

13. GEN. WILLIAM EMORY (1844–1858), BOUNDARYSURVEYOR

Graduate of West Point, Emory fought several battles during the Rebellion of the Seceding States and in the war with Mexico. In 1844-46, he mapped the boundary line between the U.S. and British Provinces with the Topographical Bureau. He was Astronomer for the demarcation of the boundary between California and Mexico in 1848–53; and until 1857 as Commissioner and Astronomer, under the terms of the 1853 Gadsden Treaty, he determined the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico. R43/S37

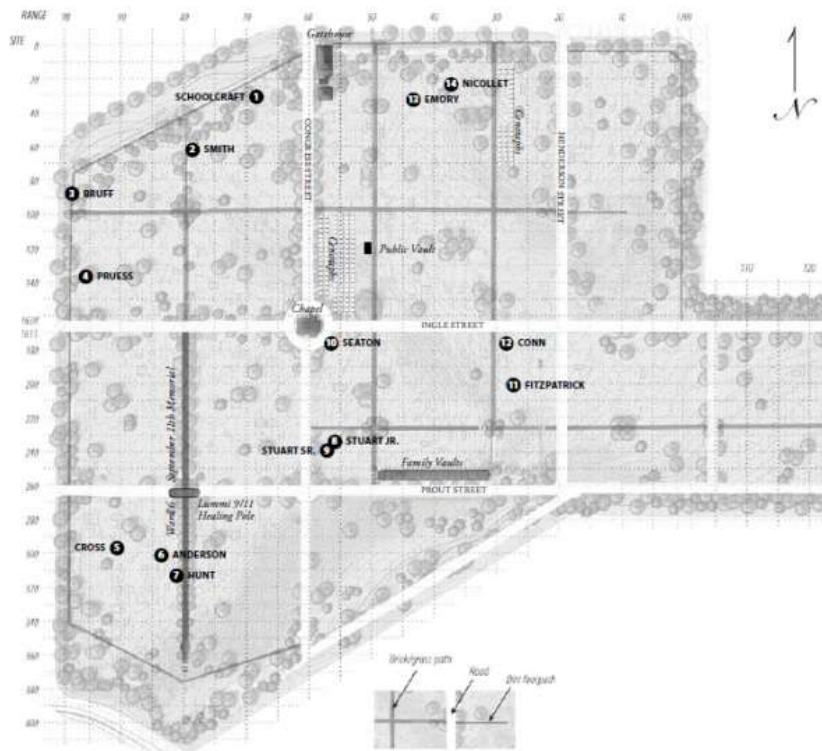
14. JOSEPH NICHOLAS NICOLLET (1836–1839), CARTOGRAPHER OF MINNESOTA

Born in France, Nicolette grew to eminence as a mathematician and astronomer. He was particularly distinguished as an observer of physical astronomy. Nicollet authored several significant works, including papers and memoirs in astronomy and the higher mathematics, which gave him an enviable reputation in the scientific world. He was a member of the *Bureau des Longitudes*, and the important rank of principal examiner in the French Navy. He emigrated to America in 1829 and after traveling a few years, was engaged by the Secretary of War to make a scientific exploration of the vast regions beyond the Mississippi and Missouri. He mapped the headwaters of the Mississippi, paying careful attention to the history, laws, customs and language of the Indian tribes, collecting vocabulary and grammar of numerous dialects, and notated their national airs to further illustrate cultural manners and sentiments. R37/S27

With thanks to archivist and historian, Sandy Schmidt, whose decade of dedicated research produced over 25,000 obituaries on our web site, without which we could not tell the stories of the hundreds of individuals who make up the tapestry of heritage at Historic Congressional Cemetery.

A WORD OF CAUTION: The centuries have made many grave markers and sites unstable. Please be careful near grave markers and watch where you step: depressions and sink holes lie hidden in grass, and footstones and corner markers can trip the unwary.

Founded in 1807 as Washington Parish Burial Ground, Congressional Cemetery soon became America's first de facto national cemetery, predating Arlington Cemetery by 70 years. By the 1830s, several decades of congressional appropriations for infrastructure gave rise to the popular name "Congressional Cemetery." The Cemetery grew from 4.5 to 32.5 acres, and holds more than 55,000 individuals in 30,000 burial sites, marked by 14,000 headstones. The federal government owns 800 sites, including 165 cenotaphs which honor members of Congress. The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to the restoration, interpretation, and management of Congressional Cemetery. It is predominantly a volunteer-based organization relying on over 400 neighbors, history buffs, conservators, dog walkers, and armed forces personnel each year to restore and maintain this national treasure. Established in 1976, the Association is listed on the National Register of historic Places. We welcome you to become a member of the Association to help us continue our third century of service to the Nation's Capital.



BICENTENNIAL HERITAGE FESTIVAL

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Walking Tour
MEN OF ADVENTURE!

History comes to life in Congressional Cemetery. The creak and clang of the wrought iron gate signals your arrival into the early decades of our national heritage. Surrounding you are the men and women who shaped the new capital and gave substance to the new nation—congressmen and tradesmen, diplomats and domestics, explorers and architects, soldiers and musicians. Shortly after the founding of the United States, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned the Lewis & Clark Expedition to find the source of the Missouri River and the Great Northwest Passage. Thus began a tradition of exploratory scientific expeditions to map the great river basins, to learn about the original Americans who made these 'hinterlands' home, and to study the flora and fauna of faraway places. At great personal risk scientists and adventurers set out to see what the world had to offer. Some achieved fame and notoriety that lasted long after their passing. Others met an early grave. Some set out on land, others on sea. Some just wanted to check out the latest craze. Their collective efforts left an indelible stamp on the American psyche to go where no one had gone before. As you walk the trail of this self-guided tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.



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The following are numbered to correspond with the map on the back. Also refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers to help locate each gravesite.

1. HENRY SCHOOLCRAFT (1793–1864), MISSISSIPPI RIVER

EXPLORER Ethnologist Schoolcraft was born in Albany County, NY and enjoyed the opportunities of the common school in Union College at fifteen. He favored language and natural science, especially geology and mineralogy. He began his explorations to the mineral regions of southern Missouri and Arkansas in 1817–18. He joined the Cass Expedition in 1820 to the upper Mississippi and the Lake Superior copper region. He made another expedition to the sources of the Mississippi in 1834. His wide acquaintance with the Indians led to his appointment in 1822 as Indian Agent for the tribes of Lake Superior. R68/S33



2. MIDDLETON SMITH (1847–1925), ARCTIC EXPLORER An explorer and writer, Smith authored *Two Years beyond the Arctic Circle*, *Life and Superstitions of the Eskimos*, and *Gardening in Northern Alaska*. His work with the government began in 1881 when he volunteered for international polar work. He spent two years in the arctic region as an observer with the Point Barrow, Alaska Expedition of 1882, and spent two years in the Arctic as a naturalist and observer. He assisted in editing reports both of that expedition and the Lady Franklin Bay expeditions in 1883 and 1890. R79/S62

3. JOSEPH GOLDSBOROUGH BRUFF (1804–1889), ARCHITECT AND '49ER At a very young age, Bruff left Alexandria in a sailing vessel and traveled for some years in many foreign lands. He developed an early taste for drawing and painting and kept an extensive illustrated journal of his travels in the 1840s and 50s. In 1849 he was

struck with gold fever and headed for California to amass a fortune. Unsuccessful, he returned in 1851 and worked for 13 years in the office of the Supervising Architect, Department of Treasury. R97/S89

4. CHARLES S. PREUSS (1842–1850), FREMONT EXPEDITIONS Prussian by birth, Preuss was surveyor and companion of Col. Fremont during the discovery of the best route to California. One of the most scientific men in his profession, his last expedition was to survey a route for the Pacific railroad with Capt. Williamson. R96/S139

5. WILLIAM CROSS (1881–1884), GREELY ARCTIC EXPEDITION Sgt. William H. Cross, general service USA, a member of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, better known as the Greely Expedition, was the first member of the party to succumb to starvation and exposure near Cape Sabine. Other expedition members eventually turned to cannibalism to survive. R90/S299

6. WILLIAM S. ANDERSON (1835–1904), PONY EXPRESS RIDER, came to Washington as a young man and enlisted in the First District Regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and served throughout. In 1865 he became a commission merchant, which brought him business success. Andrews was one of the first to ride the “pony express” from St. Louis to California, and his memory was stocked with tales of exciting adventures on the plains during 1860–1861. R83/S303

7. ALEXANDER CAMERON HUNT (1825–1894), GOLD RUSH '49ER, INDIAN AGENT AND MORE Hunt held several elective offices in Illinois, then followed the California gold trail in '49. Some years later in Colorado he built the first brick house in Denver. He was appointed U.S. Marshal, then delegate to Congress, then Territorial Governor of Colorado. He was the incarnation of energy

and endowed with a daring and chivalrous nature. He was the pathfinder and builder of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad system. Hunt designed and delivered narrow gauge tracks across seemingly unbridgeable chasms and snow-covered passes of the Rockies. He rode 100 miles a day on horseback while superintending the work. He also opened six of the leading mines of Colorado. R82/S314

8. FREDERICK STUART, JR. (1838–1872), ROGERS & RINGGOLD NORTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION In 1853 Stuart went to sea as a master's mate in the U.S. North Pacific exploring expedition. When the war broke out he entered the navy as an engineer and served until war's end. Subsequently he was attached to the USS *Stonewall*, which was sold to the Japanese government, and as engineer accompanied that vessel part of the way to Japan. He died of apoplexy during a geological survey in northwestern Texas. R56/S236

9. FREDERICK STUART, SR. (1811–1878), SECRETARY, WILKES EXPEDITION A civil engineer, Stuart was somewhat of an astronomer and a fair draftsman and architect, and was generally a well-informed man. He was the private secretary of Admiral Wilkes when he explored a large portion of the Antarctic continent in 1839–1841. In 1853 he went with Capt. Ringgold's expedition to the Behring Straits as hydrographer. During the Civil War, Stuart hunted Southern commerce raiders and blockade runners with the West India Squadron under Admiral Wilkes. R57/S237

10. MALCOLM SEATON (1829–1904), U.S.–MEXICO BORDER SURVEY. In 1848 Seaton was appointed to be an aide in the U.S. coasts survey under Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache. In 1850 he resigned to become Assistant Engineer commissioned to run the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, serving in that capacity until the

last stake was driven at the mouth of the Rio Grande in 1853. He considered returning to the coasts survey, but exposure in the swamps of Louisiana and Texas compromised his health, so he worked instead in the census office. R57/S175

11. THOMAS FITZPATRICK (1798–1854), WESTERN SCOUT/INDIAN AGENT FOR THE UPPER ARKANSAS PLATTE INDIANS Fitzpatrick possessed more influence with the native denizens of the Great Plains than perhaps any other white man. As Indian agent in the remote West, he was one of the most active, faithful and competent men engaged in that arduous service.



An 1866 stereograph of a camp of Pawnee Indians on the Platte Valley.

He went first to the Rocky Mountains in 1823, attached to the expedition of Gen. Ashley, and ever since then was occupied in Indian country, either as trader, explorer or agent. He guided the Fremont Expedition into the frontiers of Missouri. R27/S208

12. GEORGE W. CONN (1820–1906), GOLD RUSH '49ER A native of Louisiana, Conn was one of the original '49ers in the gold rush to California. When war was declared with Mexico, Conn, who was teaching school in Mississippi, immediately enlisted in the Texas Rangers, and served throughout the war. He stormed the citadels of Mexico City with Gen. Winfield Scott. The war's end coincided with the gold rush, and Conn went in search of the yellow metal. When yellow fever broke out in California, he came east in 1856 to practice law in DC. R28/S170