpecker, from the expedition, is in the collections of Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University (Cambridge)

Michigan

- Meriwether Lewis served in the U.S. Army in Detroit during 1790s
- Private William Bratton served in U.S. Army and surrendered at Frenchtown near Monroe during the War of 1812

Minnesota

- Southwestern area of the state was part of the Louisiana Purchase
- Private George Shannon may have wandered into a part of the state when he was lost for almost two weeks and separated from the expedition
- Pipestone National Historic Site protects the quarry where the Native American gathered catlinite to make calumets (peace pipes)

Mississippi

- Engagé E. (Carson) Cann was born in MS
- Meriwether Lewis traveled east along the Natchez Trace several days before he died

New Hampshire

- Sgt. John Ordway was born at Dumbarton and lived near Hebron as a child Private John Dame was born in Pallingham
- Private John B. Robertson was born in NH
- Private Alexander Willard was born in Charlestown

New Mexico

- Northeastern area of the state was part of the Louisiana purchase
- Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was scout for the Mormon Battalion from NM to CA

New York

- Jefferson peace medal found in Idaho in 1899 is in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History (New York City)

North Carolina

- Corporal Richard Warfington was born in Louisburg

Ohio

- William Clark and Meriwether Lewis served in U.S. Army during 1790s; both were present at the signing of the Greenville Treaty on 16 Aug 1795
- Painting depicting the signing of the Greenville Treaty hangs in the state capitol building (Columbus)
- Private George Shannon lived in Belmont as a young man
- Keelboat brought down the Ohio River stopping at Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and other sites in Ohio, the newest American state in 1803
- Private William Bratton lived in Greenville, 1819-1822

Oklahoma

- Part of the Louisiana Purchase
- Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor established an Indian trading post now the town of Pryor; he married, raised a family and was buried there

Pennsylvania

- Private John Boley, boatman, was born in Pittsburgh

- Sgt. Patrick Gass born at Falling Spring near Chambersburg and served in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812
- Private George Gibson was born about 1780 in Mercer County Private Hugh Hall was born 1772 Carlisle, Cumberland County
- Private Hugh McNeal was born in PA
- Private John Newman was born in PA
- Private George Shannon was born 1785 at Claysville, Washington County
- Private Peter M. Weiser was born at Tulpehocken, Berks County
- Meriwether Lewis served in U.S. Army at Pittsburgh during 1790s
- Meriwether Lewis received training for field medicine from Dr. Benjamin Rush; celestial navigation and mathematics from Robert Patterson; botany and natural science from Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton; and paleontology and anatomy from Dr. Caspar Wistar (Philadelphia)
- Meriwether Lewis received training for celestial navigation from Andrew Ellicott (Lancaster)
- Lewis purchased more than 3,500 pounds of expedition supplies (Philadelphia)
- Lewis traveled through Uniontown, Brownsville and Elizabeth on his way from Harpers Ferry to Pittsburgh Keelboat was built in Pittsburgh
- Charles Wilson Peale's museum was in Independence Hall and was the first repository for most of the specimens and artifacts from the expedition (Philadelphia)
- Nicholas Biddle worked with William Clark to publish the journals in 1814 Home of Nicholas Biddle, first editor of the journals (Andulasia)
- American Philosophical Society is the repository for the expedition's 18 journals, Sgt. John Ordway's journal and assorted expedition papers (Philadelphia)
- Academy of Natural Science is the repository for more than 226 sheets of the expedition's pressed plant specimens and mineral samples collected by Lewis (Philadelphia)

Tennessee

- Private John Shields lived as a child in Pidgeon Forge (Sevier County) Meriwether Lewis died at Grinder's Stand while he was traveling on the Natchez
- Trace en route to Washington; nearby is a stone monument to him Sgt. Patrick Gass served in U.S. Army during War of 1812
- After York obtained his freedom, he operated a freight hauling business between Kentucky and Tennessee; he died of cholera in Tennessee

Texas

- Area of the Red River was part of the Louisiana Purchase

Virginia

- Thomas Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis were born in Albemarle County, William Clark was born in Caroline County
- York born in VA
- Clark's two wives, Julia Hancock and Harriett Kennerly, were from Fincastle
- Thomas Jefferson's home was at Monticello which also has a collection of expedition related artifacts
- Meriwether Lewis' family homes were at Locust Hill and Cloverfields, Albemarle County
- Lewis' mother sister and brother are buried at Locust Hill, Albemarle County
- Lewis' father is buried at Cloverfields, Albemarle, County
- Sgt. Nathaniel Pryor was born in Amherst County
- Private William Bratton was born in Augusta County
- Private Robert Fraser was born in Augusta County
- Private John Colter was born in VA
- Privates Joseph and Reubin Field were born in Culpeper County
- Private John Shields was born near Harrisonburg in Augusta County
- Private Joseph Whitehouse was born in Fairfax County
- Thomas Jefferson founded the University of Virginia which has a collection of maps related to the expedition

Washington, District of Columbia

- President Thomas Jefferson's residence, at that time was called the "President's House" (it was not the White House)
- U.S. Congress
- Library of Congress has several copies of President Jefferson's Letter of Instructions to Meriwether Lewis, President Jefferson's personal library, and the map made by Private Robert Fraser
- National Archives has assorted collections of Meriwether Lewis' papers and others related to members of the expedition
- Smithsonian Institution has a compass Clark used on the expedition and several ethnographic objects including a certificate given to one of the chiefs with whom the captains met

West Virginia

- Meriwether Lewis collected many of the expedition's supplies and equipment from the U.S. Army depot (Harpers Ferry)
- Lewis traveled through Charles Town and Fort Ashby on his way from Harpers Ferry to Pittsburgh
- Keelboat journeyed along the border
- Sgt. Patrick Gass lived and died in Wellsburg, and is buried in the Brooke County Cemetery

Wisconsin

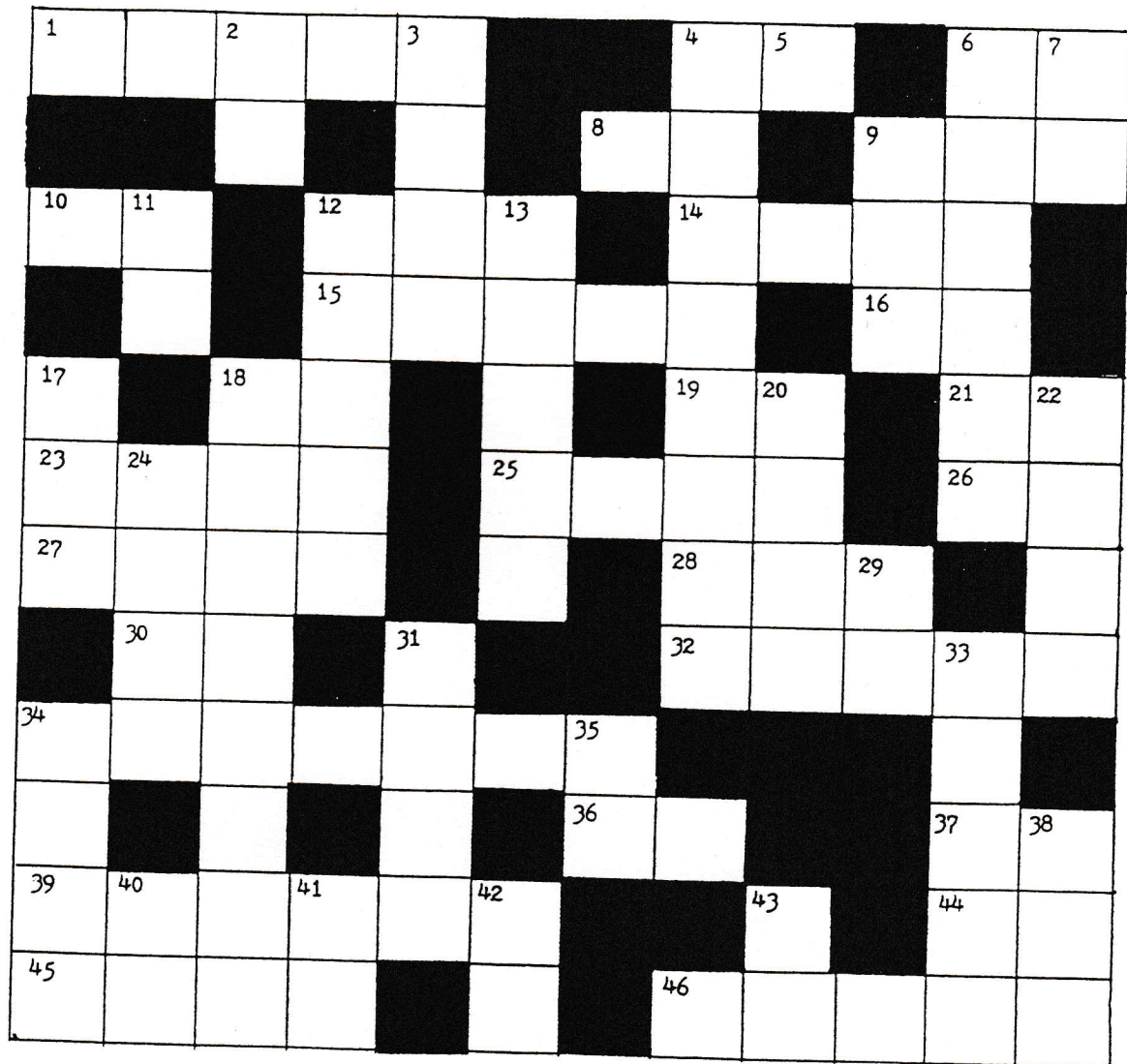
- Private Alexander Willard lived in Platteville and Elk Grove after the expedition
- Assorted papers by Private Robert Frazer and Sgt. Charles Floyd's journal are in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison)

Wyoming

- Eastern and northern areas of the state were part of the Louisiana Purchase
- After the expedition, Private John Colter became a fur trapper in the Rocky Mountains; explored the northwest corner of WY
- Private John G. Robertson was a trader and was known to have been at Green River with Sublette and Drips, later he was at Fort John (near present city of Laramie)
- Some people believe Sacagawea lived to be 100 years old and was on the Wind River Reservation when she died; there is a monument to her there

Appendix D: Interdisciplinary Study and Assessment Materials

A Lewis and Clark Crossword Puzzle by Virginia C. Holmgren



ACROSS

1. New bird seen by 37 Across on 4/17/1806
4. One of the "Trail States", abbreviation
6. Written text, abbreviation
8. Latin prefix for two
9. Crow Call
10. Artist of Expedition birds, initials
12. Military rank for Expedition leaders, abbreviation
14. Bird named by Captain Lewis
15. Expedition leader, surname
16. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation
18. Point on south side of Columbia River estuary, initials
19. Bone, Latin
21. Army Captain liaison with Expedition in St. Louis, initials
23. Former genus for 9 across
25. Expedition's trail food staple: "portable _____"
26. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation
27. Black member of the exploring party
28. Editor *We Proceeded On*, initials
30. Latin 'binomial for flora "Bitterroot," initials
32. One of the "Trail States"
34. Expedition's winter establishment 1805-1806
36. Expedition's interpreter-hunter, initials
37. Expedition member who first sighted 1 Across, initials
39. One of the "Trail States"
44. Precedes: Louis; Charles; etc., abbreviation
45. Action by Wm. Clark, 1/5/1808
46. Editor-annotator of narrative about the Expedition

DOWN:

2. Recalled French botanist engaged by American Philosophical Society, initials
3. Easy gait for traveling the Trail
4. River that marked the Trail
5. Jefferson's given name, initials
6. Expedition's winter establishment 1804-1805.
7. General direction Expedition traveled from 6 Down to 34 Across, abbreviation
9. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation.
11. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation
12. Expedition leader, surname
13. A parcel or packet of tobacco
17. Sacagawea's child was a _____
18. Horses collected and _____
20. Hurried
22. Spanish word describing desert weather
24. Posture around a campfire
29. 1803 name for territory west of Mississippi River, abbreviation
31. About (in reference to), two words
33. Food eaten on the Trail, not at home
34. Food eaten 9/22/1805, not at home
35. One of the Expedition's sergeants, initials
38. Precedes 6 Down and 34 Across, abbreviation, plural
40. First Postmaster at St. Louis, initials
41. Youngest member of the exploring party, initials
42. Paraphraser of the Original Journals, initials
43. One of the Expedition's sergeants, initials

1	Q	U	2	A	I	3	L		4	M	5	T		6	M	7	S	
			M		Q			8	B	I			9	K	A	W		
10	A	11	W		12	C	P	13	T		14	S	W	A	N			
		A		15	L	E	W	I	S				16	N	D			
17	B		18	C	A			I		19	O	20	S		21	A	22	S
23	O	24	L	O	R			25	S	O	U	P			26	N	E	
27	Y	O	R	K				T		28	R	E	29	L				C
		30	L	R		31	A			32	I	D	A	33	H	O		
34	C	L	A	T	S	O	35	P							O			
R			L		T			36	G	D					37	R	38	F
39	O	40	R	E	41	G	O	42	N			43	J		44	S	T	
45	W	E	D	S				B			46	C	O	U	E	S		

Questions Students Ask

The following is a list of questions asked by 8th grade students of the Lewis and Clark Apollo Team at South Sioux City Junior High School in South Sioux City, NE. They are supplied here courtesy of Donald Nell, Former President, of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

1. What was the purpose of the expedition?
2. How old were Lewis and Clark when they started the expedition?
3. What was their family like and did they approve of this adventure?
4. Were Lewis and Clark married at the time of the expedition?
5. What kind of things did Lewis and Clark do to help them prepare for the journey?
6. How did Lewis and Clark get put together for this expedition?
7. Why did Lewis and Clark want to go?
8. How much were they allowed to spend on equipment and supplies?
9. Why did they pick the Missouri River? What kind of boats did they have?
10. How many boats did they have and how did they propel the boats against the current?
11. How and why did Lewis and Clark send stuff back to St. Louis or the city of Washington?
12. How did the rest of the men get selected for the expedition? How old were the men?
13. How many soldiers went along on the expedition? Were there any African Americans?
14. How far did they have to travel each day? Did they walk from sunrise to sundown?
15. What kind of men were Lewis and Clark looking for: what skills did they need to possess?
16. Did any of the men speak any Native American languages?
17. How much did they get paid to go to the expedition? Did any of them carry a journal?
18. Why did some members keep journals but not others?
19. What kinds of weapons did they take with them?
20. Were any of the men attacked by animals? What did the men do when they got sick/injured?
21. What medical supplies were taken on the travels?
22. How were snake bites and other diseases treated? Did anyone die from this?
23. What were some of the worst hardships the men had to overcome?
24. How did they keep themselves clean and clean their clothes?
25. How many changed of clothes did each man have? How often did they change clothes?

26. What clothes did they wear and how did they fix or make new clothes along the way?
27. How much food did they take with them? Did they ever run out of supplies?
28. What would they do when they couldn't find food? What kind of food did they eat?
29. Describe the background of the members of the expedition.
30. Did they really eat dog?
31. Was there any cannibalism on the journey?
32. What landmarks did Lewis and Clark name?
33. What caused Sgt. Floyd's death?
34. How many miles did they travel from beginning to end?
35. How much did the entire trip cost?
36. Did they find anything important in the Sioux City area?
37. When did they pass through here?
38. How many different tribes of Native Americans did they meet? Were they friendly or not?
39. Did some Native Americans join them along the way?
40. What was the hardest part of the journey? The easiest part? The longest?
41. Where did they camp for the longest period of time?
42. What was their favorite area of land?
43. Did Lewis and Clark ever have to kill anyone?
44. Did any women or children go along?
45. How did they get Sacagawea to come with them?
46. Was there any fighting among the men?
47. Did the men punished for any reasons?
48. How did they know they found the Pacific Ocean —not just some large bay?
49. What did the men do for enjoyment; did they have any music or entertainment?
50. How many times did they get lost?
51. Did they ever get lonely or homesick?
52. How did Lewis and Clark eventually die?
53. Were they as famous when they were alive as they are today?
54. What was the most important thing that they accomplished?
55. What were the boats like?

56. How good would Lewis and Clark have done without Charbonneau and Sacagawea?
57. What was the main thing they hunted?
58. What happened to Sacagawea?
59. What age did Lewis and Clark live and when did they die?
60. Were Lewis and Clark good friends —did they get along?
61. What did Lewis and Clark do after the expedition?
62. What did they do when they got to the Pacific Ocean?
63. Did any of the party go back?
64. Where are some of other places Lewis and Clark carved their names beside Pompey's Pillar?
65. How much money did Jefferson end up paying for the journey?
66. Please talk about the stressful times —grizzly bears and Native Americans?
67. Where are some of the artifacts that Lewis and Clark brought back?
68. How many kinds of trees and flowers did they find on their trip?
69. Why did Lewis kill himself?
70. How long did the Lewis and Clark expedition take'?
71. Please tell more about Sacagawea and the baby—what happened to them?
72. Did Lewis or Clark have any children?
73. How did Clark die?
74. Why did they walk when the Yellowstone was next to them?
75. Did the Native Americans understand and accept the exploration of their lands?
76. Please talk about Fort Clatsop—how long were they there?
77. How were Lewis and Clark treated when they came back?
78. What part did York play in the expedition?
79. What did Charbonneau do afterwards?
80. Did Lewis or Clark get sick themselves by disease or anything?
81. How many grizzly bears did Lewis and Clark encounter?
82. What was the hardest part of the journey?
83. Did Sacagawea remain the wife of Charbonneau?
84. Which route was the shortest back—Lewis' or Clark's?
85. Explain the timing and meeting coming back at the North Dakota border area.

86. Why did you become interested in Lewis and Clark?
87. Why did they keep Charbonneau around?
88. What were the most animals shot by the expedition?
89. Whatever happened to Seaman—their Newfoundland dog?
90. Please tell interesting stories about Lewis and Clark adventures.
91. How long did they expect to be gone and what did they expect to happen?
92. What is the most interesting thing you know about Lewis and Clark?
93. What is the biggest problem Lewis and Clark ran into?
94. Where did they get the salt kettles?
95. How many miles did they travel?
96. How did they make canoes?
97. Where did they camp near here?
98. Did many people know about the expedition when they set out?
99. Tell us what they ate—berries, meat, etc.
100. How many horses did they have?
101. Did they wear Indian buckskin or Virginia-type costumes?
102. Is there a scientific reason they did not die from malnutrition and disease?
103. Is Lemhi Pass on private land?
104. Where can we learn more?

Study Questions

The following questions can be study guides for students who wish to be sure they understand the major aspects of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

1. What are the two European countries which owned the Louisiana Territory before it became part of the United States?
2. What geographic feature did President Jefferson hope the expedition would find?
3. The purchase of Louisiana _____ the size of the United States.
4. In 1801, Lewis was hired by _____ to be his _____ .
5. Name the skills Lewis learned in preparation for the expedition.
6. In Jefferson's instructions, he told Lewis to _____ the Missouri and any rivers which could be traveled to the _____ .
7. How was Lewis to treat the Native American people? Did he do this?
8. Name five things Lewis was instructed to observe and describe. Did he do this?
9. The Expedition set out on 14 May _____ from _____ , Illinois. They returned on 23 September _____ to _____ , Missouri.
10. There are eleven states directly associated with the Lewis and Clark Trail. Name them.
11. Name the two major rivers on which the expedition traveled.
12. Lewis described 122 species of _____ and _____ of animals.
13. From April 1805 to August 1806, the Corps of Discovery had no _____ with the Euro-American world.
14. Why did President Jefferson want to find a navigable route across the western part of the North American continent?
15. The expedition set forth in a _____ and two _____ .
16. Seaman was a valuable member of the expedition. What was he and how did he help?
17. What was the principle method of discipline for the members of the Corps of Discovery?
18. Two men were sent back from the Mandan villages for desertion and insubordination. The decisions to do this were made by _____ .
19. The first Native Americans the expedition encountered were the _____ .
20. Charles Floyd probably died of a _____ .
21. Who was the first private to meet a grizzly bear?
22. The Corps of Discovery spent their second winter (1804-1805) at Fort _____ .

23. Was the fort already built when they arrived? Explain.
24. Who were the very important people who joined the expedition at Fort Mandan?
25. Did a doctor deliver Sacagawea's baby? Explain.
26. Sacagawea was a _____ woman who had been kidnaped as a child by the _____ .
27. Who were the other members of the Corps of Discovery who kept journals?
28. One private was lost for sixteen days. Who was he? Explain what happened.
29. The first cultural misunderstanding occurred when the _____ expecting a high toll for the expedition to continue traveling up the Missouri River.
30. When the Mandans and the Americans went on a buffalo hunt together, which group was better at riding horseback?
31. What interpreter's lazy ways almost lost Sacagawea to the expedition?
32. Name two root vegetables which Sacagawea introduced to the members of the Corps of Discovery?
33. Who rescued valuable papers and other light articles when a pirogue turned "topsaturva?"
34. Whose fault was that near disaster?
35. On 13 June 1805, Lewis found the _____ of the Missouri River.
36. Since the boats could not be navigated over the Great Falls, the Corps of Discovery had to _____ all their gear and the canoes around them.
37. What did Lewis bring all the way from St. Louis, just to watch it sink? Explain.
38. Name the landmark and the place where Sacagawea recognized as the place where she had been kidnaped.
39. Who was with Captain Lewis when he meets the Shoshoni?
40. After seeing the first Shoshoni, Lewis found the source of the _____ River, and he saw the _____ range of the _____ for the first time.
41. What surprising discovery did Sacagawea make when she began to interpret between the Shoshoni and the Americans?
42. What do the Shoshoni have which Lewis and Clark were anxious to buy? Explain.
43. The Shoshoni guide on the _____ trail across the _____ was called _____ .
44. What was the difficult weather problem for the men and horses when crossing the mountains? Explain.
45. When a group of people travel despite terrible conditions or to escape harm, it is called a _____ .

46. In September, 1805 Clark found a friendly group of _____ Indians. Why was it so important for the Corps of Discovery to find help at that time?
47. After making five canoes in ten days, the expedition traveled down the _____ and _____ Rivers towards the _____ River.
48. Who recorded in his journals that a woman along with the expedition was a token of peace?
49. On 7 November 1805, the expedition reached the estuary of the _____ of the River. Soon the _____ was in view.
50. Name the two groups of Native Americans which lived at the mouth of the Columbia River.
51. The third winter (1805-1806) for the Corps of Discovery was spent at _____ .
52. What commodity did the Corps of Discovery make while at Fort Clatsop?
53. What were the most common foods the members of the expedition ate during the winter of 1805-1806?
54. What animal did Sacagawea insist on seeing?
55. During the winter, Clark worked on his _____ .
56. What items did the men sew during the winter? Why?
57. Waiting for the snow to leave the mountain passes, the Corps of Discovery camped with the _____ Indians. Captain Clark set up a _____ .
58. During the long wait, the men of the Corps of Discovery and the Nez Perce men amused themselves in sport. Explain what some of these games were.
59. On 16 June 1806, the expedition had to retreat. Explain.
60. The Expedition split up in July 1806 in order to explore the _____ and _____ Rivers. They also hoped to meet the Indians.
61. Lewis met a group of Blackfoot Indians, what unfortunate incident happened? Explain.
62. Lewis was accidentally shot in the buttocks by a member of the expedition. Who was this person and explain the situation.
63. What Mandan chief decided to go to the City of Washington?
64. What four people left the expedition at the Mandan villages? Why?
65. What wild fruit did the Corps of Discovery eat on the return trip?
66. The Corps of Volunteers for North Western Discovery made it to _____ on 23 September _____ .

Assessment Questions

The questions can be used for assessing students' understanding of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Print these out and have students answer the questions in their own journals or in their own assessment portfolios.

1. Discuss why Thomas Jefferson wanted to send an expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory.
2. Did the United States own Louisiana when the expedition was approved by Congress? If not, who did own it? Why was it sold to us?
3. Discuss Thomas Jefferson's instruction to Meriwether Lewis.
4. During what years did the expedition occur?
5. What qualities of leadership did Lewis have which contributed to the success of the expedition?
6. What qualities of leadership did Clark have which contributed to the success of the expedition?
7. Discuss the different personalities and skill of the co-leaders.
8. Where did the Corps of Discovery spend the winter of 1804-1805? From whom did they gain important information? What was that information? How did it help them?
9. Discuss the travel arrangements of the expedition.
10. What did Jefferson hope the expedition would find? What did they find?
11. What did Sacagawea discover at Three Forks? What did she discover at the Shoshoni village? Why were friendly relations between the Corps of Discovery and the Shoshoni so important to the expedition?
12. Discuss the types of foods the members of the expedition ate. What kind of meat did they eat when they could not hunt? What did they eat when they did not have any meat?
13. Discuss the trip across the Lolo Trail in the Bitterroot range of the Rocky Mountains. Was it difficult? Why? How was the health of the men on the trip? What might have happened if they had not met the Nez Perce Indians?
14. George Drouillard was a very valuable member of the expedition. Discuss his role and with contribution for the expedition.
15. Discuss punishment on the expedition. Why was discipline necessary?
16. After traveling on the Columbia River, the Corps of Discovery encountered stormy and wet weather. Why did they decided to camp where they did? What was the winter like at Fort Clatsop? Discuss about their state of health, what they ate and their relations with the Native Americans of the Lower Columbia River.

17. What kind of tasks did Lewis, Clark and the other members of the Corps of Discovery do during the winter of 1805-1806? Why were those necessary?
18. Discuss the stay with the Nez Perce on the expedition's return trip. What did the men do to amuse themselves? What did Captain Clark do which pleased the Indians?
19. Why did the expedition divide on the return trip? What important discovery did Lewis make about the Marias River? What did they call their camp site near there?
20. The only gunfire exchanged with Native Americans occurred between the expedition members and what Native American group? What happened?
21. Were the Mandans glad to see Lewis and Clark? What bad news did they give them?
22. What were the significant scientific accomplishments of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
23. What were other results of the successful return of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
24. Discuss the roles and lives of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark after the expedition.

Appendix E: Bibliography

The resources and references listed in this appendix are not all the materials published about or appropriate to the Lewis and Clark expedition. This information contains those materials which will best assist middle and junior high school researchers (both students and educators) with their projects and thirst to learn more about the Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery.

The resources and references listed in this appendix are arranged by subject and then by middle/junior high school and high school-adult levels within each major subject category.

Entries starting with an asterisk (*) are especially helpful.

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Works of Fiction Based on the Expedition

Middle/Junior High School Level

Van Steenwyk, Elizabeth. *My Name Is York*. Flagstaff: Northland Publishing Co., 1997.

High School/Adult Levels

Beecham, Capt. R. K. *Sacajawea and Other Poems, Souvenir Edition*. Portland: Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair, 1905.

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Thom, James Alexander. *From Sea to Shining Sea: The Westering Trail of the Clark Family*. New York: Random House, 1984.

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Appendix F: Resource List

Sources for additional or specialized information, replica period and ethnographic items, and reference materials are listed in alphabetical order.

Contact names, addresses, telephone area codes, telephone numbers, etc. can and do change; therefore, the information in this section may change after the printing of the revised 2001 edition of this guide.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Alleley, Steve
P. O. Box 1648
Sisters, OR 97759
(541) 549-7311 | replica Native American items |
| Amazon Dry Goods
221 E. 11th
Davenport, IA 52803-3760
(319) 322-6800 | period supplies and clothing |
| Calapooia Traders
Annette and David Harvey
P. O. Box. 3310
Albany, OR 97321
(541) 928-8091
ctraders@proaxis.com | period clothing, uniform coat, Chateau de Bras hat |
| Crazy Crow Trading Post
P. O. Box 314
Denison, TX 75020
(903) 463-1366
(903) 463-7734 FAX | period trade goods, beads, clothing, patterns |
| D. Picking & Co.
119 S. Walnut St.
Bucyrus, OH 44820
(416) 562-6891 | copper kettles and containers |
| Dixie Gun Works
Gunpowder Lane
Union City, TN 38261 | blackpowder weapons and equipment,
period supplies, trade goods, clothing, books |

(901) 885-0700

Eagle Ridge Trading Post
John and Pamela Gartner
885 SE Pioneer Way, #201
Oak Harbor, WA 98277
(360) 675-5069

beads, books, amber

Eagle Traders
C. H. "Chuck" Cobun
205 Suncrest Road
Talent, OR

general merchandise

(541) 535-6543

Edge-of-the-Woods Publishing
Bobby Horton and Kindra Ankeny
P. O. Box 8251
Yakima, WA 98908

CD, the story of the Lewis and Clark
Expedition in song written for youth

Essential Antiques and Plunder
Michael and Nancie McCoy
Square One Antique Mall Comer Main and
Grand Pullman, WA
(509) 332-0771

medallions, uniform coat, Lewis and Clark
expedition

Essential Antiques and Plunder
Michael and Nancie McCoy
121 N. Polk
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 882-0821

medallions, uniform coat, Lewis and Clark
expedition

Flying Cloud Trading Co., Inc.
Jim and Donna Ellison
1119 SE Fullerton Street
P. O. Box 636
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 673-1004

buttons

(888) 672-8342 orders
www.rosenet/flyingcloud

Fort Clatsop Historical Association
92343 Fort Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103
(503) 861-2471

Lewis and Clark expedition items, books,
videos, tapes, CDs, period trade goods

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
attn. Education Specialist
92343 Fort Clatsop Road Astoria, OR 97103
(503) 861-2471

traveling education trunks about the
expedition, Clatsop Indians and natural
science of the expedition

Fort Mandan
Fort Mandan, ND
(701) 462-8535
Fort Vancouver National Historical Site
612 E. Reserve St.
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 553-7958

programs

period trade goods, Chinook jargon tape,
blankets, books

Gun Works
Joe and Suzi Williams
247 South Second Street Springfield, OR
97477
(541) 741-4118
(541) 988-1097 FAX
gunworks@worldnet.att.net

muzzle-loading rifles and muskets, supplies,
custom-built long rifles

Harts Lake Trading Post
A. Piatoni
35816 -58th Ave. S. Roy, WA 98580
(360) 458-3477

furs, rawhide, leather, animal parts

Historical Supply Co.
P. O. 12
Wilmington, VT 05363
(802) 464-0532

period supplies and clothing

The History Channel
235 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017 (212) 210-1400
(877) 87L-EARN (toll free)

Missouri River Manual

Irvins Craft Shop
RR #1, Box 73
102 Cedar Lane
Mt. Pleasant Mill, PA 17853

period tin candle molds, lanterns, tinware

Jas. Townsend & Son, Inc.
133 N. First Street
P. O. Box 415 Pierceton, IN 46562
(800) 338-1665
(219) 594-5580 FAX
e-mail: jastown@jastown.com

period compass, spyglass, clothing and equipment

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
Museum of Western Expansion
St. Louis, MO
(314) 425-6010

period items, books

Knife River Villages Historic Site
Stanton, ND
(701) 745-3309

Mandan and Hidatsa Indian culture

Knife Works & Black Powder Co.
316 West "I" Street
Cle Elum, WA 98922
(509) 674-2573

guns, shooting supplies, knives

LaValle Studios, Inc.
2305 NW Kearney St. #215
Portland, OR 97210
(503) 227-4195

replicas of stone and bone Native American artifacts

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center
1101 15th St., N.
Great Falls, MT 59401
(406) 791-7717

replica items, books, education programs

Lewis and Clark Rediscovery Program
University of Idaho
www.rediscovery.ed.uidaho.edu

additional information

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
P. O. 3434
Great Falls, MT 59404
(406) 586-0266

books, videos, additional information

Lietzau Taxidermy and Frontier Era Trade Goods
353 Milky Way Street S.
P. O. Box 12
Cosmos, MN 56228
(320) 877-7297
(320) 877-7298 FAX

fur, hides and leathers, period trade goods, Native American items

Log Cabin Shop
8010 Lafayette Road
P. O. 275
Lodi, OH 44251
(216) 984-1082

blackpowder weapons, period equipment, supplies, tools

Makoche
P. O. Box 2756
Bismarck, ND 58502
(800) 637-6863
makoche@aol.com
e-mail www.makoche.com website

Native American music tapes & CDS, "Sounds of Discovery" music of the Lewis and Clark expedition

McLean County Historical Society

books

Washburn, ND
(701) 462-3526

Mountain Man and Indian Supply & Trade
Lon and Debra Shipe
P. O. Box 3688
5005 Wynne
Butte, MT 59702
(406) 491-1268

blanket shirts, clothing

Muhly, Frank
3206 Disston Street
Philadelphia, PA 19149
(215) 331-4178

additional information

Nez Perce National Historical Park
P. O. Box 93
Spalding, ID 83551
(208) 843-2261

Native American cultural items, books

Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
Mathematics and Science Education Center
101 S. W. Main Street, Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 275-9500
www.nwrel.org/msec

Exploring mathematics with the L & C Exped.
traveling trunk and resource guide

Northwest Traders
4999 Packard Drive
Box 24305 H. H. Br.
Dayton, OH 45424
(523) 236-3930

frontier clothing, supplies

Past Ports
P. O. Box 7488
Madison, WI 53707
(800) 356-1200
(800) 245-1329 FAX

resources guide L & C and Pike expeditions

www.demco/pastports.com

Pearce Blankets Division of Woolrich, Inc. Woolrich, PA 17779 (717) 769-6464 (717) 769-6470 FAX	point blankets
Phillips, Boyd D. (360) 692-6643	wooden kegs, barrels, buckets, canteens
Pourette-Candlemaking Supplies 1418 NW 53 rd P. O. Box 15220 Seattle, WA 98107 (800) 888-9425	candlemaking supplies
Raven Ridge Traders Mikky and Yvonne Barnett P. O. Box 220 Stanwood, WA 98292 (360) 629-2806 (360) 629-2410	beads
Salish House Box 383 Lakeside, MT 59931 (406) 844-3625 Shipwreck Beads 2727 Westmoor Ct., SW Olympia, WA 98502 (360) 754-2323	mountain man supplies, clothing trade beads, findings, supplies, books
Sutler of Mount Misery G. G. Godwin, Inc. Box 100 Valley Forge, PA 19481 (610) 783-0670	military replicas, clothing, cooking utensils and equipment

(610) 783-6083 FAX

Touchet Valley Fur Company
c/o Gary Lentz
P. O. Box 706
Waitsburg, WA 99361

furs

Track of the Wolf
Box 6
Osseo, MN 55369-0006
(612) 424-2500
(612) 424-9860 FAX

period clothing, patterns, books, point
blankets, trade goods, wooden items, kegs,
tents

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (contact local
region)

Military aspects of the Lewis & Clark Exped.
speaker and traveling trunk program

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
attn. Virginia Parks
Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge
Sherwood, OR
e-mail: Virginia_Parks@r1.fws.gov

Cathlapotle-Chinookan village archaeological
site traveling trunk and resource guide