

13. WILLIAM EMORY (1811–1887)

Graduate of West Point, Major General 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



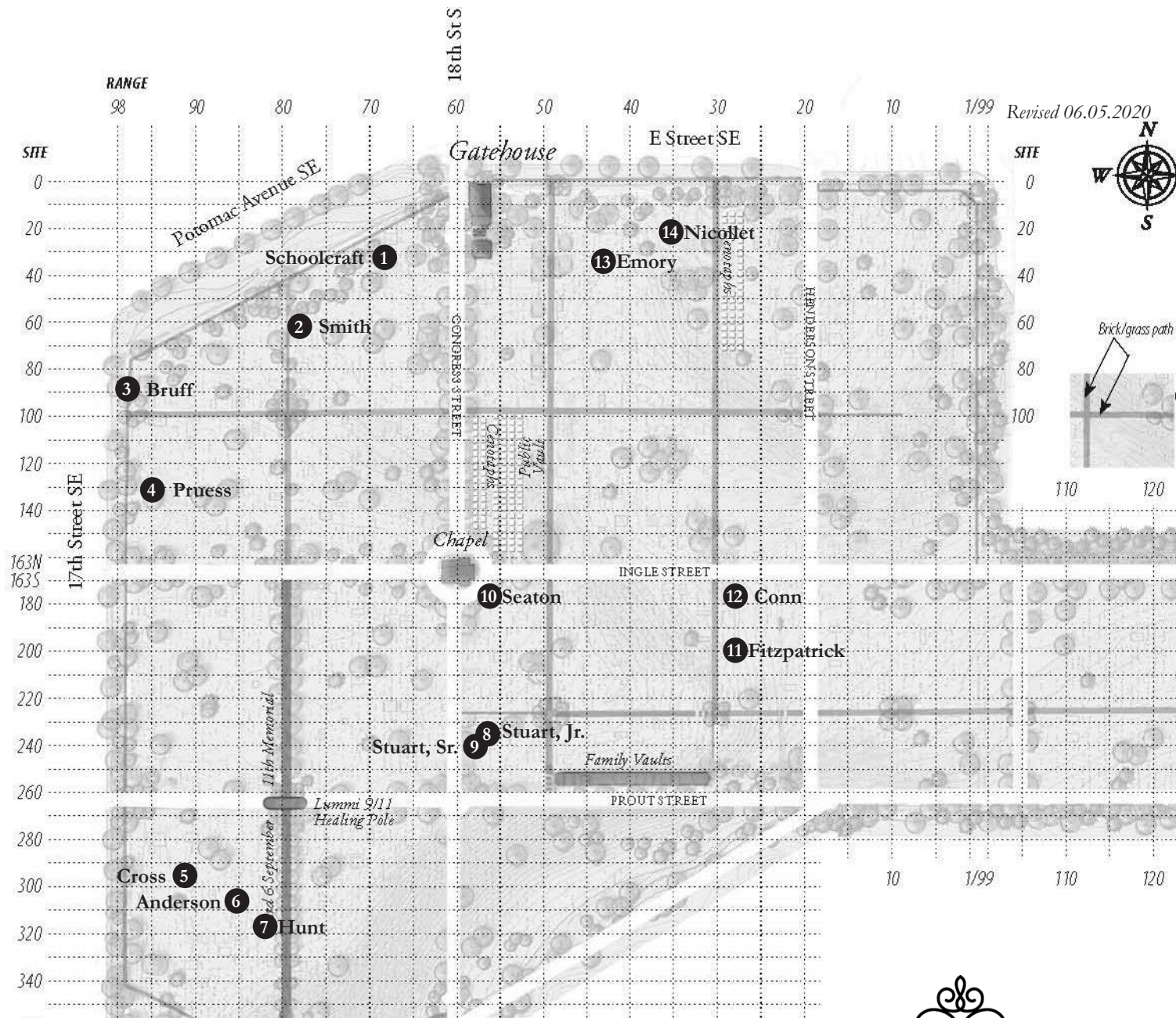
Nicollet's 1843 "Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River."

14. JOSEPH NICHOLAS NICOLLET (1786–1843)

Born in France, Nicollet 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

Library of Congress G4042.M5 1843.N5



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.

Join us!

The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1976 and 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, dogwalkers, and armed forces personnel each year to help restore and maintain this national treasure. In 1979, the Association succeeded in having Congressional Cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It became a National Historic Landmark in 2011. Please join the Association or make a donation and help in the third century of service to the Nation's Capital.



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Funding for the preservation and maintenance of Historic Congressional Cemetery is provided in part by the Congressional Cemetery Endowment, which was created with matching funds provided by the Congress of the United States and administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property is owned by Christ Church Washington Parish.



Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery *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.

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.

This ADVENTURERS TOUR highlights just a few of the hundreds of fascinating people buried in Congressional Cemetery. As you walk the trail of this self-guided letterboxing tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.

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

1. HENRY SCHOOLCRAFT (1793–1864)



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 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)

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 G. BRUFF (1804–1889)

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. G. K. L. “CHARLES” PREUSS (1842–1850)

Prussian by birth, Pruess was surveyor and companion of Colonel 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 H. CROSS (1843–1884)

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)

As a young man, he came to Washington 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



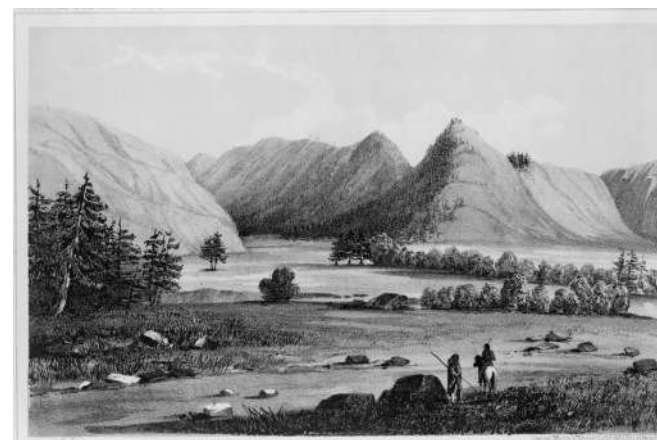
ride the “pony express” from St. Louis to California, and his memory was stocked with tales of exciting adventures on the plains during 1860–1861.

R83/S303

7. ALEXANDER C. HUNT (1825–1894)

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



An 1855 illustration of Hell Gate, entrance to Cadotte's Pass from the west. From U.S. Pacific railroad explorations and surveys.

8. FREDERICK STUART, JR. (1838–1872)

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)

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)

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)

As Indian agent in the remote West, he was one of the most active, faithful and competent men engaged in that arduous service. He possessed more influence with the native denizens of the Great Plains than perhaps any other white man. 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



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

12. GEORGE W. CONN (1820–1906)

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 precious metal. When yellow fever broke out in California, he came east in 1856 to practice law in DC.

R28/S170



A March 1905 photograph of the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Franz Josef Archipelago.

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