

The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Bicentennial Reading List of Books in the Library's Collections

Prelude: The Louisiana Purchase

Introduction:

The first permanent French settlement in North America was Quebec, founded in 1608. By 1682 French explorers had discovered the Mississippi River, claiming it and the entire basin that it drained. The Louisiana colony, founded in 1699 near present-day Mobile, gradually spread westward but remained sparsely populated. New Orleans was settled in 1718 and a series of smaller outposts were founded in the country's interior in the hope that these might prosper and form a link between New France in Canada and the more recent Gulf Coast settlement.

Between 1689 and 1763 British and French rivalry for empire played out in a succession of wars fought both on the European continent and in North America. On the verge of losing its North American enterprise to the British with the fall of Quebec and Montreal during the French and Indian War, French diplomats sought an alliance with Spain, negotiating the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762 whereby France divided the Louisiana Territory and declared New Orleans a separate entity, ceding it and the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi to Spain, with a secret provision allowing France to reclaim New Orleans and Upper Louisiana in the future. As a consequence of this diplomatic maneuvering, the following year Britain obtained Canada but only the Louisiana Territory east of the Mississippi in the Treaty of Paris that ended the French and Indian War in North America and the Seven Years' War in Europe.

Never particularly interested in Louisiana, Spain did not even establish a colonial administration in the Territory until 1768. Engaged on the side of the American colonists during their struggle for independence from Britain through the French alliance, Spain hoped to use America's cause to regain Gibraltar, but that hope was dashed in 1783 when the Americans and British signed the Treaty of Paris that brought the American Revolution to an end. This Treaty's drawing of the boundary between Spanish Florida and the new Republic further added to Spain's unhappiness, provoking Spain's denial to the Americans of navigation on the Mississippi and entry into the port of New Orleans.

Thus impeded, John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the newly adopted Articles of Confederation, sought a diplomatic remedy but its terms so outraged the southern members that Congress refused to ratify the treaty. The situation remained unresolved until 1795 when Spain indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, agreeing to the Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty) giving the United States

navigation rights on the Mississippi and special trade arrangements in New Orleans for a period of three years with an optional renewal.

In the meantime, France had undergone its own revolution, abolishing the monarchy and creating a French Republic interested in reestablishing its presence in North America. Although its first attempt to negotiate the return of western Louisiana and New Orleans from Spain failed, the French continued to press for retrocession, finally achieving their goal in 1801 by a complicated series of treaties and conventions that exchanged the newly renamed Kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany) for Louisiana.

The re-conquest by France of its former colony of Santo Domingo, lost to a slave revolt in the early years of the French Revolution, was a central feature of Napoleon Bonaparte's plans for North America. Frustrated in the attempt to regain Santo Domingo and hard pressed for ready cash, Napoleon began to reconsider the value of the Louisiana Territory to France. Approached in April 1803 by Robert Livingston and James Monroe with an offer from President Jefferson to purchase New Orleans, Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana to the United States. Fearful that Napoleon's offer might be withdrawn, Livingston and Monroe closed the deal at the end of the month, informing a surprised President that he had purchased the entire 828,000 square mile Louisiana Territory for approximately fifteen million dollars.

Although Spain protested that the sale was not legal under the provisions of the second Treaty of Ildefonso and Great Britain also refused to recognize the legality of Napoleon's sale, the United States Senate ratified the treaty, thereby purchasing Louisiana in the autumn, with the official transfer ceremonies taking place in New Orleans on November 29, 1803 and in St. Louis on March 9-10, 1804. The European powers did not formally recognize the United States' right to Louisiana until 1815 when the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna brought an end to the Napoleonic wars.

For additional information consult:

"French Settlements" in *Encyclopedia of the North American Colonies*. Edited by Jacob Ernest Cook. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1993 Vol.1:136-137.
Langsam Ref E45.E53 1993

"Louisiana Purchase" in *The Lewis and Clark Journey of Discovery* (National Park Service)
<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/Circa1804/Heritage/LouisianaPurchase/LouisianaPurchase.htm>

The Louisiana Purchase: a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia. Ed. By Junius P. Rodriguez. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2002
Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002

Books

Cerami, Charles A. *Jefferson's Great Gamble: the Remarkable Story of Jefferson, Napoleon and the Men behind the Louisiana Purchase*. Naperville, Ill.: Sourcebooks, 2003

Christian, Shirley. *Before Lewis and Clark: The French Dynasty that Ruled America's Frontier*. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2004 On Order for Langsam Stacks

DeConde, Alexander. *This Affair of Louisiana*. New York: Scribner, 1976
Langsam Stacks E333.D42

Fleming, Thomas J. *The Louisiana Purchase*. Hoboken, N.J.: J. Wiley, 2003
Langsam Stacks E333.F58 2003

Hosmer, James Kendall. *The History of the Louisiana Purchase*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1902.
Langsam Stacks E333.H83

Kastor, Peter J. *Nation's Crucible: the Louisiana Purchase and the Creation of America*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004
Langsam Cohen [not yet cataloged]

Kennedy, Roger G. *Mr. Jefferson's Lost Cause: Land, Farmers, Slavery, and the Louisiana Purchase*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003
Langsam Cohen E333.K46 2003

Kukla, Jon. *A Wilderness so Immense: the Louisiana Purchase and the Destiny of America*. New York: A.A. Knopf, 2003
Langsam Cohen E333.K85 2003

Lewis, James E. *The Louisiana Purchase: Jefferson's Noble Bargain*. Charlottesville, Va.: Thomas Jefferson Foundation, 2003
Langsam Stacks

The Louisiana Purchase: Emergence of an American Nation. Edited by Peter J. Kastor. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2002
Langsam Stacks E333.L93 2002

Lyon, Elijah Wilson. *Louisiana in French Diplomacy, 1759-1804*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1934.
Langsam Stacks F372.L93

_____. *The Man Who Sold Louisiana, the Career of Francois Barbe-Marbois*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1974 [1942]
Langsam Stacks DC146.B17L9

Renaut, Francis Paul. *La question de la Louisiane, 1796-1806*. Paris: E. Champion [1918?]
Langsam Stacks F373.R39

Skolnik, R. "1803: Jefferson's Decision" in *Major Presidential Decisions*. Edited by Fred L. Israel. New York: Chelsea House, 1980.
Langsam Stacks E333.M34

Sprague, Marshall. *So Vast, So Beautiful a Land; Louisiana and the Purchase*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1974.
OMI/CAS Stacks E352.S75 1974

Consult Uclid, the library's online catalog, to find additional books about the Louisiana Purchase. Use the Subject Headings Louisiana Purchase and Louisiana Purchase—Sources.

Web Sites

The Cabildo Online: The Louisiana Purchase (Louisiana State Museum)
<http://lsm.crt.state.la.us/cabildo/cab4.htm>

Jefferson's West The Louisiana Purchase (Monticello The Home of Thomas Jefferson) <http://www.monticello.org/jefferson/lewisandclark/louisiana.html>

Louisiana Purchase (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service)
<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/Circa1804/Heritage/LouisianaPurchase/LouisianaPurchase.htm>

Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Exhibit (Louisiana State Museum)
<http://lsm.crt.state.la.us/site/1nation/1nation.htm>

Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (Yale University Avalon Project Source Documents)
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/france/fr1803m.htm>

Louisiana Purchase Treaty, April 30, 1803 (National Archives and Records Administration)
http://www.archives.gov/exhibit_hall/american_originals/loupurch.html

Louisiana Purchase Exhibitions and Cultural Events

Bicentennial Events

Feigenbaum, Gail. *Jefferson's America and Napoleon's France: an Exhibition for the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial*. New Orleans: New Orleans Museum of Art in association with University of Washington Press, 2003
DAAP Oversize E333.F45 2003

U.S. Embassy in Paris *Bicentennial Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase*
<http://www.amb-usa.fr/ca/louisianapurchase/home.htm>

Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904, St. Louis, Missouri

The Forest City, Comprising the Official Photographic Views of the Universal Exposition, Held in Saint Louis, 1904, Commemorating the Acquisition of the Louisiana Territory... St. Louis: Thompson, [1904]
ARB Rare Books T860.C1F6

History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Edited by Mark Bennitt. New York: Arno Press, 1976 [1905]. Reprint of the edition published by the Universal Exposition Pub. Co., St. Louis
Langsam Stacks T860.B1H4 1976

A World on Display: Photographs from the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Eric Breitbart. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997.
ARB Reference GN347.B74 1997

For additional information use the Subject Heading Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904; Saint Louis, Mo.) in Uclid, the library's online catalog.

Also consult this microfilm collection:

Books of the Fairs [Microform]. Woodbridge, CT.: Research Publications, 1989-1990
Langsam Microforms Microfilm 1227

Use in conjunction with *The Books of the Fairs: Materials About World's Fairs, 1834-1916, in the Smithsonian Institution Libraries*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1992. Langsam Microforms Z5883.S63 1992 c.2

Web Sites

Louisiana Purchase Exhibition (Washington Monthly)
<http://washingtonmo.com/1904/>

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Opening the American West: Jefferson's Vision

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996
ARB Reference F592.7.A49 1996

Jackson, Donald Dean. *Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains: Exploring the West from Monticello*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1981
Langsam Stacks E332.2.J32

Owsley, Frank Lawrence. *Filibusters and Expansionists: Jeffersonian Manifest Destiny, 1800-1821*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1997
Langsam Stacks F296.O94 1997

Thomas Jefferson and the Changing West: from Conquest to Conservation. Edited by James P. Ronda. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997
Langsam Stacks F592.T47 1997

Who's Who In the Lewis and Clark Expedition

The Expedition's Founder

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

Early in his presidency, Thomas Jefferson's interest in science led him to solicit advice from the most important scientific minds in the Republic in preparation for a major scientific expedition to explore the western regions of the North American continent. In January 1803 Jefferson sent a secret message to Congress urging approval for the western expedition. The unexpected purchase of Louisiana in April added to the importance of the proposed scientific venture that was to be led by Jefferson's personal secretary and fellow Virginian, Meriwether Lewis.

Books

Bernstein, Richard B. *Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003
Langsam Stacks E3322.B47 2003

Brodie, Fawn M. *Thomas Jefferson, an Intimate History*. New York: Norton, 1974.
Langsam Stacks E332.B787

Brown, David S. *Thomas Jefferson, a Biographical Companion*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 1998
Langsam Stacks E332.79.B76 1998

Ellis, Joseph J. *American Sphinx: the Character of Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997
Langsam Stacks E332.2.E45 1997

Malone, Dumas. *Jefferson and His Time*. 6 vols. Boston: Little, Brown, 1948-1981
Langsam Stacks E332.M35

Peterson, Merrill D. *Thomas Jefferson; a Profile*. New York: Hill and Wang, 1967
Langsam Stacks E332.76.P4 c.2

_____. *Thomas Jefferson: a Reference Biography*. New York: Scribner, 1986.
Langsam Reference E332.T43 1986

_____. *Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation; a Biography*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970
Langsam Stacks E332.P45

Randall, Willard Sterne. *Thomas Jefferson: a Life*. New York: H. Holt, 1993.
Langsam Stacks E332.R196 1993

Thomas Jefferson [videorecording]. A film by Ken Burns. Alexandria, Va.: PBS Video, 1997 2 videocassettes 180 minutes
Langsam media E332.T383 1997

For additional information use the subject heading Jefferson, Thomas in Uclid, the library's online catalog. Two short, scholarly biographical sketches may be read in Dictionary of American Biography (Langsam Reference E176.D56) and American National Biography (Langsam Reference CT213.A68 1999 or <http://www.anb.org/articles/index.html>).

These two bibliographies will also list additional articles about Thomas Jefferson:

Shuffelton, Frank. *Thomas Jefferson: a Comprehensive, Annotated Bibliography of Writings About Him (1826-1980)*. New York: Garland Pub. Co., 1983.
Langsam Reference Z8452.S55 1983

_____. *Thomas Jefferson, 1981-1990: an Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Garland Pub., 1992
Langsam Reference Z8452.S54 1992

Note: Updated to 1997 in an electronic version provided in the *Thomas Jefferson Digital Archive* <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/jefferson>

This collection of Jefferson quotations may also be useful:

The Jeffersonian Cyclopaedia... New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1900
Langsam Stacks E332.82 1900

Note: Digitally available in the *Thomas Jefferson Digital Archive*
<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/jefferson>

Web Sites

The Thomas Jefferson Digital Archive (University of Virginia Library)
<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/jefferson/>

The Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mtjhtml/mtjhome.html>

The Expedition's Co-Commanders

Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809)

Jefferson's neighbor and friend, Meriwether Lewis, spent his formative years on the Virginia and Georgia frontiers before joining the army where he saw service under General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and rose to the rank of Captain before being appointed by President Jefferson as his personal secretary. As he formed his idea for a western expedition of scientific discovery, Jefferson arranged for Lewis to be tutored by the most important scientists and naturalists of the day. When Congress authorized the expedition, Lewis was appointed to lead the Corps of Discovery.

Books

Dillon, Richard. *Meriwether Lewis; a Biography*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1965.
Langsam Stacks F592.7.L47 and ARB Rare Books F592.L47 1965

Although much has been written about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, little has been written about Meriwether Lewis separately. Two short, scholarly biographical sketches may be read in Dictionary of American Biography (Langsam Reference E176.D56) and American National Biography (Langsam Reference CT213.A68 1999 or <http://www.anb.org/articles/index.html>), as well as a short sketch in The Louisiana Purchase; a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia (Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002). Consult the appended bibliographies in each of these reference works for additional biographical information.

Web Sites

Meriwether Lewis Biography (National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)

<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/CorpsOfDiscovery/TheLeaders/Lewis/Lewis.htm>

Notable Oregonians: Meriwether Lewis—Explorer (Oregon Blue Book)

<http://bluebook.state.or.us/notable/notlewis.htm>

The President's Secretary, Meriwether Lewis (Monticello, the Home of Thomas Jefferson) <http://www.monticello.org/jefferson/lewisandclark/secretary.html>

William Clark (1770-1838)

Born in Virginia, William Clark grew up on the Kentucky frontier near present-day Louisville. Like his illustrious elder brother, George Rogers Clark, William entered into military service, rising to the rank of Lieutenant in 1792. With his friend, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark served under General Anthony Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

Having resigned his commission to return to manage the Clark family plantation, in 1803 William Clark received an invitation from Meriwether Lewis to join him as co-commander of Jefferson's proposed expedition to explore the territory west of the Mississippi River. Lewis' choice was fortunate. William Clark proved to be an able commander and cartographer, training the men who formed the expeditions corps and exercising skill in dealing with the various Indian tribes the Corps of Discovery encountered during its journey.

In January 2001 President Clinton elevated William Clark to the posthumous rank of Captain.

Books

Clark, William. *Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark*. Edited by James J. Holmberg. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002
Langsam Stacks F592.7.C56 2002

Jones, Landon Y. *William Clark and the Shaping of the West*. New York: Hill & Wang, 2004 On Order for Langsam Cohen
Steffen, Jerome O. *William Clark: Jeffersonian Man on the Frontier*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.
Langsam Stacks F592.C56S74

Although much has been written about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, little has been written about William Clark separately. Two short, scholarly biographical sketches may be read in Dictionary of American Biography (Langsam Reference E176.D56) and American National Biography (Langsam Reference CT213.A68 1999 or <http://www.anb.org/articles/index.html>), as well as a short sketch in The Louisiana Purchase; a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia (Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002). . Consult the appended bibliographies in each of these reference works for additional biographical information.

Web Sites

General William Clark (Locust Grove) <http://www.ka.net/lghh/wmclark.html>

Jones, Landon Y. "Iron Will," *Smithsonian* (August 2002)
http://www.smithsonianmag.si.edu/smithsonian/issues02/aug02/pdf/smithsonian_august_2002_iron_will.pdf

Notable Oregonians: William Clark—Explorer (Oregon Blue Book)
<http://bluebook.state.or.us/notable/notclark.htm>

William Clark Biography (National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)
<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/CorpsOfDiscovery/TheLeaders/Clark/Clark.htm>

William Clark Papers (Kansas Historical Society)
<http://www.kshs.org/research/collections/documents/personalpapers/clarkpapers/>

Note: These are Clark's Papers from the period in his life that he served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

United States. *An Act to Provide for the Posthumous Promotion of William Clark of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Co-Leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to the Grade of Captain in the Regular Army*. Washington, D.C.: USGPO, 2000
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ507.106.pdf

Two Notable Members of the Expedition

Sacagawea (1786?1788?- ?)

Sacagawea (Boat Pusher) was born sometime between 1786 and 1788 into the Lemhi Shoshone Tribe in present-day Idaho. Captured by a rival tribe's raiding party around 1800, she was sold to the Mandan, where she attracted the attention of a French-Canadian trapper who won her in a game of chance.

During the Corps of Discovery's first winter (1804-1805), spent at Fort Mandan near what is now Bismarck, North Dakota, Sacagawea met the explorers, joining their party, along with her husband and two-month old son, when the expedition resumed its westward journey in April. Sacagawea soon became a favorite among the explorers. Nicknamed "Janey," by William Clark, Sacagawea's and her son's presence among the members of the Corps distinguished the group as a peaceful party to the various Indian tribes encountered along the way. Her knowledge of native plants and herbs and skill as an interpreter were valuable contributions to the expedition's success.

Books

Clark, Ella Elizabeth. *Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979
ARB Reference F592.S123C55 1979

Hebard, Grace Raymond. *Sacajawea, a Guide and Interpreter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition....* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1933.
Langsam Stacks F592.7.S2

Must be used with caution since the author confuses the Lewis and Clark Sacagawea with another women of the same name

Howard, Harold P. *Sacajawea*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971
Langsam Stacks F592.7.S22

McMurtry, Larry. *Sacagawea's Nickname: Essays on the American West*. New York: New York Review of Books, 2001
Langsam Stacks F591.M388 2001

Nelson, W. Dale. *Interpreters with Lewis and Clark: the Story of Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau*. Denton: University of North Texas Press, 2003
On Order for Langsam Stacks

Slaughter, Thomas P. *Exploring Lewis and Clark: Reflections on Men and Wilderness*
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003
Langsam Cohen F592.7.S67 2003

See chapter on Sacagawea.

Biographical sketches of Sacagawea may be read in Dictionary of American Biography (Langsam Reference E176.D56) and American National Biography (Langsam Reference CT213.A68 1999 or <http://www.anb.org/articles/index.html>), as well as in The Louisiana Purchase; a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia (Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002) and Notable American Women, 1607-1950 (Langsam Reference CT3260.H57). Consult the appended bibliographies in each of these reference works for additional biographical information.

Web Sites

The Life of Sacagawea (Golden Dollar U.S. Mint)

http://www.usmint.gov/mint_programs/golden_dollar_coin/index.cfm?flash=yes&action=about_sacagawea

Notable Oregonians: Sacagawea (Oregon Blue Book)

<http://bluebook.state.or.us/notable/notsacagawea.htm>

Sacagawea (National Geographic Explore History)

http://iexplore.nationalgeographic.com/res/explorer_sacagawea.jhtml

Sacagawea (National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)

<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/CorpsOfDiscovery/TheOthers/Civilians/Sacagawea.htm>

Sacagawea (NebraskaStudies.org)

http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0400/frameset_reset.html?http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0400/stories/0401_0107.html

York (c. 1770-1831)

A slave in the Clark household, York was approximately the same age as William Clark and had been Clark's childhood companion. York became William Clark's property on the death of Clark's father in 1799. When Clark accepted Lewis' invitation to join the Corps of Discover as its co-commander in 1803, York accompanied him on the journey, becoming the first black man to cross the North American continent.

Although a slave, during the course of the expedition York acted in effect as though he were a free man, participating on an equal basis in any vote taken by the Corps and sharing similar responsibilities as other Corps members, including bearing arms, hunting, and manning the keelboat. In addition, York was responsible for preparing meals.

York, who was an exceptionally large man, amazed the Indian tribes the Corps encountered. Both his size and color conferred special status on him in the eyes of Native Americans.

Books

Betts, Robert B. *In Search of York: the Slave who Went to the Pacific with Lewis and Clark*. Rev. ed. With a new epilogue by James J. Holmberg. Boulder: University Press of Colorado and Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, 2000.

Langsam Stacks F592.7.B48 2000

Clark, William. *Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark*. Edited by James J. Holmberg. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002

Langsam Stacks F592.7.C56 2002

Slaughter, Thomas P. *Exploring Lewis and Clark: Reflections on Men and Wilderness*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003

Langsam Cohen F592.7.S67 2003

See chapter on York.

A biographical sketch of York may be read in The Louisiana Purchase; a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia (Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002)

Web Sites

An African American in the Corps (Nebraska Studies.Org)

http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0400/frameset_reset.html?http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0400/stories/0401_0103.html

York (National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)

<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/CorpsOfDiscovery/TheOthers/Civilians/York.htm>

York (U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Idaho)

<http://www.id.blm.gov/lc/york.htm>

The Dog that Went West

Seaman (?)

Seaman, a Newfoundland dog belonging to Meriwether Lewis, accompanied the Corps of Discovery on their journey.

Books

Jackson, Donald Dean. *Among the Sleeping Giants: Occasional Pieces on Lewis and Clark*. With a foreword by Savoie Lorttinville. Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1987

Langsam Stacks F592.7.J13 1987

Until Jackson deciphered Lewis' handwriting in his journal entries about Seaman, previous generations had thought Seaman's name was Scannon.

Myers, Laurie. *Lewis and Clark and Me: a Dog's Tale*. Illustrations by Michael Dooling. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 2002.

CRC Child Book EMYE

This book written about Seaman is a work of fiction intended for a juvenile audience.

Web Sites

Seaman: Lewis and Clark's Dog (All Info About American History)

<http://americanhistory.allinfoabout.com/library/westward/seaman.html>

Seaman (PBS Lewis and Clark)

<http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/inside/seaman.html>

Other Members of the Corps of Discovery

Jefferson named his westward expedition "The Corps of Discovery." It was originally designed to consist of a small party of twelve, but the demands of paddling, polling, pushing, and towing the expedition's boats resulted in the addition of volunteer soldiers from nearby army outposts once Lewis' party met Clark opposite Louisville in Clarksville, Indiana. More volunteer soldiers joined the expedition when it reached St. Louis, bringing the Corps to 45 members by spring of 1804, when the party set off up the Missouri River.

As the expedition progressed, its membership fluctuated. Some participants were local men. Recruited for a specific, but limited, purpose they did not continue with the expedition once their contribution to its success had been made.

After the Corps of Discovery left its winter camp at Fort Mandan in the spring of 1805, the party numbered 33 members, including the two co-captains, 3 sergeants, and 23 privates. Nonmilitary members of the Corps of Discovery were a diverse group, including York, a black slave, Sacagawea, an Indian woman and her son, two French-Canadian fur traders, and a metis hunter and guide. Only one member of the Corps died on the journey. Two of the Corps original members had been dismissed for desertion and mutinous acts before the party continued west from Fort Mandan.

The title "Corps of Discovery" was popularized in Sergeant Patrick Gass' book about his experience on the westward expedition. Sergeant John Ordway assisted in the publication of the Biddle edition of the expedition's journals.

Books

Clarke, Charles G. *The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; a Biographical Roster of the Fifty-One Members and a Composite Diary of their Activities from all the Known Sources*. Glendale, Calif.: A. H. Clark Co., 1970

ARB Rare Books F592.7.C57

Jacob, J.G. *The Life and Times of Patrick Gass, Now Sole Survivor of the Overland Expedition to the Pacific... Together with Gass' Journal of the Expedition Condensed....*

Wellsburg, Virginia: Jacob & Smith, 1859

ARB Rare Books F592.7.J15 1859

Meyer, Nathan R. "Corps of Discovery" in *The Louisiana Purchase: a Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia*. Edited by Junius P. Rodriguez. Santa Barbara, Calif.:

ABC-CLIO, 2002

Langsam Stacks E333.L69 2002

Gass, Patrick. *A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of the Corps of Discovery...*

Pittsburgh: Printed by Zadok Cramer for David M'Keehan, publisher and proprietor, 1807

ARB Rare Books F592.5. G2 1807

For other editions of this work, conduct an author search in Uclid, the library's online catalog. Gass, one of the three sergeants in the Corps of Discovery, published his book several years before the expedition's official journals were issued. Each of the sergeants in the Corps had been required to maintain a journal.

Lewis, Meriwether. "*The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration, 1803-1806,*" Edited with an introduction and notes by Milo M. Quaife. *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, v.22 (1916)

Langsam Stacks F576.W81 v.22 (1916)

Although Ordway assisted Nicholas Biddle with the expedition's official journals, his own journal was not published in Biddle's edition.

Skarsten, M. O. *George Drouillard, Hunter and Interpreter for Lewis and Clark and Fur Trader, 1807-1810*. Glendale, California: A. H. Clark Co., 1964

ARB Rare Books F592.7.D7S5

Web Sites

Corps of Discovery: The Others (National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)

<http://www.nps.gov/jeff/LewisClark2/CorpsOfDiscovery/TheOthers/Others.htm>

Inside the Corps (PBS Lewis and Clark)

<http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/inside/index.html>

Lewis and Clark the Beginning of an Expedition (U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Idaho)

http://www.id.blm.gov/lc/corpsdiscovery_1.htm

The Expedition

Lewis Joins Clark

Meriwether Lewis set out from Washington to join his co-commander on July 5, 1803, stopping at the government arsenal in Harpers Ferry to secure the rifles and ammunition the expedition required. Continuing to Pittsburgh, Lewis oversaw the construction of a specially designed keelboat the expedition would use to travel the western rivers. When the boat was completed, Lewis floated it down the Ohio River, past Cincinnati, to Clarksville, Indiana, just across the river from Louisville, Kentucky, where William Clark joined the expedition.

St. Louis

Leaving Clark in charge of getting the keelboat from the Ohio River to the mouth of the Missouri, Lewis rode ahead to St. Louis where he collected additional supplies. After wintering opposite the mouth of the Missouri River at Camp Dubois, Clark joined Lewis in St. Louis to witness the transfer of the upper Louisiana Territory to the United States on March 9-10, 1804. Their preparations completed, Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery left St. Louis on May 14, 1804 on their journey west.

Fort Mandan: Winter Headquarters

On a typical day, the expedition covered 15 to 20 hard-won miles. By mid-August the Corps reached Iowa. By late October the Corps reached the Mandan settlement near present day Bismarck, North Dakota. With winter fast approaching when travel would be impossible, the Corps constructed a fort from the native Cottonwood trees on the upper Missouri near the Mandan village.

Spring Thaw

When the ice started breaking up at the end of March, the Corps members began to prepare for their departure. The keelboat was made ready for a return trip to St. Louis with all the botanical, zoological, and geological specimens that had been gathered. Letters and reports detailing the journey and the various Indian tribes encountered were sent to President Jefferson, as were maps drawn of the territory through which the Corps had traveled.

The members of the Corps continuing westward constructed 6 large dugout canoes. They also added Sacagawea, her son, and her husband to their numbers.

On April 7, 1805 the keelboat and its crew set out for St. Louis while the Corps of Discovery's permanent members left Fort Mandan headed west.

The Fork in the River

A week after leaving Fort Mandan, the Corps of Discovery reached the highest point on the Missouri. On April 25th they reached the Yellowstone River. The Rocky Mountains were in sight on May 26.

On June 2nd the Corps of Discovery reached a major fork in the Missouri River in central Montana. Uncertain which direction to take, and aware that the wrong choice might mean the loss of the rest of the travel season, Lewis and Clark each took one branch to explore. Based on the evidence they obtained through direct observation, Clark and the Corps pressed onward while Lewis and a small party rode overland for additional confirmation that they were still on the Missouri.

Unanticipated Delay

The Great Falls, reached by Lewis and his party on June 13th, provided confirmation that Clark and the canoes were indeed on the Missouri River. The unexpected discovery of four more waterfalls on June 14th turned an anticipated one-day portage into several weeks of pushing, pulling, and carrying the canoes, the difficulty compounded by fierce storms and grizzlies. One small boat had to be abandoned and two more dugout canoes constructed to replace it. Finally, on July 15th, the Corps was again underway.

Finding the Shoshone

The unanticipated delay at the Great Falls of the Missouri made meeting the Shoshone, with whom the Corps expected to trade for the horses they would need to cross

the Rockies before winter, a matter of great importance. Clark, who was skilled at negotiating with the Indian tribes, took to walking, hoping to encounter a Shoshone hunting party.

On July 27th the river party and Clark reunited at the Three Forks of the Missouri. Encouraged that Sacagawea recognized the area as a familiar landscape, Lewis now went ahead with a small party, reaching the Continental Divide on August 12th.

Descending into the valley, Lewis came upon a headwater of the Columbia River and three Shoshone who led him to their chief. Persuaded by Lewis to return with him to the main party, the chief was immediately recognized by Sacagawea as her brother, Cameahwait.

Following an Indian Trail

Now equipped with 29 horses and persuaded that it was impossible to continue on their present course, the expedition followed the advice of their newly acquired Indian guides to head north over the mountains into the Bitterroot Valley and from there westward on an established Indian trail.

Taking the More Difficult Route

Outside of present-day Missoula the Corps inspected a river that appeared to flow northwest to the Columbia but rejected what would have provided them with an all-water route to the Pacific because the absence of salmon suggested impassable barriers, although there were, in fact, none that could not have been surmounted.

Turning west, the Corps endured an arduous 11-day trek across the heavily forested Bitterroot Mountains to the Clearwater River in Idaho. Faced with early snow, bitter cold, and the absence of game, the Corps was forced to kill and eat some of their horses.

Nez Perce to the Rescue

Facing starvation when they finally emerged from the timberland, the Corps met a band of Nez Perce Indians who gave them food. The explorers set up camp near the Clearwater River. While waiting for all their members to regain their strength, those who were well enough constructed the five dugout canoes they would need for their journey down the Clearwater.

From the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean

The Corps of Discovery continued their journey on October 7th, paddling down the Clearwater River to the Snake River. Clearing numerous rapids, the Corps reached the Columbia River 9 days later.

The Columbia, with its rough waters, steep falls, agitated narrows and cascades put the Corps powers of navigation to the test. Finally, on November 2nd, the canoes emerged into tidewater and by November 7th they had reached the Columbia basin's upper estuary. On November 8th, 1805, Lewis and Clark stood in sight of the Pacific Ocean.

Winter Quarters: Fort Clatsop

Fierce storms and strong winds convinced the Corps that it was time to seek high ground near what is now Astoria, Oregon. Anticipating the coming winter, the Corps constructed Fort Clatsop, and gathered in what provisions they would need to see them through the cold months ahead.

Taking advantage of winter's enforced idleness, Lewis and Clark spent their time writing, making maps, and recording and drawing their collected specimens. They also began to plan for the return trip.

The Trip Home

The spring thaw signaled that it was time for the Corps of Discovery to leave Fort Clatsop and begin their return trip home, but not before composing a letter to be left for President Jefferson stating that they had reached the Pacific Ocean. On March 23, 1806, the Corps was once again on the treacherous Columbia River.

The end of April found the Corps returned to the Nez Perce territory. Retrieving the horses they had left behind the previous year, the Corps waited until the snowy passes in the Bitterroot Mountains could be traversed, setting off again on June 24th.

On July 3rd, at the western base of the Rocky Mountains, the party split, agreeing to reunite at the Great Falls of the Missouri River as near to August 5th as possible. Clark's party was to retrace the original route the Corps had taken on their westward trek while Lewis's party would take the more direct overland route.

During this part of the expedition, Lewis's party engaged in a fight with a hostile Blackfoot band, killing two Indians. The group was also disappointed to discover the plant specimens ruined that the expedition had gathered between Fort Mandan and the Great Falls, but left behind to be picked up on the return trip. Further catastrophe occurred on August 11th, when Lewis was shot in the buttocks in a hunting accident.

Fortunately, the ball passed through the flesh, lessening the possibility of infection. The wound was sufficiently painful however that when Clark rejoined Lewis on August 12th, Clark assumed full command of the expedition during the weeks it took Lewis to recover.

By August 14th the Corps of Discovery had returned to the Mandan Village near where their first winter had been spent. Here Sacagawea, her son, and her husband parted from the expedition.

Eager to return to St. Louis, the Corps made a swift journey down the Missouri River, arriving in St. Charles on the afternoon of September 21st. Two days later, on September 23, 1806, the Corps of Discovery entered St. Louis, hailed as heroes and greeted with great enthusiasm by the city's population.

Significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Although the Corps of Discovery found no easy commercial passage to the Pacific Ocean, it set the stage for the United States' westward expansion, solidifying the Louisiana Purchase and laying a basis for the United States' later claim to the Oregon Territory. The expedition's animal and plant specimens and drawings added to the nation's scientific knowledge, as did the ethnographic reports relating to the various Indian nations encountered during their two-year journey. More accurate maps produced in the course of the expedition provided the nation with a better geographical sense of its vastness and diversity and assisted future explorers and settlers to make their way westward.

Beyond all this, the Lewis and Clark Expedition continues to create a sense of awe and to instill pride in the very undertaking itself. Two hundred years later the Corps of Discovery still fires the nation's historical imagination.

Sources: Harry Fritz, "*The Lewis & Clark Expedition: A Western Adventure-A National Epic*" in *Discovering Lewis and Clark* <http://www.lewis-clark.org/index.htm>

Junius P. Rodriguez, "Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)" in *The Louisiana Purchase; A Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2002), pp.186-190)

Journals, Field Notes, and Letters from the Expedition

The Journals: Biddle's Edition

In accordance with Jefferson's instructions that a written record of the expedition be maintained, both Lewis and Clark kept a journal during their long trek to the Pacific Ocean and back. Whether their journal entries constitute a faithful diary or were, in some instances, entered after-the-fact is a matter of scholarly controversy, as is the question of

whether or not the notebooks delivered to Jefferson at the journey's end are the original or were transcribed from field notes.

Jefferson intended that as full an account as possible of the expedition's historical record and scientific discoveries should be published, complete with maps and illustrations, and selected Lewis to accomplish the task, at the same time appointing him governor of the upper Louisiana Territory. Anticipating that the first volume in a multi-volume set would be issued in 1807, Lewis made the necessary arrangements with a publisher to issue a call for subscribers before leaving to take up his post in St. Louis.

Upset that one of the expedition's officers, Sergeant Patrick Gass, had already published an account of the expedition, albeit heavily revised and of little scientific merit, and beset by personal, political, and financial difficulties, a melancholic Lewis left St. Louis in October 1809, bound for Washington. Lewis died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in Tennessee. Although some historians have suggested that Lewis was murdered, most agree with the judgment of his contemporaries that the matter was a suicide.

At the time of his death, Lewis had made little or no progress toward preparing the journals for publication. That task now fell to Clark.

Largely self-educated and lacking the writing style demanded in 19th century publications, Clark sought the assistance of Nicholas Biddle, a well-known literary figure of the day. Given full access to the expedition's official journals, as well as the journal kept by another officer in the Corps of Discovery, Sergeant John Ordway, Biddle set himself to the task of supplying the historical narrative, leaving the scientific aspects to be completed by Benjamin Smith Barton, a leading naturalist of the day. He also enlisted the assistance of Paul Allen in making the final revisions to the text, and it is Allen's name that appeared on the title page of the *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark* when it was published in a run of 2,000 sets by the firm of Bradford and Inskeep in 1814.

Shortly thereafter, Bradford and Inskeep declared bankruptcy. Neither Biddle nor Clark received any payment for their efforts and Clark was still trying to secure a personal copy of the printed work several years later. Moreover, the supplemental scientific publication assigned to Barton in 1810 failed to materialize.

Biddle's *History* and Clark's own map of the West printed in it remained the most accurate published record of the Corps of Discovery's expedition for almost 80 years, its strength residing in its portrayal of the various Native American tribes.

Source of information:

**Gary E. Moulton, editor. "General Introduction," *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1983- 2001
Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983;**

<http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/v02.introduction.html>

Lewis, Meriwether. *The Expedition of Lewis and Clark*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, [1966]
Langsam Stacks E173.M3 no. 56 vol. 1 & vol.2

_____. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed during the years 1804-5-6. By order of the Government of the United States. Prepared for the Press by Paul Allen, Esquire.* Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep; New York: Abm. H. Inskeep, J. Maxwell, Printer, 1814. 2 vol.

ARB Rare Books F592.4 1814a
Langsam Microfiche 1241 2nd series no. 31924 fiche 1-5; 6-10; 11-12

_____. *The Journals of the Expedition under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean: Performed during the years 1804-5-6 by order of the Government of the United States.* Edited by Nicholas Biddle, with an introd. By John Bakeless and illustrated with water colors and drawings by Carl Bodmer and other contemporary artists. New York: Heritage Press, [1962] 2 v.
OMI/CAS Stacks F592.4 1962a v.1 and v.2

The Journals: The Coues Edition

In 1891 the publisher Francis P. Harper decided to produce a new edition of the journals under the editorship of Elliot Coues, an army surgeon and noted ornithologist. Rather than working from Biddle's published text, Coues decided to use the original volumes that had been deposited with the American Philosophical Society.

Having received the original documents on loan from the society, Coues set about tampering with the original organization of the journals, dismantling and rearranging them into chronological order and numbering their pages in addition to adding his own notes to the text and trimming ragged edges. The resulting edition published in 1893 organized the notebooks and loose papers into an easily referenced series of chronologically arranged codices with lengthy descriptions of their contents and notations concerning illustrative materials such as maps, drawings, and tables. Coues added masterfully annotated notes to the journal entries that included identification of many of the plants and animals mentioned, references to geographical landmarks, discussions of authorship of the various entries, and details concerning each journal's deposition. He also supplemented passages with extensive quotes from the journals but often altered their original language and not infrequently added his own opinions.

Source of information:

**Gary E. Moulton, editor. "General Introduction," *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1983- 2001
Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983;**

<http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/v02.introduction.html>

Lewis, Meriwether. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri River, thence across the Rocky Mountains and Down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean, performed during the Years 1804-5-6, by Order of the Government of the United States*. New York: E. P. Harper, 1893.

ARB Rare Books F592.4 1893 4v.

_____. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*.
New York: Dover Publications, [1965] 3v.

Langsam Stacks F592.4. 1965

Cutright, Paul Russell and Michael J. Broadhead. *Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1981

Langsam Stacks QL31.C74C87 c2

The Journals: The Thwaites Edition

Engaged in 1901 by Dodd, Mead and Company to produce another edition of the journals for publication, Reuben Gold Thwaites, head of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and an experienced editor, turned up a number of new documents from the expedition that had not been incorporated into the two previously published editions. Among Thwaites's findings were the journal maintained by the third sergeant in the Corps of Discovery, Sergeant Charles Floyd, and a journal that had been kept by one of the Corps's privates, Joseph Whitehouse. Thwaites also discovered a cache of maps still in the possession of Clark's descendants that Clark had not turned over to be incorporated into the Biddle edition.

Thwaites's edition of the journals published in 1904 incorporated all the expedition's papers that had been deposited at the American Philosophical Society as well as the new material his own research had uncovered. The Thwaites edition's particular merit was the attention to the scientific materials largely lacking in the Biddle edition, the inclusion of material previously unknown or overlooked, including Clark's newly discovered maps, and the printing in an appendix of a number of letters from the expedition. Still, the

Thwaites edition contained numerous errors in transcription, meager annotations, and less than desirable organization.

Source of information:

**Gary E. Moulton, editor. "General Introduction," *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1983- 2001
Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983;**

<http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/v02.introduction.html>

Lewis, Meriwether. *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806; Printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society and by Direction of its Committee on Historical Documents, Together with Manuscript Material of Lewis and Clark from other Sources, Including Note-Books, Letters, Maps, etc., and the Journals of Charles Floyd and Joseph Whitehouse, now for the First Time Published in Full and Exactly as Written; ed., with Introduction, Notes, and Index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904-05.
7v. and Atlas

ARB Rare Books F592.4 1904

_____. *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: The Journals of Lewis and Clark*. Edited by Bernard De Voto. Maps by Erwin Raisz.

Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1953

Langsam Stacks F592.4 1953 c.2

ARB Rare Books F592.4 1953 c.3

RWC Stacks F592.4 1953

This is a condensed version based on the Thwaites edition.

The Eastern Journals and Ordway's Journal

Although Nicholas Biddle had used Sergeant John Ordway's journal in his edition of the Lewis and Clark journals, he had not published the Ordway journal as a part of this edition. Ordway's journal, intermingled with Biddle's papers, was lost to Coues and Thwaites when they prepared their subsequent editions. Its rediscovery in 1913 by Biddle's grandsons, along with a hitherto unknown journal of Lewis' trip from Pittsburgh to meet Clark, and Clark's subsequent journey to winter headquarters at Camp Dubois in 1803, called for an edition of these two important additions to the Lewis and Clark corpus. Milo Milton Quaife, a professional historian and Thwaites's successor at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, undertook to edit Lewis and Clark's Eastern Journal and Ordway's three-volume work, publishing them in 1916 in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's *Collections*.

Source of information:

Gary E. Moulton, editor. "General Introduction," *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1983- 2001 Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983;

<http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/v02.introduction.html>

Lewis, Meriwether. "*The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration, 1803-1806*," Edited with an introduction and notes by Milo M. Quaife. *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, v.22 (1916)
Langsam Stacks F576.W81 v.22 (1916)

The Field Notes of Captain William Clark

A bundle of papers found in 1953 in the desk of General John Henry Hammond by the curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society turned out to contain 67 sheets of Clark's hitherto unknown field notes written between 1804 and 1805 as well as preliminary journal notes dating from the expedition's start on May 14, 1804 to April 13, 1805. Dubbed the Dubois Journal and the River Journal respectively, these papers subsequently became the property of Yale University.

The western historian Ernest Staples Osgood undertook an annotated edition of Clark's field notes that was published in 1964 by Yale University Press as number 5 in its *Yale Western Americana* series.

Source of information:

Gary E. Moulton, editor. "General Introduction," *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1983-2001 Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983;

<http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/v02.introduction.html>

Clark, William. *The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, 1803-1805*. Edited with an introduction and notes by Ernest Staples Osgood. *Yale Western Americana Series*, 5. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1964
OhioLINK

The Journals: University of Nebraska Press Moulton Edition

The University of Nebraska Press, under the editorship of Gary E. Moulton, and the sponsorship of the Center for Great Plains Studies and the American Philosophical Society, has now published what promises to be the definitive edition of all extant materials from the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Begun in 1993, this edition of the journals won the Western Heritage Award the following year and in 1990 won the J. Franklin Jameson Prize awarded by the American Historical Association.

The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Gary E. Moulton, Editor. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983-2001 13 v.
Langsam Stacks F592.4 1983
ARB Reference F592.4 1983 c.2

The Lewis and Clark Journals: an American Epic of Discovery: the Abridgment of the Definitive Nebraska Edition [by] Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Members of the Corps of Discovery. Edited with an introduction by Gary E. Moulton. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2003.
Langsam Cohen F592.4 2003

Review, The Journals of Lewis and Clark (The History Net)

<http://americanhistory.about.com/library/prm/blrlewisandclarkepedition.htm>

Books

Cutright, Paul Russell. *A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976
ARB Reference F592.4.C87

Web Sites

The Journals (PBS) http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/archive/idx_jou.html

The Journals of Lewis and Clark (American Philosophical Society)
<http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/exhibits/treasures/landc.htm>

The Journals of Lewis and Clark (University of Virginia)
<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/JOURNALS/journals.html>

The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (University of Nebraska/Moulton Edition) <http://lewisandclarkjournals.unl.edu/>

Lewis and Clark Illustrations from the Journals (American Philosophical Society)
<http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/guides/lcills.htm>

Slaughter, Thomas. "Re-Examining the Lewis and Clark Journals" (Monticello: The Home of Thomas Jefferson)

<http://www.monticello.org/streaming/speakers/slaughter.html>

Lewis and Clark Letters

Clark, William. *Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark*. Edited with an introduction by James J. Holmberg; foreword by James P. Ronda. New Haven, CT.: Yale University Press, 2002.

Langsam Stacks F592.7.C56 2002

Jackson, Donald Dean. *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*. 2nd ed. With additional documents and notes. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978 2v.

Langsam Stacks F592.7.J23 1978 2v.

ARB Reference F592.7.J23 1978 2v.

The Thwaites edition of the Journals included some of the co-commanders' letters.

Spurious Accounts of the Expedition

So great was the public's interest in Lewis and Clark's expedition that a number of spurious accounts were issued before Biddle brought out his edition in 1814. Among these spurious accounts are:

The travels of Capts. Lewis & Clarke, by order of the government of the United States, performed in the years 1804, 1805, & 1806... Philadelphia: H. Lester, 1809

ARB Rare Books F592.4 1809

A microfilm edition is also available: Langsam Microforms Microfiche 1242 2nd series, no.18775-18776

An Interesting Account of the Voyages and Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, in the years 1804-5 & 6: giving a faithful description of the River Missouri and its Source...to which is added a complete dictionary of the Indian Tongue. By William Fisher.

Baltimore: P. Mauro, 1813

Langsam Microforms Microfiche 1242 Early American Imprints Second Series, no. 28817/Shaw & Shoemaker, 28817

A new edition of the spurious account that appeared in 1809 under the title *The travels of Capts. Lewis & Clarke*.

New travels among the Indians of North America being a compilation taken partly from the communications already published of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the President of the United States, and partly from other authors who traveled among the various tribes of

Indians...with a dictionary of the Indian tongue compiled by William Fisher.
Philadelphia: James Sharan, 1812

Langsam Microforms Microfiche 1242 Early American Imprints Second Series, no.
26261/Shaw & Shoemaker, 26261

Another edition of the spurious account published in 1809 under the title *The travels of Capts. Lewis & Clarke.*

Additional information and a listing of other spurious journals may be found in the Thwaites edition. See V.H. Paltsits' bibliographical data, p.lxvi-lxx.

Lewis, Meriwether. *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806; Printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society and by Direction of its Committee on Historical Documents, Together with Manuscript Material of Lewis and Clark from other Sources, Including Note-Books, Letters, Maps, etc., and the Journals of Charles Floyd and Joseph Whitehouse, now for the First Time Published in Full and Exactly as Written; ed., with Introduction, Notes, and Index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904-05.
7v. and Atlas
ARB Rare Books F592.4 1904

Films, Histories, and Maps

Films

Lewis & Clark [videorecording]: *the Journey of the Corps of Discovery.* A Film by Ken Burns. PBS DVD. Burbank, CA: Distributed by Warner Home Video, 2001
Burbank, CA.: Distributed by Warner Home Video, 2001
CRC Pre K-12 AV 917.8042 LEW DVD

Lewis & Clark [videorecording]: *the Journey of the Corps of Discovery.* A Film by Ken Burns. PBS Home Video. Burbank,CA: Distributed by Warner Home Video, 1997
Langsam Media F592.7.B8 1997 pt.1 and pt.2

Histories

Allen, John Logan. *Passage through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975
ARB Reference F592.7.A48 1975

Ambrose, Stephen E. *Comrades: Brothers, Fathers, Heroes, Sons, Pals*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1999.
Langsam Stacks BF575.F66A53 1999

_____. *Lewis & Clark: Voyage of Discovery*. Photographs by Sam Abell. Washington, D.C.: National Geographical Society, 1998
SW Depository F592.7.A488 1998

Brooks, Noah. *First Across the Continent: the Story of the Exploring Expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1803-4-5*. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1901
Langsam Stacks F592.7.B73

Chuinard, Eldon G. *Only One Man Died: the Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Glendale, California: A. H. Clark Co., 1979
SW Depository W10 C559o 1979

Duncan, Dayton. *Scenes of Visionary Enchantment: Reflections on Lewis and Clark*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2004
On Order for Langsam Cohen Collection

Eide, Ingvard Henry. *American Odyssey; the Journey of Lewis and Clark*. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1970, c.1969
Langsam Oversize F591.E45

Hawke, David Freeman. *Those Tremendous Mountains: the Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. New York: Norton, 1980.
Langsam Stacks F592.7.H29 1980
OMI/CAS Stacks F592.7.H29 1980 c.2
RWC Stacks F592.7.H92 1980

Holloway, David. *Lewis & Clark and the Crossing of North America*. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1974
OMI/CAS Stacks F592.7.H74 1974

Isley, Bliss. *Blazing the Way West*. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1939
OMI/CAS F1030.I76 1939

Jackson, Donald Dean. *Among the Sleeping Giants: Occasional Pieces on Lewis and Clark*. Champaign, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1987
Langsam Stacks F592.7.J13 1987

Laut, Agnes C. *Pathfinders of the West...* New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930 c.1904
ARB Rare Books F1060.7.L38 1930

Lavender, David Sievert. *The Way to the Western Sea: Lewis and Clark Across the Continent*. New York: Harper & Row, 1988
Langsam Stacks F592.L38 1988

MacGregor, Greg. *Lewis and Clark Revisited: a Photographer's Trail*. Seattle: Center for Documentary Studies University of Washington Press, 2003.
ARB Reference F592.7.M24 2003

Mirsky, Jeannette. *The Westward Crossings: Balboa, Mackenzie, Lewis and Clark*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1946
SW Depository E27.M5

Old West-New West: Centennial Essays. Edited by Barbara Howard Meldrum. Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1993
Langsam Stacks PS271.04 1993

Ronda, James P. *Lewis and Clark among the Indians*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984
ARB Rare Books F592.7.R66 1984

Rogers, Ann. *Lewis and Clark in Missouri*. 3rd ed. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2002
Langsam Stacks F592.7.R63 2002

Snyder, Gerald S. *In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark*. Photos by Dick Durrance II. Washington: National Geographic Society, 1970
OMI/CAS F592.7.S68 1979

Strong, Emory M. *Seeking Western Waters: the Lewis and Clark Trail from the Rockies to the Pacific*. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1995
ARB Reference F592.7.S77 1995

Talking on Paper: an Anthology of Oregon Letters and Diaries. Edited by Shannon Applegate and Terrence O'Donnell. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1994
Langsam Stacks CT256.T35 1994

University of Washington. *Contributions to the History of the Pacific Northwest*. Series A: Spokane Study Club Series [no.1-5]. Pullman: University of Washington, 1927-30
ARB Rare Books F852.W3

The U.S. Army and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, U.S. Army, 2003
Langsam GovDoc US D114.2:L58/2003

Thwaites, Reuben Gold. *A Brief History of Rocky Mountain Exploration, with Especial Reference to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1914, c.1904

Langsam Stacks F591.T4

History-Related Web Sites

Discovering Lewis and Clark <http://www.lewis-clark.org/index.htm>

The Discovery Expedition of Lewis and Clark <http://www.lewisandclark.net>

Lewis and Clark in North Dakota (Web Site of U. S. Senator Byron Dorgan)

<http://www.senate.gov/%7Edorgan/lewis%5Fand%5Fclark/index.html>

National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Celebration

http://www.lewisandclark200.org/index_nf.php?clD=1

National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/lewisandclark>

Guides to Lewis and Clark Web sites:

Lewis and Clark on the Information Superhighway (Jay Rasmussen)

<http://www.lcarchive.org/fulllist.html>

Related Lewis and Clark Web Links (PBS)

http://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/archive/idx_rel.html

Maps

Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark [cartographic material]: Bicentennial Commemoration 2003-2006. Preparation Route Source: Frank Muhly. Philadelphia: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
Geophys Map Collection Geo G4127.L4 2003. D57

Following Lewis and Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1989
Geophysics Map Collection A13.12:L58/2/989

Lewis and Clark [cartographic material]: *a Legacy of Science*. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. Reston, Va: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2003
Geophysics Map Collection Geo G4127.L4 2003.L49

Lewis and Clark in the Rocky Mountains. Missoula: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1990
Geophysics Map Collection A13.28:L58/5

Lewis and Clark Trail: National Historic Trail, Illinois to Oregon. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002
Langsam GovDoc US I29.88/3:L58/2/2002

Plamondon, Martin. *Lewis and Clark Trail Maps, a Cartographic Reconstruction*. Volume 1 [cartographic material] Missouri River Between Camp River Dubois (Illinois) and Fort Mandan (North Dakota) Outbound 1804; Return 1806. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University Press, 2000
Langsam Oversize G1417.L4P5 2000

Wheat, Carl I. *Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861*. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, 1957-63
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