

This historical section of *The national atlas of the United States* is intended to supplement from the perspective of time, the many other categories of information provided in the complete work. In selecting the topics for this section, the compilers have made no effort to achieve the kind of balanced coverage to be expected in a detailed chronological atlas of American history. Instead, the objective has been to concentrate on areas in which new knowledge has become available, or on topics not likely to be found in other sections of the Atlas.

Because of limitations of space and scale, all the maps in this section present generalized information. Their main purpose is to indicate the scope, nature, and location of certain kinds of activities historically important to the American people. It is hoped that they will provide guides for the investigations of specialists while at the same time alerting the general public to something of what has been learned in the area of historical geography since the publication of Paulin and Wright's *Atlas of historical geography of the United States* 37 years ago.

The first series of maps in this history section deals primarily with ethnography and presents the views of noted anthropologists and archeologists. The maps shown on this page locate archeological sites and prehistoric cultural complexes. These cultural complexes have two dimensions: the geographic extent of the culture as indicated by the range over which its characteristic artifacts are found, and its duration and relationship in time to the other cultures. Though a great deal of careful work has been done in the

field of archeology over the last hundred years, the best that archeologists can do is to present an approximate picture of the temporal sequences and spatial ramifications of early man from about 10,000 B.C. to the coming of the white man.

The location of Indian tribes at the time of European settlement is shown on the maps on pages 130-132. On the basis of anthropological research, it has been possible to relate the different tribes linguistically. Linguistic classification of Indian tribes and cultures dates from the middle of the last century, but it has undergone considerable refinement, particularly with the availability of the computer to help analyze the enormous backlog of accumulated data. At best, however, these maps represent only a generalized and approximate reconstruction of the past, subject to modification in the years ahead.

The second series of maps in the historical section concentrates on the dramatic story of the discovery and exploration of America. Here a great deal of new and detailed information has become available. This information was sufficient to suggest a significant reinterpretation of the American experience as it relates to exploration. The maps on page 133 depict the growing knowledge of North America among the Europeans in the worldwide Age of Discovery. They are intended to emphasize the global situation of North America in an age that was proving what many had long suspected—the earth was round, not flat.

The sequence of maps on pages 134-139 indicates the

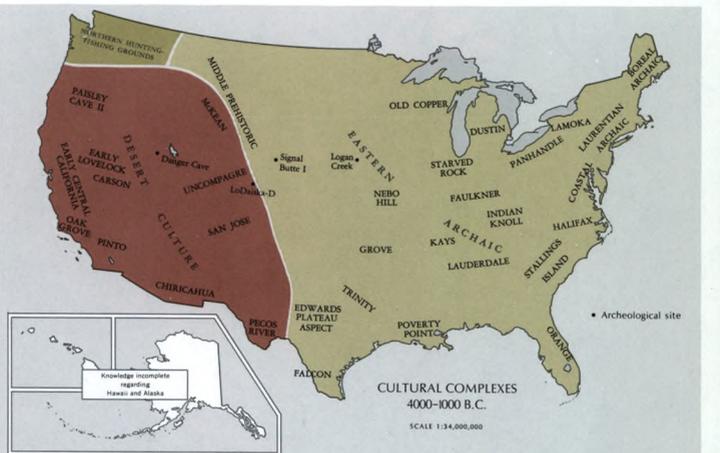
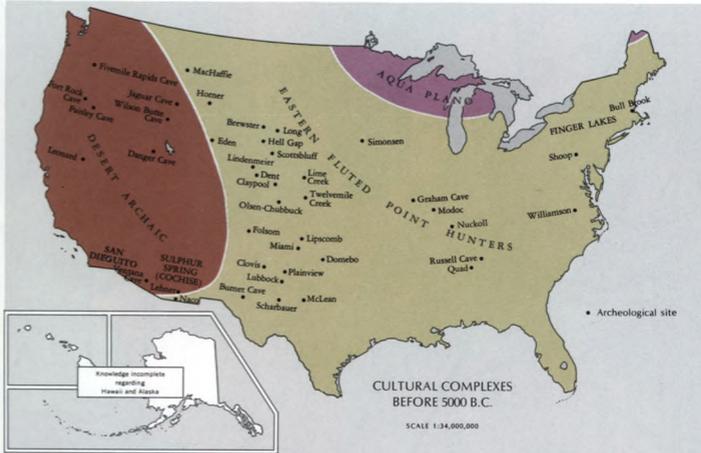
immense amount of energy devoted to the internal exploration of North America from the early 17th century to the end of the 19th century. They show the relationship of the European explorer to the international struggle for a New World empire and a passage to India and the relationship of American exploring activity to expansion, overland migration, settlement, and economic development. The pattern of exploration is an uneven one, dictated in part by accident but in large measure by the varied regional geography of the country. By placing as many exploration routes as possible on these maps together with the main outposts of frontier settlement, it is hoped that the relationship of settlement to exploration has been made clear. This inventory of exploring expeditions within the boundaries of the present United States is the most complete that has ever been compiled. The routes of the exploring parties, extrapolated from studies made on larger scale maps, are laid down as accurately as possible given the limitations of the present map scales.

American extra-continental exploring activity is shown on the map on pages 150-151. By implication this map demolishes the historical cliché that 19th-century Americans were isolationists largely preoccupied with "tending their own gardens" in the trans-Mississippi West. The exploring expeditions, sometimes following, sometimes leading American traders and whalers on the high seas, created a series of new frontiers across which Americans confronted rival nations and alien cultures throughout the historical existence of the nation. Nowhere is this more

evident than in the maps of polar exploration, pages 148-149, which indicate the intense American interest in the Arctic and Antarctic regions in the 19th and 20th centuries. From these maps two things are evident. First, America has been from the beginning a global nation, reorienting its position in response to new knowledge and strategic considerations. Secondly, judging from the amount of important 20th-century exploration, the Age of Exploration never ended but has actually accelerated in modern times.

The final group of maps—those locating battlefields and historical sites and landmarks, tabulating election results, and outlining the territorial growth of the country presented on pages 140 through 147—are perhaps rather familiar to students of history. The political expansion of America is, of course, related to the patterns for exploration and settlement, though the actual territorial growth has been notably less global in scope. The charting of election results, while the best available at this time, may soon be superseded by computerized county-level election surveys.

The maps of battlefield sites and other historical sites and landmarks represent one form of evidence of cultural activity, both good and bad, tragic and heroic, that has made up the experience of the American people. Taken together these maps suggest visually the enormous range and variety of American cultural experience in what is a complex, ever-changing regional society. If these maps only suggest the cultural complexity of America, they serve a useful purpose.



PREHISTORIC SITES AND CULTURAL COMPLEXES

These four maps of some major archeological sites and culture complexes represent an attempt to depict the broad outlines of the prehistory of the United States. They reflect the interpretations and judgments of selected specialists in various regions and the manner in which the local and regional assemblages of archeological materials are, or were, organized into manageable systems. The views thus depicted are as of 1963. As with most map representations, they are overgeneralized and in considerable part already obsolete because of the very rapid accumulation of vast quantities of new data and the changing interpretations placed upon the data as they are examined from different viewpoints and in light of new methods and information. The limitations of space, which allow only four small-scale maps, impose arbitrary datelines on each such map and preclude the representing of many of the prehistoric cultural complexes which professional archeologists recognize today.

Man's entry into the New World from Asia via the former Bering Strait land bridge is generally believed to have taken place some twenty to forty thousand years ago, and possibly even earlier. There is as yet no generally accepted archeological evidence of the earliest arrivals. Dated remains based on radiocarbon assays begin ca. 10,000 B.C., by which time well-developed stone-chipping techniques and hunting skills adapted to the taking of large game animals are manifested. Most of the evidence comes from

game kill sites and from deeply stratified cave deposits. In the Southwest, the Plains, and the Eastern United States, the large Clovis fluted points associated with mammoth (Clovis, Lehner, Dent, and others) at ca. 9500 B.C., are followed by the smaller Folsom points and extinct forms of bison (Lindenmeier, Lubbock, etc.) at ca. 8000-9000 B.C. In the trans-Rocky Mountain West, the Desert culture (for example, Danger Cave) developed as a gathering and hunting tradition which lasted for thousands of years, and the Old Cordilleran tradition includes a series of principally hunting cultures.

By 4000 B.C., the Early Big Game Hunters in the Eastern United States had developed into regionally distinct groups who lived by small-game hunting, fishing, and wild-plant gathering. Their variants from place to place and through time can often be distinguished in part by variations in projectile point forms—stemmed, notched, and barbed—which are also readily distinguishable from those of the earlier period. Milling stones appear in some numbers and are assumed to indicate increased reliance on the grinding of seeds and other vegetable foods. Ground and polished stone artifacts such as bone-stones, bannerstones, and birdstones, were also made. The subsistence economy was presumably a sort of seasonal cyclical wandering from place to place as one or another kind of plant or animal food became locally available. These are the Archaic peoples. In the West, the Desert culture persisted with relatively

little basic change, as it did into the historic period in many places. Reduced precipitation and increased temperatures between ca. 5000 and 2500 B.C. may have forced emigration of the Early Big Game Hunters from the western Plains into the mountain valleys and caused their replacement by people who foraged for a living in the Great Basin tradition.

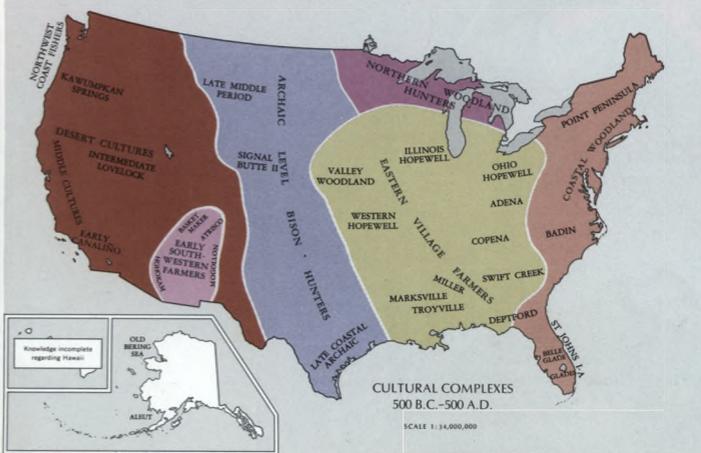
During the 500 B.C.-A.D. 500 period, maize agriculture and settled village life began to develop in the Southwestern and Eastern United States. Variants of the Woodland culture, including the Hopewell mounds with their often richly stocked burials, flourished widely in the East, having grown out of the older Adena culture. Mexican-derived crops and increasing populations in the Southwest were developing the distinctive Pueblo Indian culture. On the southern California coast, the early Canaliano represents the early stages of the maritime Chumash culture. Hunting, fishing, and food-collecting cultures occupied the northwest coast. In the Arctic, the Old Bering Sea culture and the early stages of Eskimo culture developed, based on the hunting of sea mammals.

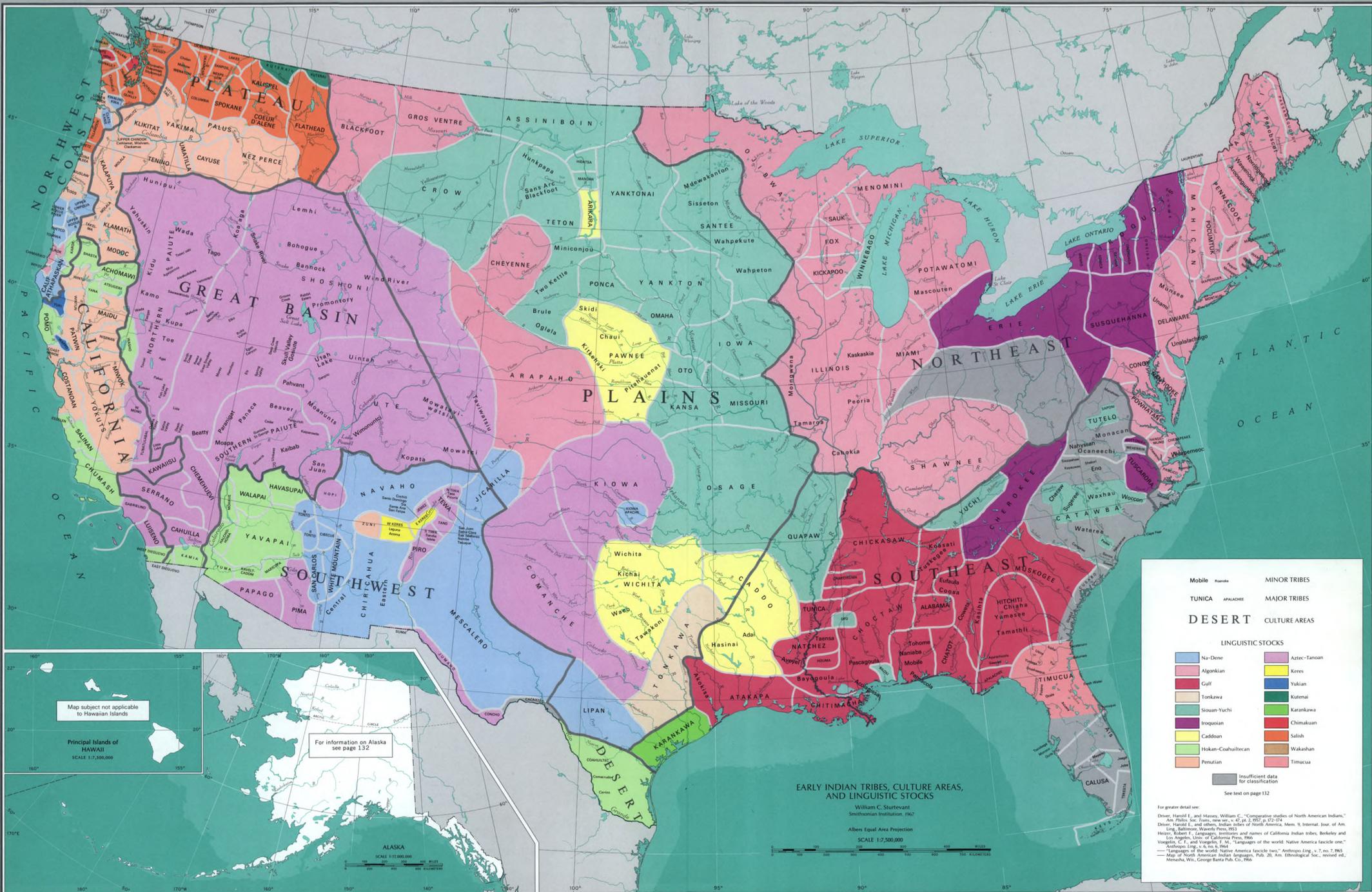
Between A.D. 500 and 1300 came a great elaboration of village Indian life in several areas. Long experience with maize and other domestic crops and the leisure made possible by this experience led to a flowering of culture in the Mississippi-Ohio valleys and the Southeast, climaxing in such great middle Mississippi ceremonial centers as Etowah, Moundville, Spiro, and Old Village Cahokia, with their

well-developed stone carving, shellwork, textiles, pottery, and other arts and crafts. Late Woodland groups occupied the Great Lakes, the Northeast, and the Middle Atlantic. In the Southwest, pit-house villages were succeeded by multiroomed stone and clay pueblos, some of the later communities numbering many hundreds of persons. In a number of areas in the Southeast, the Southwest, the Plains, and elsewhere, the archeological complexes from the 1300's on are now seen to be directly ancestral to known and named tribal groups encountered by the Europeans who arrived in the 15th and 16th centuries.

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Mobile	Penutian	MINOR TRIBES
TUNICA	APALACHEE	MAJOR TRIBES
DESERT		CULTURE AREAS
LINGUISTIC STOCKS		
Na-Dene	Algonkian	Arctic-Tanana
Gulf	Tonkawa	Keres
Siouan-Yuchi	Iroquoian	Yukian
Caddoan	Chickasaw	Kutenai
Hokan-Coahuiltecan	Alabama	Karankawa
Penutian	Chitimacha	Chimakuan
	Salish	Wakashan
	Timucua	
<p>See text on page 132</p> <p>For greater detail see: Driver, Harold E., and Massey, William C. "Comparative studies of North American Indians." <i>Ann. Hist. Soc. Calif.</i>, new ser., v. 42, pt. 2, 1951, p. 172-174. Dixon, Robert S. <i>Language families and names of California Indian tribes</i>. Berkeley and Los Angeles: Univ. of California Press, 1960. Voegelin, C. F., and Voegelin, F. M. <i>Languages of the world: Native America fascicle one</i>. <i>Anthrop. Ling.</i>, v. 6, no. 6, 1964. "Languages of the world: Native America fascicle two." <i>Anthrop. Ling.</i>, v. 7, no. 7, 1965. "Languages of the world: Native America fascicle two." <i>Am. Ethnol. Soc.</i>, revised ed., Menasha, Wis., George Barnt Publ. Co., 1966.</p>		

Map subject not applicable to Hawaiian Islands

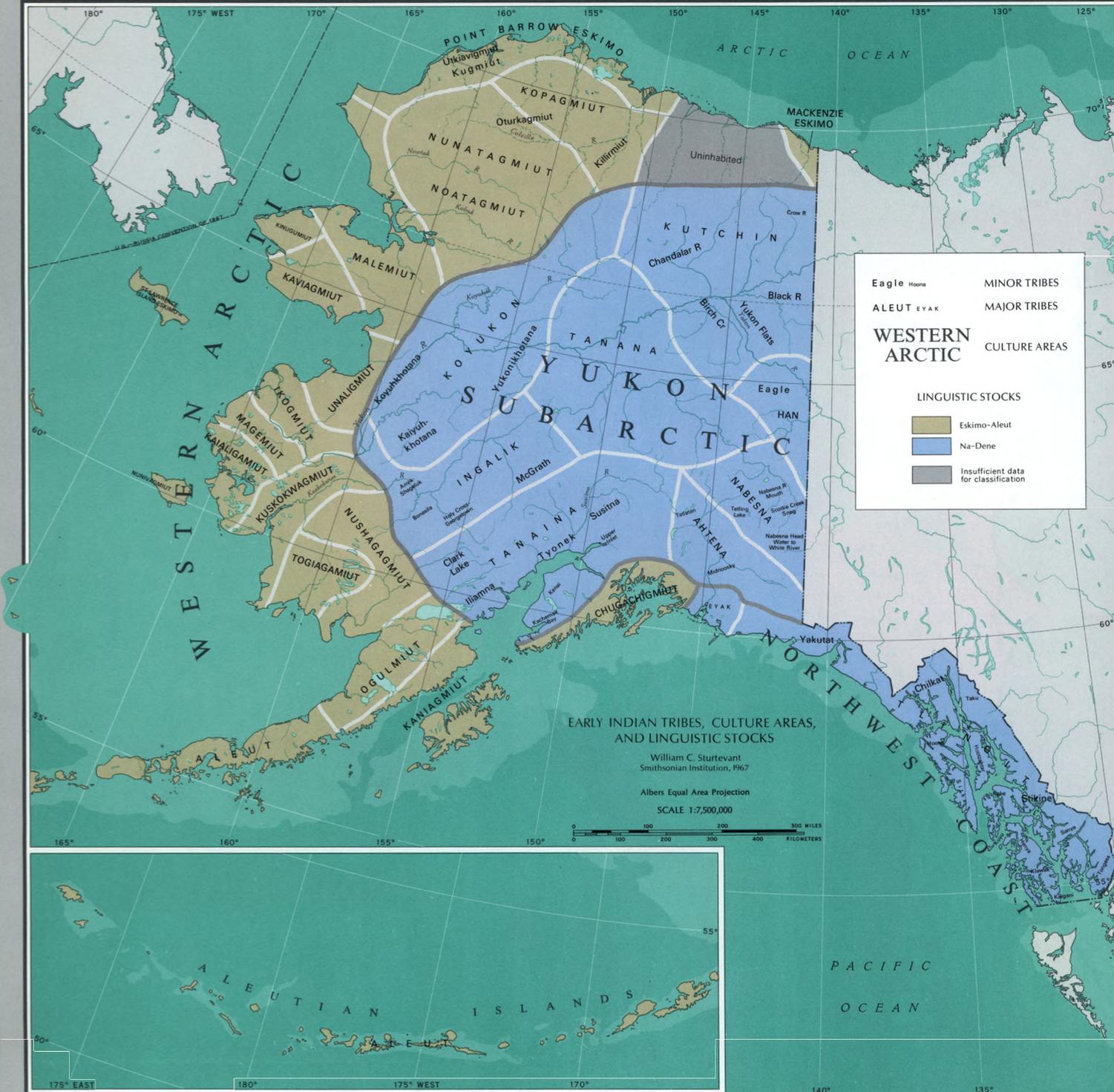
Principal Islands of HAWAII
SCALE 1:7,300,000

For information on Alaska see page 132

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES, CULTURE AREAS, AND LINGUISTIC STOCKS

William C. Sturtevant
Smithsonian Institution, 1967
Allens Equal Area Projection
SCALE 1:7,500,000





WESTERN ARCTIC

Eagle Honsa MINOR TRIBES
 Aleut Eyak MAJOR TRIBES

WESTERN ARCTIC CULTURE AREAS

LINGUISTIC STOCKS

- Eskimo-Aleut
- Na-Dene
- Insufficient data for classification

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES, CULTURE AREAS, AND LINGUISTIC STOCKS

William C. Sturtevant
 Smithsonian Institution, 1967

Albers Equal Area Projection
 SCALE 1:7,500,000

0 100 200 300 400 MILES
 0 100 200 300 400 KILOMETERS

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES, CULTURE AREAS, AND LINGUISTIC STOCKS

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTIONS

Tribal distributions depicted on these maps (and on all other tribal maps covering a comparable area) are arbitrary at many points. Detailed knowledge of tribal areas was acquired at different times in different regions. For example, by the time knowledge was gained of the areas occupied by Plains tribes, many groups in the East had become extinct or had moved from their aboriginal locations. Some of these movements ultimately affected distributions on the Plains prior to reasonably detailed knowledge of Plains occupancy. Hence, it is not possible to approximate aboriginal areas of occupancy on a single map of continental scope. Furthermore, most groups did not occupy sharply defined areas, so that the delineation of territories is misleading. Distributions were derived, with slight modifications, from *Indian tribes of North America* (Driver and others, 1953), and boundaries within California were simplified after *Languages, territories, and names of California Indian tribes* (Heizer, 1966). According to the authors of these

publications, the boundaries shown are those of the mid-17th century in the Southeast and the eastern part of the Northeast, the late 17th and early 18th centuries farther west in the Northeast, the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the Plains, the late 18th century in California, and the middle-to-late 19th century elsewhere. Even so, many compromises had to be made.

CULTURE AREAS

Culture areas, which indicate groupings of tribes of similar cultural type, are after "Comparative studies of North American Indians" (Driver and Massey, 1957), with revisions by William C. Sturtevant in consultation with John C. Ewers, Smithsonian Institution. Boundaries are arbitrary in many places because the basis of classification is vague and distributions of most cultural traits do not coincide. The groupings shown are fairly representative of classifications found useful by several generations of anthropologists.

LINGUISTIC STOCKS

Genetic relationships between Indian languages are shown on these maps. Subgroupings of more closely related languages and several remote relationships are omitted. The linguistic stocks are based on "Languages of the world: Native America fascicle one" and "Languages of the world: Native America fascicle two" (Voegelin and Voegelin, 1964 and 1965), and *Map of North American Indian languages* (Voegelin and Voegelin, 1966). A few modifications and corrections were made by the present author (partly following suggestions by Ives Goddard, Harvard University, and Dell Hymes, University of Pennsylvania). Research on this subject is advancing rapidly. These maps try to give a reasonable balance between fact, probable fact, and probable future opinion and take into account some of the unevenness of data and of research in different regions and different stocks.

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— "Languages of the world: Native America fascicle two," *Anthropo. Ling.*, v. 7, no. 7, 1965

— *Map of North American Indian languages*, Pub. 20, Am. Ethnological Soc., revised ed., Menasha, Wis., George Banta Pub. Co., 1966

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By 1530, only a decade after Cortez had landed in Mexico, European explorers had coasted the eastern and southern shores of North America and had begun to direct their attention toward the interior. In the persons of the explorers and discoverers, the battle among prominent European powers for the North American Continent was soon joined. Geographical information became as important as economic strength, weaponry, and Indian alliances. Spaniards in the far Southwest like Cabeza de Vaca, de Soto, Coronado, Oñate, and de Sosa contended with Frenchmen for continental knowledge. The French, following in the footsteps of Champlain, explored west along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes and south through New York and Ohio toward the English long hunters, who were pushing inland from New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas. In 1673, well over a century after de Soto had secretly been buried in its lower reaches, Joliet and Marquette located and sailed halfway down the Mississippi River. For the next hundred years, this inland empire east of the Mississippi was the object of fierce contention among Europeans and between the Indian and the white man.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT BEFORE 1675

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|---|--|--|---|
| Alarcón, H. de 1540 (Colo de California-lower Colo.) | Champlain, S. de 1611 (Montréal-Ottawa R.) | Humbata, A. de & F. de Bonilla, 1593-1594 (Pecos-Puñateiro R.-northeast towards Patate R.) | Nicolet, J. 1638 (South Ste. Marie-Green Bay-Fox R.) |
| Alden, J. & M. Standish, 1626 (Plymouth-Kentucky R.) | Champlain, S. de 1615 (Georgian Bay-Cascade -L. Ontario-Ontario L. and return) | Joliet, L. 1646-1648 (Ottawa R.-Sault Ste. Marie -L. Huron-L. Erie - Ontario) | Niza, M. de 1539-1540 (Mexico-Cibola) |
| Alvarado, F. de & Mondragón 1540 (Alvarado to Zac. Montezuma down Rio Grande and return) | Coronado, F. de 1540-1542 (Mexico-Cibola-Tigra-Cajon-Cajon-Quinta-Tigra) | Joliet, L. & J. Marcquette, 1672 (Ignace-Fox -L. Superior R.-Miss. R. return via | Oñate, J. de 1580-1601 (Santa Fe-Canadian R.-lower Colo. R.) |
| Arthur, C. 1673-1674 (Cherokee villages-Chattahoochee R.-back to Cherokee villages-Kanawha R.-Ohio R.-return to Cherokee village) | Dallin, 1626 (south of Georgian Bay) | Inoue, L. 1641-1643 (L. Champlain-Mohawk R.-L. Ontario) | Pando, J. 1566 (Port Royal-vast slope of Blue Ridge and return) |
| Batts, T., R. Fallan & T. Wood, 1671 (Ft. Henry-James R.-Staunton R.-New R.) | Dutch traders, 1626 (Mohawk R.-Delaware R.) | Le Caron, J. 1615 (Montréal-Ottawa R.-Georgian Bay) | Rodriguez, A. 1581-1582 (Rio Cochuco, Mexico -San Grande-San Gabriel-Zufi) |
| Block, A. 1614 (Connecticut R.) | Espejo, A. de & B. Bellan, 1530 (Mexico-Rio Grande-San Gabriel-Zufi-Hopi villages) | Ledwell, J. 1669-1670 (Pamunkey R.; James R.-Yadkin R.; Rappahannock R.) | Soto, C. de 1590 (Mexico-Pecos R.-Tanz) |
| Boston fur traders, 1633 (Boston-Connecticut R.) | Espejo, A. de 1582 (Hopi villages-west towards Verde R.-Little Colo. R.-Zufi; John B. Beltran) | Luna Anfilano, T. de 1559-1560 (Mobile Bay-Pensacola Bay-Matamoros R.-Choctaw villages-Matla-Pensacola Bay) | Soto, H. de 1542 (Tampa Bay-Apalachee-Chacha-Maya-Miss. R. -Tanco-Ouachita R., H. de Soto died) |
| Boyano, 1567 (Savannah R.-Blue Ridge-Conec R.) | Cray, T., M. Mathews & W. Owen, 1671 (Charles Town-Copper R.) | Martin, C. & D. del Castillo, 1650 (Pecos R.-Llano Estacado-Colo. R. in present-day Texas) | Touss, P. 1541 (Cibola-Hopi village) |
| Brulé, E., 1615-1618 (L. Simcoe-Niagara R.-Oreida L.-Sagouahanna R.-Chesapeake Bay-return to Georgian Bay-L. Huron) | Crosswells, M. de & P. Radisson, 1654-1656 (Mantoulin 1-strait of Mackinac-Green Bay) | Moxico, J. 1543-1543 (after de Soto's death, heads to Naguataze-Novatoa R.-return to Miss. R.-Mexico) | Vaca, A. de 1528-1536 (Tampa Bay-Apalachee-Gulf coast-across present-day Texas-Mexico) |
| Brulé, E. & Grenelle, 1623 (Mantoulin 1-Sault Ste. Marie) | Crosswells, M. de & P. Radisson, 1659-1660 (Sault Ste. Marie-Chesquamung Bay-Cross R.) | Needham, J. & G. Arthur, 1673 (Ft. Henry-Roanoke R.-Yadkin R.-Cherokee villages; J. Needham return to Ft. Henry) | Wood, A. & E. Bland, 1650 (Ft. Henry-Roanoke R.) |
| Cabezon, C. de 1541 (Cibola-Hopi villages-Grand Canyon) | Hudson, H. 1609 (Hudson R.) | New England traders, 1639 (Kennebec R.-Quebec) | Woodward, H., 1670-1673 (Savannah R.-Cherokee country) |
| Champlain, S. de 1609 (St. Lawrence R.-L. Champlain) | | | |

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EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT: 1675-1800

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|---|--|--|--|
| Aguayo, I. de 1720 (San Juan Bautista-San Antonio-Nacogdoches-Las Adams) | French traders, 1700 (Albany R., Ohio R.; Muskogean R.; Natchez R.; Mayaguez R.) | La Vérendrye, J. & F. de 1742-1743 (Ft. La Reine-Mandan villages-Black Hills-Miss. R.-Mandan villages) | St. Augustine traders, 1700 (St. Augustine-Florida Keys-Auguine- Tampa Bay; St. Augustine-Apalachicola Fort) |
| Alarcón, M. de 1717-1718 (Mexico-San Juan Bautista-San Antonio-Matagorda Bay-Nacogdoches-Red R.) | Carcés, F. 1775-1776 (Del Rio-Bay-Yuma villages-mouth of Colo. R.-Moquevillegas-San Gabriel-San Gabriel-Matagorda Bay) | La Vérendrye, P. de 1731-1738 (Ft. Kamistiquia-Charles-Ft. La Reine-Mandan villages) | St. Denis, L. de 1714 (Miss. R.-Red R.-Nacogdoches-San Antonio-San Juan Bautista) |
| Anza, J. & F. Garcés, 1774-1775 (Sonora-Yuma villages-San Gabriel-Monterey-San Francisco Bay) | Gist, C., 1746-1752 (Ponchartraine R.-Albany-Miss.-Ohio R.-Shawnee country-New R.) | León, A. de 1669 (Monclova-Matagorda Bay and return) | Terán, D. de 1691 (Monclova-Colo. R.-Brazos R.-Sabine R.-Red R.) |
| Boone, D., 1767-1771 (Big Sandy R., Licking R.-Ohio R.-Kentucky R.; Cumberland R.) | Harrod, J. & M. Stoner, 1766 (Ohio R.-up Cumberland R.) | León, A. de 1690 (Monclova-Brazos R.-Neches R. and return) | Thompson, D., 1797-1798 (L. Superior-Lake of the Woods-Canada-Mandan villages-Red R. of the North-L. Superior) |
| Bourgeois, J. de 1723-1724 (Mo. R.-Ft. Orleans-Kansas R.-Ark. R.) | Hennepin, L. 1679 (Ft. Cheveque-Illinois R.-Miss. R.-Falls of St. Anthony) | Lindsay, I. 1766 (down Cumberland R. to Stone R.) | Tring, C. de 1719 (Kaskaskia-Ouaga R.-Kansas R.-Platte R.) |
| Buñillo y Cerballos, I. 1732 (San Antonio-Little R.-San Saba R.-San Antonio) | Hurtado, J. 1715 (Texas-Canadian R.-Fazcon) | Maffei, Pierre P. Paul, 1718-1741 (Mo. R.-Platte R.-Santa Fe-Canadian R.-Miss. R.-New Orleans) | Tonti, H. de 1688-1689 (Ark. Post - Miss. R.-Red R.-Nacogdoches-Trinity R.) |
| Carolina & Virginia traders, 1700 (Virginia-Carolina-Georgia-Ark. Post) | Kino, J. 1687-1710 (area south of Gila R., west of San Pedro R.) | Montez, J. de & N. López, 1683 (El Paso-Rio Grande-Pecos R.-Colo. R.) | Limbari, J. de 1706 (Texas-Raton Pass-El Queretale) |
| Charlier, M., 1684-1692 (Sonora-Ohio R.-Sagouahanna R.-Chesapeake Bay) | La Harpe, R. de 1779 (Natchitoches-Red R.-Canadian R.-Ark. R. and return) | La Harpe, R. de 1772 (Ark. Post-up Ark. R.) | Vial, P., 1786-1787 (San Antonio-Red R.-Santa Fe-heads east to Taravira-Natchitoches) |
| Coutray, J. 1696-1700 (Savannah R.-Knoevec-Tennessee R.-Miss. R.-Ark. Post) | La Salle, R. de 1679-1680 (Ft. St. Joseph-Kanawha R.-Ft. Cheveque-return to Ft. St. Joseph-L. Ontario-Ft. Frontenac) | La Salle, R. de 1682 (L. Michigan-Illinois R.-Miss. R.-Gulf of Mexico) | Vial, P. & F. Fragnon, 1788 (San Antonio-Brazos R.-Santa Fe) |
| Duhout, D., 1679-1680 (Ft. Superior-Mile Lac Lake-return to L. Superior-H. Kamistiquia-S. Cross R.-Miss. R.; recross L. Hennepin) | La Salle, R. de 1679-1770 (San Diego-San Francisco Bay-Monterey Bay) | Parilla, D. 1759 (San Antonio-Taosava) | Villaur, P., 1720 (Santa Fe-Raton Pass-Platte R.; killed on N. Platte R.) |
| Duhout, D. & L. Hennepin, 1680 (Miss. R.-Wisconsin R.-Fox R.-St. Francois River) | La Salle, R. de 1686 (Ft. St. Louis at Matagorda Bay-Neches R. area) | Ribayo y Terán, P. 1747 (Monclova-San Juan Bautista-Prevido del Norte) | Wickett, T., 1748-1750 (Upper Roanoke-Cumberland-Cap.-Shawnee country-Staunton) |
| Escalante, S. de & F. Dominguez, 1776-1777 (Zufi-Santa Fe-Guadalupe R.-White R.-Virgin R.-Kanab, Plateau-Orabli-Zufi) | Finley, J. 1752 (Falls of the Ohio-Shawnee villages-Wintons Pass) | Ribayo y Terán, P. 1746 (Prevido del Norte-Pecos R.-Conchos R.-San Saba R.) | Wick, T., 1698 (Charles Town-Chattahoochee R.-Cousa-Ark. Post) |

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The first two decades of American inland exploration were momentous because they established the routes along which westward migration would proceed. Lewis and Clark made their way up the Missouri River, crossed over to the watershed of the Columbia, and emerged at the mouth of that river on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This expedition pushed the confrontation with Britain, whose efforts were led by the great explorer David Thompson, into the Pacific Northwest, and American attention inevitably focused on the land between the Columbia River and the Mississippi.

In 1807, the St. Louis fur trader, Manuel Lisa, was the first of many American trader-explorers to follow in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark. He established a trading post far north at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers from which his lieutenants, George Drouillard and John Colter, explored most of Montana and Wyoming. Colter was the first explorer to see and note the marvels of present-day Yellowstone National Park. Still another of Lisa's men, Ezekiel Williams, was one of the leaders of a party that marched south from Manuel's Fort through the central Rockies as far as the Arkansas River in an effort to establish an intermontane trading route with the Spanish settlements in Santa Fe.

In 1811, while Lisa and his men were exploring north and south, Wilson Price Hunt and Donald McKenzie, employees of

John Jacob Astor, with great difficulty laid out another northern trail to the mouth of the Columbia River where they established the American settlement of Astoria. Robert Stuart, one of their number, upon his return journey to the United States, traversed what was to become the main emigrant trail to the West—the Oregon Trail.

The other American thrust was to the Southwest, where between 1805 and 1807 L. Zebulon Pike made his way across the prairies to Santa Fe and back via Texas. Numerous American fur traders such as Anthony Glass and James McLanahan followed in his footsteps and explored northern Texas and parts of present-day Oklahoma. The most important governmentally-sponsored expedition of the period was that led by Maj. Stephen H. Long. He and his men crossed the Great Plains, coursed southward along the Rocky Mountains, and then, having roughly determined what they thought was the frontier between the United States and Spanish possessions (following the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819), returned in detachments via the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. They completely missed the Red River, which was the actual boundary between the U.S. and Spanish possessions. In their reports, both Lieutenant Pike and Major Long described the southern Great Plains as extremely arid and forbidding country; this became known as the "Great American Desert" myth. The belief in this myth served for a time to check settlement on the

Great Plains, but it did nothing to prevent a horde of fur trappers and traders from pouring over a newly laid out trail into Santa Fe. Thus, by 1820, thanks to the explorers, American attention was firmly fixed westward in two directions: to the Northwest and a confrontation with Britain, and to the Southwest and a confrontation with Spain.

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In the period 1820-35, competition for continental dominance was concentrated in the Trans-Mississippi West as a result of fur trading rivalries. William Becknell opened a trail to Santa Fe in 1821 and large numbers of American fur trappers invaded the Southern Rockies. The trappers, who followed Escalante's trail of 1776, marched north from Santa Fe and rediscovered the Great Basin and the Great Salt Lake. They laid out what came to be called The Old Spanish Trail between the New Mexican settlements and California. Two men, Ewing Young and James Ohio Patten, leading a band of trappers, rediscovered the Grand Canyon. American exploration, trading, and trapping in New Mexico and the far Southwest made this remote region one of the main objectives of the war with Mexico in 1846-1847.

The most important exploring activity in this period, however, took place in the central Rockies and the Great Basin-Snake River country. Here American fur trappers competed with Canadian brigades of the Hudson's Bay Company that were moving down from the Columbia River. The most important of these Canadian brigade leader-explorers was Peter Skene Ogden who discovered the Humboldt River which became the main emigrant trail to California. Ogden also helped to discover Great Salt Lake and was the first man to traverse the Great Basin from north to south. This traverse demonstrated that there was no single river that flowed westward out of Great Salt Lake to the Pacific Ocean.

The results of Ogden's latter expedition were lost, however, and explorers went on searching for the "Rio Buenaventura" for several decades more until the explorations of Capt. John C. Fremont in 1843-1844.

Countering the Canadians were the great American fur trader-explorers known as "mountain men." Men like William Ashley, David Jackson, James Bridger, John Weber, William Sublette, James Clyman, Moses Harris, Joseph Walker, Andrew Henry, and "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick opened up and made known most of the central Rocky Mountains region. The greatest of these "mountain men" explorers was Jedediah Smith, who in 1824, along with Clyman and Fitzpatrick, rediscovered the South Pass through the central Rockies over which thousands of emigrants later passed on their way to Oregon and California. In 1826-27, Smith twice crossed from Great Salt Lake to California via a southwest route that became part of the Old Spanish Trail. On his return from the first expedition, Smith became the first explorer to cross the Great Basin from west to east. During the course of his travels Smith also went as far north as the Canadian border. He saw most of present-day California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming as well as the Great Basin country. When he died tragically in 1831 he had seen more of the West than any explorer of his time.

The basic significance of exploration in the fur trade era was

that it drove an American "wedge" into the West, between the upper Missouri-Columbia River country and the Southwest, and it pointed the way to central migration routes from the United States settlements west through the central Rockies and across the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific Ocean.

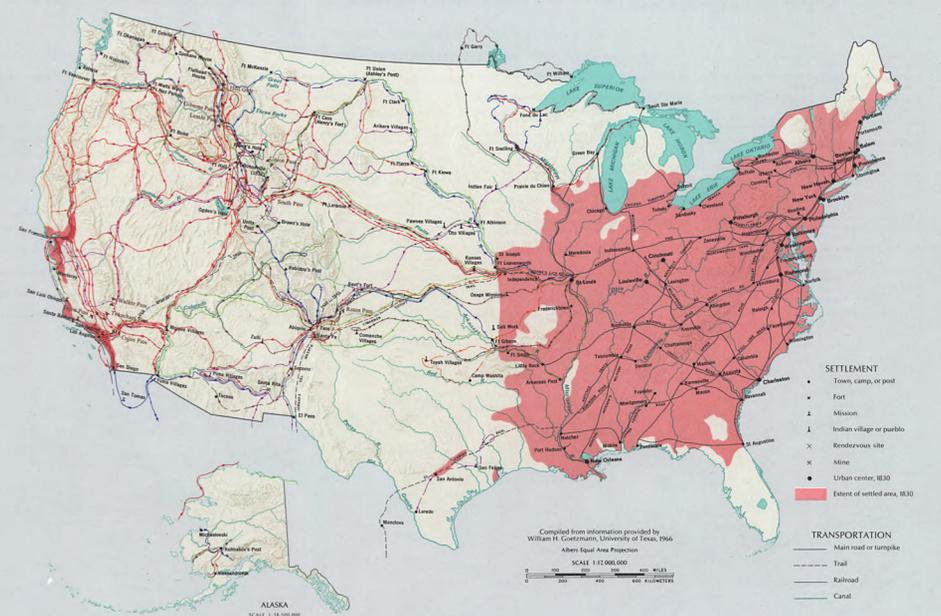
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EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT: 1800-1820

- Aird, J., 1806 (Dickson's Post—Indian Fair—James K.—Mo. R.)
Atkinson, 1811-1812 (Arkara villages—Union Pass—Henry's Fort—Snake R.—Astoria)
Atkinson, 1812 (Astoria—Snake R.—Bear R.—South Pass—Platte R.—St. Louis)
Bell, J., 1819-1820 (Huerfano R.—Ark. R.—Ft. Smith)
Clark, W., 1806 (Traveller's Rest—Bosman Pass—Yellowstone R. at Mo. R. meet M. Lewis)
Colter, J., 1807-1808 (Manuel's Fort—Bighorn Basin—Yellowstone area—Manuel's Fort)
Dickson, E., 1804 (Dickson's Post—Mo. R. and return)
Drouillard, G., 1808 (Manuel's Fort—Bighorn Basin—and return)
Dunbar, W. & G. Hunter, 1804 (Cuachica R.—Hot Springs—and return)
Fremont, T. & T. Sparks, 1806 (635 miles up Red R. and return)
Glass, A., 1806 (Natchitoches—upper Colo. R. in present-day Texas)
Henry, A., 1809-1810 (Manuel's Fort—Bosman Pass—Henry's Fort)
La Londe, B., 1804 (St. Louis—Council Bluffs—Platte R.—Santa Fe)
Larocque, A., 1805 (Brandon House—Mandan villages—Yellowstone R.—Bighorn Basin—Brandon House)
Lewis, M. & W. Clark, 1804-1806 (St. Louis—Mo. R.—Three Forks—Lolo Pass—Columbia R.—Ft. Clatsop; back to Traveller's Rest; Clark heads off Three Forks; both reunite at Mo. and Yellowstone rivers and return)
Lewis, M., 1805 (Traveller's Rest—Marica R.—Mo. R. at Yellowstone R. meet W. Clark)
Loring, S., 1807 (Ft. Smith—Hot Springs—Cape Girardeau)
Long, E., 1805-1810 (Admission—Platte R.—Pike's Peak—Canadian R.—Ft. Smith)
McKenzie, D., 1808-1821 (Astoria—Ft. Nez Perce—Snake R.—Bear R.—Green R.—Jackson Hole—Snake R.—Bear R.)
McLanahan, J., 1809 (Red R.; captured and taken to Santa Fe)
Missouri River traders, 1800 (Mo. R. between St. Louis—Mandan villages)
Nuttall, T., 1819-1820 (Ft. Smith—Cimarron R., western Ozark Plateau, and Ouachita Mts.)
Pike, Z., 1804 (St. Louis—upper Miss. R.—Leech L. and return)
Pike, Z., 1805-1807 (St. Louis—Pawnee villages—Colo. Rockies—Rio Grande; captured and taken to Mexico; return via El Camino Real)
Ref River of the North traders, 1800 (Ft. Alexander—Dickson's Post)
Sergaino, J., 1811 (Santa Fe—Old Spanish Trail—Green E. and return)
Sibley, J., 1803 (Natchez—Red R. and return)
Thompson, D., 1808-1811 (upper Columbia R.—Salween House—Kulluppi House—Spokane House—Flathead country)
Wilkinson, J., 1806 (middle Ark. R.—Ark. Post)
Williams, E., 1801-1803 (Manuel's Fort—Colo. Rockies—Asapahovillages—Ark. R.—Boone's Lick)
Yellowstone Expedition, 1809-1820 (St. Louis—Mo. R.—Council Bluffs)
ALASKA
Baranov, A., 1804 (Sitka—Kodiak I.—Alexander Archipelago)
Klimovskiy, A., 1809 (Cape R.)
Konskivskiy, P., 1817 (Akhundskovsk—Kukonin Bay and return)
Kotzebue, O. von, 1815 (Bereng Sea—Kotzebue Sound—St. Lawrence I.—Anatolian I.)
Resanov, N., 1815 (Alexander Archipelago)



EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT: 1820-1835

- Armijs, M., 1829 (Santa Fe—Los Angeles)
Ashley, W., 1824-1825 (St. Platte R.—Green R.—Yellowstone R.)
Becknell, W., 1821-1822 (St. Louis—upper Ark. R.—Santa Fe; return via Cimarron Cut-off)
Belandier, J., 1828 (Laredo—Trinity R.)
Bonnevill, B., 1823-1825 (Independence—Ft. Bonneville—Ft. Walla Walla—Ft. Bonneville)
Bourgeois, M., 1822 (Flathead House—Bear L.)
Cass, L. & H. Schoofraft, 1820 (L. Superior—upper Miss. R.—Green Bay)
Chimay, J., H. Faer, M. Harris, & L. Vazquez, 1826 (circumnavigation of Great Salt L.)
Douglas, D., 1821-1827 (Grays Harbor—Columbia R.—Falcone R.—Ft. Nez Percé)
Fowler, J. & H. Glenn, 1821 (Ft. Smith—Ark. R.—Tan.)
Glenn, H., 1822 (upper Rio Grande)
Hardy, R., 1826 (mouth of Colo. R.)
Henry, A. & J. Weber, 1821-1824 (Ft. Kiowa—Henry's Fort, A. Howe remains)
Jackson, R. G. Engle, 1826-1828 (Ft. Vancouver—Sacramento)
Johnson, D., 1826 (Great Salt L.—Sun Valley)
James, D., 1832 (Santa Fe—Los Angeles)
James, T. & R. McKnight, 1821 (St. Louis—Ark. Post—Santa Fe)
James, T., 1821 (Taco—Oauge Mission—St. Louis)
James, T., 1822-1823 (St. Louis—Ark. R.—Comanche village and return)
Long, S. & W. Keating, 1823 (Prairie du Chien—Red E.—Ft. Williams)
Maximilien, Prince de Wied, 1833 (St. Louis—Mo. R.—McKenzie)
McDonald, J., 1821 (Flathead House—Pierre's Hole—Green R.—Great Salt L.)
Morgan, W. & T. Talbot, 1820 (Ft. Atkinson—Flathead House)
Ogden, P., 1824-1825 (Ft. Nez Perce—Flathead House—Pierre's Hole—Great Salt L.)
Ogden, P., 1826-1827 (Ft. Vancouver—southern Oregon—Malheur L.)
Ogden, P., 1828-1829 (Malheur L.—Great Salt L.—Ft. Nez Perce—Malheur L.)
Ogden, P., 1828-1829 (Vancouver—Valley L.—Colo. R.—Calif. Central Valley—Vancouver—Sacramento)
Pattie, S. & J., 1824-1825 (Ft. Atkinson—Santa Fe—Chihuahua—Gila R.)
Pattie, J., 1826 (Santa Rita mines—Salt R.; joins E. Young)
Pattie, S. & J., 1828 (Santa Rita mines—Baja Calif.—San Diego)
Pattie, J., 1828-1830 (San Diego—San Francisco—Mexico)
Proctor, E., 1824 (Taco—Great Salt L.)
Robidou, A., 1824 (Taco—Linda Fort)
Ross, A., 1824 (Flathead House—Sun Valley)
Scholcraft, H., 1831-1832 (L. Superior—Ft. Snodgrass L. Superior)
Smith, J., 1822 (Ashley's Post—Atkara village)
Smith, J., 1823-1824 (Ft. Kiowa—South Pass—Flathead House)
Smith, J., 1826-1827 (Independence—Great Salt L.—San Diego—San Joaquin Valley—Bear L.)
Smith, J., 1827-1830 (Bear L.—Moqueque village—San Francisco—Ft. Vancouver—Pierre's Hole—Mo. R.—Independence)
Smith, T., 1826-1827 (Independence—Pierre's Hole—Ft. Vancouver—Vancouver—Pierre's Hole—Mo. R.—Independence)
Sublette, W., 1826 (Cache Valley—Yellowstone L.)
U.S. Commissioners, 1825-1827 (survey of Santa Fe)
U.S. Dragoons, 1834 (Independence—Camp Weather—Toiyah village and return)
Walker, J., 1833 (Ft. Bonneville—Calif. Central Valley—Bear L.)
Weber, J., 1824-1825 (Henry's Fort—Great Salt L.)
Woolkill, W., E. Young & J. Slover, 1823-1824 (Taco—Colo. Plains)
Work, J., 1831 (Snake R.—mouth Rocky Mts.)
Wyeth, N., 1832-1833 (Independence—Pierre's Hole—Ft. Vancouver—Flathead House—Bonneville; return via Mo. R.)
Young, E., 1826 (Taco—Salt R.)
Young, E. & J. Patten, 1826-1827 (Salt R.—Grand Canyon—Santa Fe)
Young, E., 1829-1833 (Taco—Los Angeles—Ft. Vancouver)

ALASKA

- Beecher, J., 1823 (northwest coast)
Franklin, J., 1823 (McKenzie R.—Beecher's Pt.)
Glatzovoy, A. & S. Lukner, 1834 (Michalchovsk—Kokmolvoy Pt.)
Kolmakov, A., 1832-1839 (Nushagak R.—Tokotna R.—Kukukovm R.)
Vasiliev, I. & S. Lukner, 1829 (Nushagak R.—Haldia R.—Kukukovm R.)

Exploration in the period 1835-50 was largely dominated by the search for adequate emigration routes through the West to Oregon and California. At the same time, this era also marked the opening phase of what might be called the Great Reconnaissance Period, during which troops of the U.S. Army were sent out by the Government to explore the West and to gather information about its natural resources. Much of this exploration was stimulated by the Mexican War of 1846-47.

By 1835, the trail to Oregon was relatively well known, but the trail to California was not. In 1833, the mountain man Joseph Reddford Walker, operating under orders from Capt. Benjamin Bonneville, first marched west from Great Salt Lake via the Humboldt River and over the Sierra Nevada. Walker and his men located several passes over the Sierras and probably were the first U.S. explorers to see the wonders of present-day Yosemite National Park. The Bartleson-Bidwell party of 1841 was the first important party of emigrants-explorers to locate a trail to California. Other trails were laid out by J. B. Childs, Peter Lassen, and the temporarily lost 49ers who discovered Death Valley. An excellent southern western trail to California was laid out by Lt. William H. Emory, a topographical engineer who accompanied Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny's army on its march west to California from New Mexico during the Mexican War. Capt. Philip St. George Cooke and a battalion of Mormon volunteers followed Kearny's army and laid out an improved trail suitable for wagons. This trail was used by

thousands of emigrants and was followed part way by the Butterfield stagecoach line.

The most spectacular and important explorer of the period, however, was Lt. John C. Frémont whose work epitomized that of the Great Reconnaissance Period. Frémont, a U.S. Army topographical engineer, made several trips into the West. In 1842, he marched west to examine South Pass. In 1843-44, he made a grand reconnaissance around the whole West from South Pass to Oregon, thence south through the Great Basin over the Sierras to California, and then a return via Las Vegas and the south central Rockies. His report and map, published the year after his expedition, were among the most important American publications of the 19th century. In 1845, Frémont led another expedition through the West to California where he took part in the Bear Flag Revolt and the fighting against Mexico. Three years later, in a spectacular effort to locate a railroad route through the Southern Rockies, Frémont suffered a disaster as his men froze to death in the Colorado Rockies and some resorted to cannibalism. This disaster was unfortunately followed by another in the same area in 1853, and Frémont turned to politics as the first Republican presidential candidate in 1856.

Frémont was not the only Army explorer in the West during this period. Excellent work was also done by Lt. J. W. Abert in New Mexico; Lis. Nathaniel Michler, F. T. Bryan, M. L. Smith, and Capt. W. H. Whiting in Texas; Lt. Robert Williamson and

Capt. George Warner in California; Capt. Randolph B. Marcy and Lt. James H. Simpson on the Staked Plain; and Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lt. John W. Gunnison in Utah. Lt. George Horatio Derby explored and mapped parts of California and also became the first American writer under the pen name of "John Phoenix, Esq." All of these Army men engaged in a great reconnaissance of the West and began the all-important geographical mapping of the region which brought it within the purview of public knowledge.

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EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT: 1835-1850

- Abert, J., 1845 (Bent's Fort-Canadian R.- Ft. Collins)
Abert, J., 1846 (El Leavenworth-Bent's Fort-Santa Fe-Acoma)
Bartleson, J., & Bidwell, 1841 (Great Salt L.-Humboldt R.-Sevier Pass-San Francisco)
Bryan, J., 1849-1850 (San Antonio-Ft. Worth-Canadian R.)
Burke, J., 1845-1846 (El Hall-Monista Pass-Bonanza Pass-Ft. Casa and return)
Chiles, J., 1842 (San Francisco-Tejon Pass-Humboldt R.-Ft. Hall-Santa Fe-Independence)
Childs, J., 1841 (Independence-Oregon Trail-Ft. Boise-Malheur L.-Sacramento)
Cooke, P., 1846 (Albuquerque-Rio Grande-Tucson-San Diego)
Death Valley 49ers, 1849 (Green R.-Great Basin-Death Valley-Calif. gold mines)
Dorcy, C., 1849-1851 (ducks in Calif. and lower Colorado)
Evans, J., 1849 (Ft. Pierre-Adolla Balladno and return)
Farhans, T. A. & Smith, 1839 (Independence-Ark R.-Ft. Bridger-Oregon Trail-Portland)
Ford, J. & R. Neighbors, 1849 (Austin-E Paso-Pecos R.-San Antonio)
Fremont, J. C. & Cooper, 1841 (Dn. Moses R.)
Fremont, J., 1842 (Independence-Oregon Trail-Ft. 56-Vias-Ferroc Pass)
Fremont, J., 1843 (Independence-Republican R.-Ft. Hall-Cool Salt L.-Ft. Vancouver-San Joaquin Valley-Old Spanish Trail-Bent's Fort-Independence)
Fremont, J., 1845 (Independence-Bent's Fort-Salt Lake City-Humboldt R.-Calif. via Sevier's Fort and Walker Pass-Klamath R.)
Fremont, J., 1848 (Independence-Pueblo-San Diego de Cristo Mt.-Foothills-Mt. Taos)
Hays, J. S. & Highmore, 1848 (San Antonio-Ft. Mason-Big Bend area-Ft. Inge)
Kearny, S. & W. Emory, 1846 (Ft. Leavenworth-Bent's Fort-Cala E.-San Felipe-San Diego)
Lassen, P., 1848 (Calif. Trail-Coosue L.-Fascen Pass-Sutter's Fort)
Marcy, R. & J. Simpson, 1849 (Canadian R.-Santa Fe-Dolla Ana-Big Spring-Ft. Smith)
Mexican Boundary Survey, 1849-1853 (San Diego-Tucson-E Paso-Rio Grande)
Michler, N., 1849 (Ringgold Barracks-Ft. Washita-Pecos R.)
Nicoll, J., 1818 (El Loui-upper Miss. R. Basin)
Nicoll, J., 1838 (Ft. Snelling-Pipestone Quarry-L. Faverre-St. Louis)
Nicoll, J., 1839 (Ft. Pierre-Devils L.-Minn. R.-St. Louis)
Simpson, J., 1849 (Santa Fe-Chaco Canyon-Canyon de Chelly-Zuni-Santa Fe)
Stansbury, H. & J. Gunnison, 1849-1850 (Ft. Leavenworth-Oregon Trail-Great Salt L.-H. Bridger-Cheyenne Pass-Ft. Laramie)
Stevens, E. P. & Murphy, 1844 (Columbia-Oregon Trail-Sullivan's Cut-off-Ft. Hall-Calf. Trail-Fricker Pass-Sutter's Fort)
Texas-Santa Fe Expedition, 1842 (Austin-central Texas-Albuquerque-Mexico)
U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1841 (mouth of Columbia R.-Puget Sound-Columbia R.-Ft. Colville-Ft. Walla Walla-Ft. Vancouver-a party to San Francisco)
Warner, G. & Williamson, 1849 (Sacramento R.-Coosue L.-G. Warner killed)
Whiting, W. & M. Smith, 1849 (San Antonio-Ft. Paso-Sacramento-Mt.-Ft. Inge)
Wyeth, N., 1836 (Ft. Hall-Ft. Bridger-Green R.-Taos)

ALASKA

- Bell, J., 1842-1846 (Percupine R.-Ft. Yukon)
Cigringer, 1843 (Ft. Konstantine-Copper R.)
Kuskwanan, A., 1838 (Norton Sound-Ft. Barrow and return)
Malakov, V., 1838-1843 (Nulato-Yukon R.-Michaelofski)
Malakov, V., 1844 (Sustina Valley)
Muray, J., 1844 (Porcupine R.-Ft. Yukon)
Pim, B., 1849 (Kotzebue Sound-Seward Pen.-Norton Sound)
Pullen, 1849 (Kotzebue Sound-north coast-Mackenzie Bay)
Serdensky, R., 1848 (Ft. Konstantine-Copper R.-Tatlin L.)
Simpson, J., 1837 (Mackenzie Bay-north coast and return)
Zakulin, I., 1842-1844 (lower Yukon and Kuskwanan rivers)

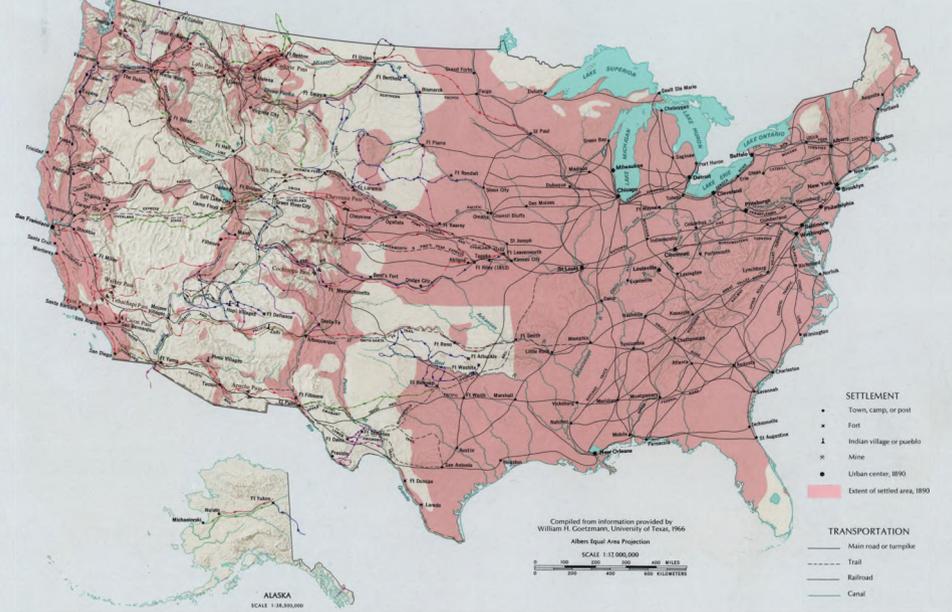


In the 1850's the two major explorer-reconnaissance projects were the United States-Mexican Boundary Survey and the Pacific Railroad Surveys. The boundary survey, led at various times by Frémont, John R. Bartlett, and Lt. William H. Emory, resulted in a great resource survey of the Southwest, the mapping of the country, and, as the boundary survey indicated that additional land in the Southwest would be needed if a southern transcontinental railroad across United States territory to the Pacific was to be built, the Gadsden Purchase.

The official Pacific Railroad Survey of 1853 were exploratory surveys made by U.S. Army topographical engineers across the West in an effort to locate the best route for a transcontinental railroad. There were five main surveys, one in the far north from Minnesota to Washington Territory under Lt. Isaac I. Stevens, one under Capt. J. W. Gunnison and Lt. E. G. Beckwith through southern Colorado and across the Great Basin, one along the 35th parallel under Lt. Amiel W. Whipple, one across the Southwest under Lt. John Pope and John G. Parke, and one running north and south on the Pacific coast under Lt. Robert Williamson and H. L. Abbott. All of the survey parties reported feasible railroad routes, but sectional politics paralyzed the nation and no railroad was built until after the Civil War. The main contribution of the surveys was the tremendous body of geographical and scientific information which they assembled and which was published in thirteen volumes. The maps made by these explorers, especially

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT: 1850-1890

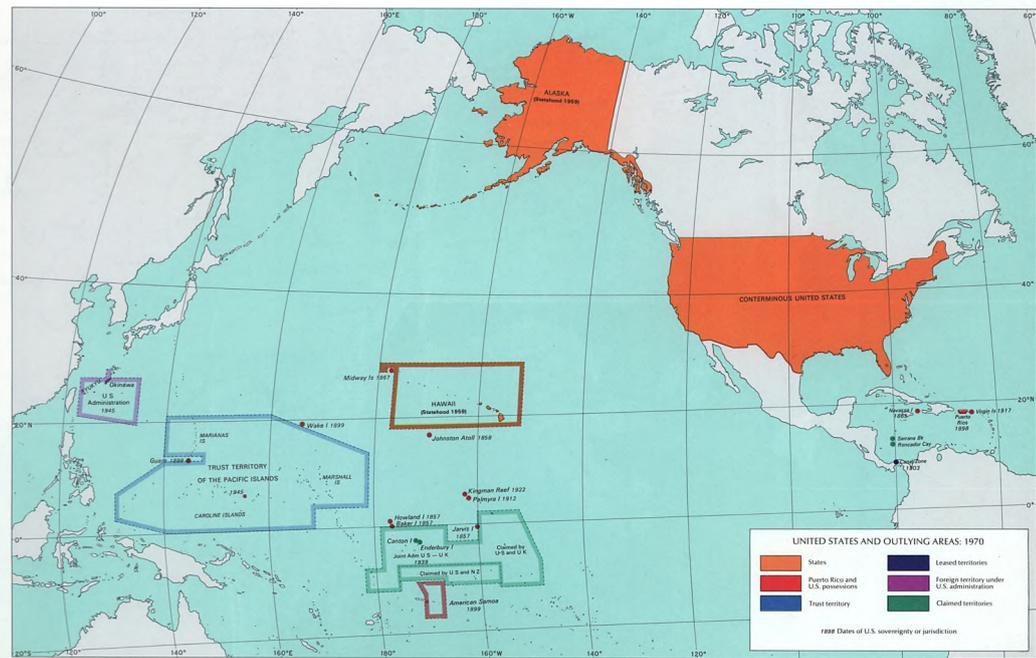
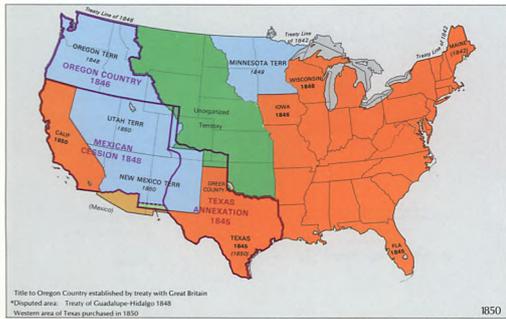
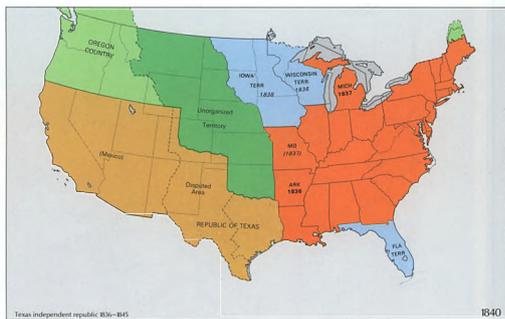
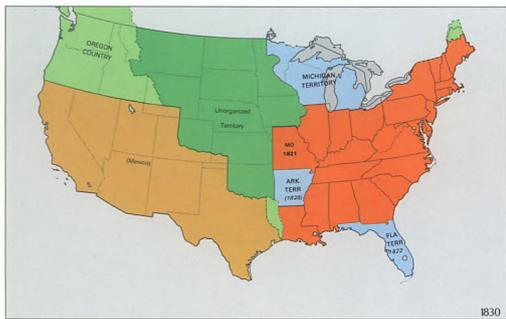
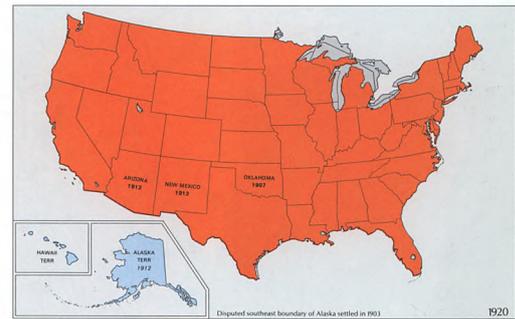
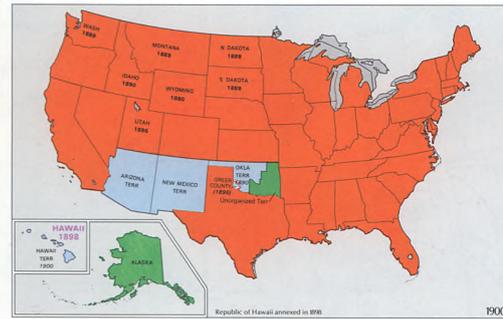
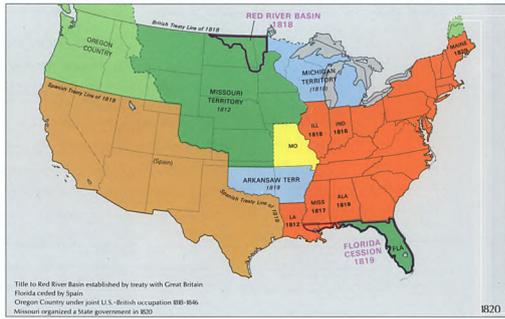
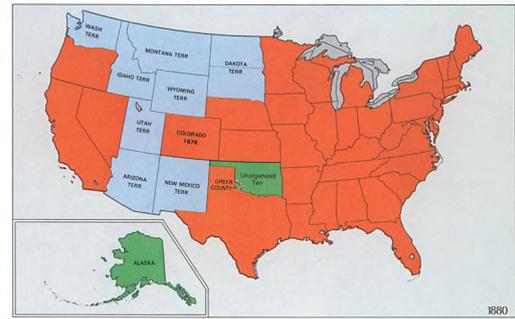
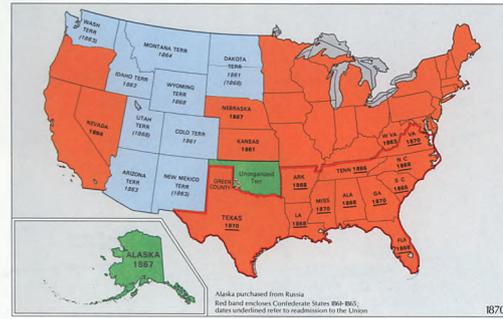
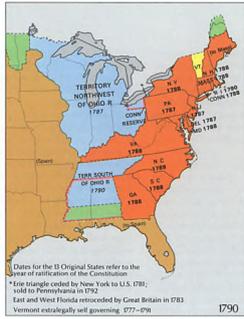
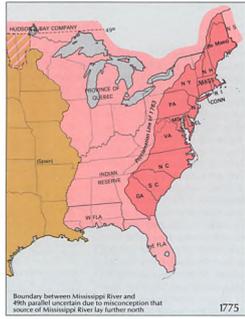
- Abert, H., 1853-1855 (down Deschutes R.-The Dalles-Ft. Walla Walla-return to the Dalles-Willamette Valley-Columbia)
Lander, F., 1853-1855 (Ft. Union-Souris R.-Ft. Benton-Maria R.-Lewis & Clark Pass-Drewyer, Ft. Walla Walla-Oregon Trail-Kanias City)
Macomb, J., 1839 (Santa Fe-Colo. R.-San Juan R.-Santa Fe)
Marcy, R., 1852 (Ft. Belknap-Red R.-Canadian R.-Poudre Dig Town-Ft. Atlatulce)
Marcy, R., 1854 (Ft. Riley-Ft. Kearny-west to Rocky Mtn. passes and return)
Culbertson, A. & E. Evans, 1856 (Ft. Pierre-Badlands-Ft. Pierre)
Donelson, A., 1853-1855 (Milk R.-Ft. Benton-Columbia Pass-Orville L.-Ft. Walla Walla)
Doty, J., 1853-1855 (Milk R.-Ft. Benton-St. Mary L.-Ft. Benton-Cour d'Alene L.-Palouse R.-Ft. Walla Walla)
Echols, W., 1859 (Pecos R.-Ft. Davis-Ft. Stockton-Big Bend area and return)
Frémont, J., 1854 (Ft. Leavenworth-Bent's Fort-Fillmore-Stockton)
Gunnison, J., 1853-1855 (upper Milk R.-Ft. Benton-Caldwell Pass-Halfhead L.-Ft. Benton-Lolo Pass-Ft. Walla Walla-Snoqualmie Pass-Sentinel)
Hamilton, I., 1842-1862 (Grand Canyon region-Ft. Defiance)
Ives, J., 1857 (up Colo. R.-Mojava villages-Ft. Defiance)
Lander, F., 1853-1855 (Ft. Union-Souris R.-Ft. Benton-Maria R.-Lewis & Clark Pass-Drewyer, Ft. Walla Walla-Oregon Trail-Kanias City)
Macomb, J., 1839 (Santa Fe-Colo. R.-San Juan R.-Santa Fe)
Marcy, R., 1852 (Ft. Belknap-Red R.-Canadian R.-Poudre Dig Town-Ft. Atlatulce)
Marcy, R., 1854 (Ft. Riley-Ft. Kearny-west to Rocky Mtn. passes and return)
Culbertson, A. & E. Evans, 1856 (Ft. Pierre-Badlands-Ft. Pierre)
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Doty, J., 1853-1855 (Milk R.-Ft. Benton-St. Mary L.-Ft. Benton-Cour d'Alene L.-Palouse R.-Ft. Walla Walla)
Echols, W., 1859 (Pecos R.-Ft. Davis-Ft. Stockton-Big Bend area and return)
Frémont, J., 1854 (Ft. Leavenworth-Bent's Fort-Fillmore-Stockton)
Gunnison, J., 1853-1855 (upper Milk R.-Ft. Benton-Caldwell Pass-Halfhead L.-Ft. Benton-Lolo Pass-Ft. Walla Walla-Snoqualmie Pass-Sentinel)
Wallace, H., J. Dixon & L. Scholl, 1858 (The Dalles-Malheur R.-Owyhee R. and Snake R.-Camp Floyd, return via Oregon Trail)
Parks, J., 1853-1855 (Santa Cruz-Santa Barbara-San Diego-Tucson-Apache Pass-Ft. Paso)
Pope, J., K. Gardard & C. Lapin, 1853-1855 (El Paso-Ft. Belknap)
Powell, J., 1849-1852 (Colo. R. country from Green River to mouth of Virgin R.)
Raynolds, W. & H. Mayer, 1859 (Ft. Pierre-Ft. Sarge-Monroe Ferry-upper Big Horn R.-H. Maudslayi heads north)
Rainsford, W., 1859 (up Wind R.-Three Forks-Ft. Benton-Ft. Union)
Santon, R., 1853-1855 (Ft. Walla Walla-Coeur d'Alene L.-Ft. Owen-Caldwell Pass-Ft. Benton)
Simpson, J., 1858-1859 (Camp Floyd-Ft. Bridger-Camp Floyd-Harding Pass-Walker R.-Sacramento-return to Camp Floyd)
Stanger, J., & J. Parke, 1851 (Santa Fe-Mojave village-Ft. Yuma-San Diego)
Stanley, J., 1853-1855 (Ft. Benton-Canada-Ft. Benton)
Mendenhall, G., 1855 (Ft. Walla Walla-Ft. Boise-Ft. Hall)
Mexican Boundary Survey, 1849-1855 (San Diego-Tucson-E Paso-Rio Grande)
Mullan, J., 1853-1855 (Ft. Benton-Maudslayi R.-Klamath Pass-Ft. Owen-Ft. Hall-Ft. Owen-Halfhead L.-Kootenai R.-Ft. Owen-Ft. Walla Walla-Ft. Benton)
Wallace, H., J. Dixon & L. Scholl, 1858 (The Dalles-Malheur R.-Owyhee R. and Snake R.-Camp Floyd, return via Oregon Trail)
Warner, G., 1855 (Ft. Pierre-Ft. Kearny-Ft. Laramie-Ft. Pierre)
Warner, G. & H. Hayden, 1856 (Ft. Pierre-Mo. R.-Yellowstone R. and return)
Warner, G. & H. Hayden, 1857 (Doux City-Ft. Kendall-Ft. Laramie-Black Hills-Ft. Randall)
Wessels, H., 1857 (San Francisco-northern Calif. coast-Klamath R.)
Whipple, A., 1853-1855 (Ft. Smith-Canadian R.-Albuquerque-Zuni-Mojave villages-San Bernardino)
Williamson, R. & J. Parke, 1853-1855 (San Francisco-Ft. Miller-Tejon Pass-Los Angeles)
Williamson, R., 1853-1855 (Los Angeles-Caton Pass-Fehabach Pass-Walker Pass)
Williamson, R. & H. Abbott, 1853-1855 (Sacramento Valley-Klamath L.-upper Deschutes R.-H. Abbott heads north)
Williamson, R., 1853-1855 (Deschutes R.-Three Sisters-Evans-Vancouver)



TERRITORIAL GROWTH

- COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775**
 - Original Thirteen Colonies
 - Other British territories
- UNITED STATES: 1790-1820**
 - States
 - State claims
 - Special status areas
 - Territories
 - Unorganized territories
 - Claimed areas
 - Foreign areas

1803 Dates of territorial acquisition
 1805 Dates of initial territorial organization
 1809 Dates of later change within given time period
 1812 Dates of admission to the Union
 Map scale 1:14,000,000
 Compiled by H. George Stull, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
 rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1979

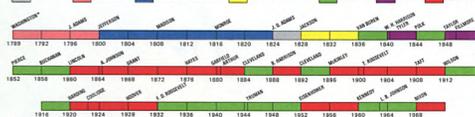


- States
 - Puerto Rico and U.S. possessions
 - Trust territory
 - Leased territories
 - Foreign territory under U.S. administration
 - Claimed territories
- 1899 Dates of U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction

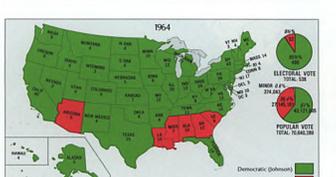
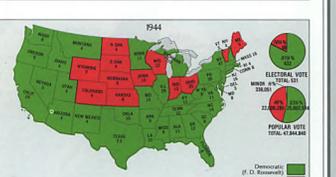
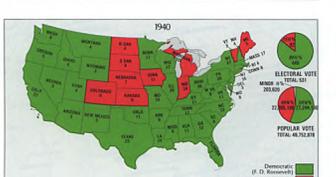
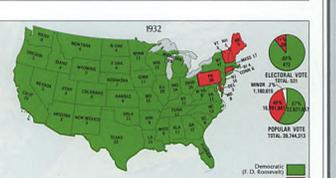
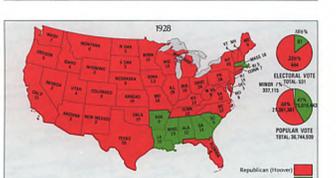
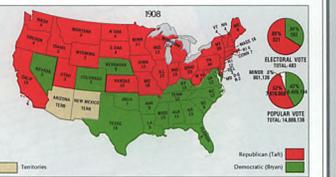
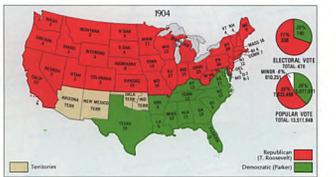
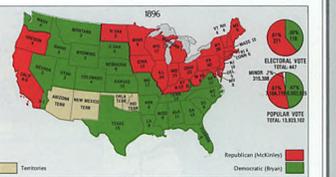
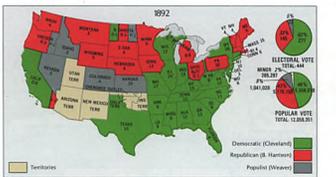
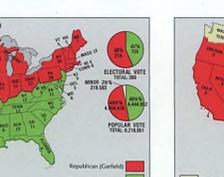
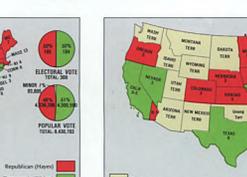
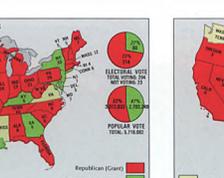
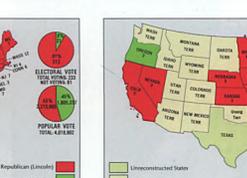
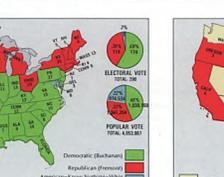
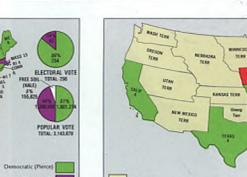
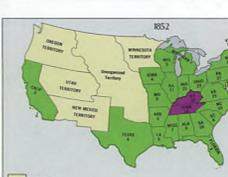
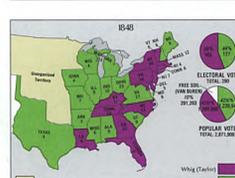
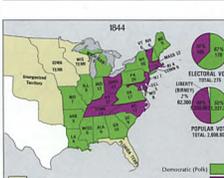
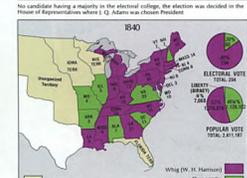
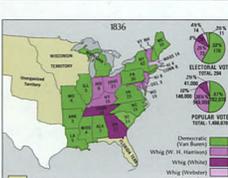
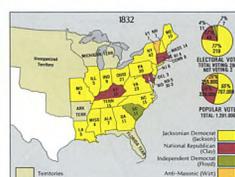
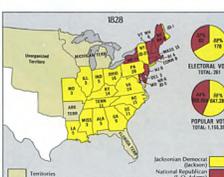
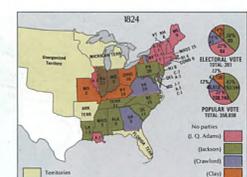
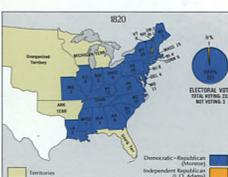
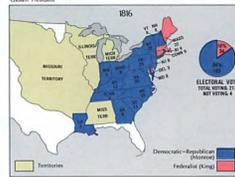
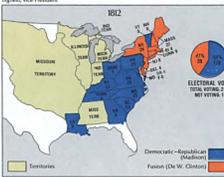
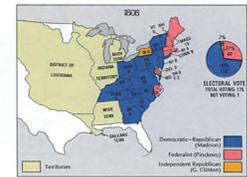
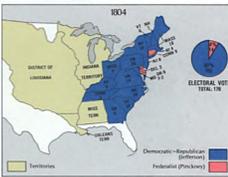
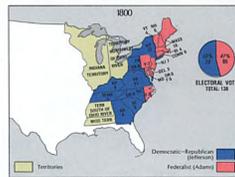
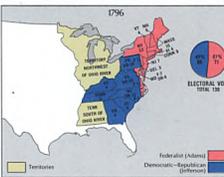
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

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Map scale 1:2,000,000

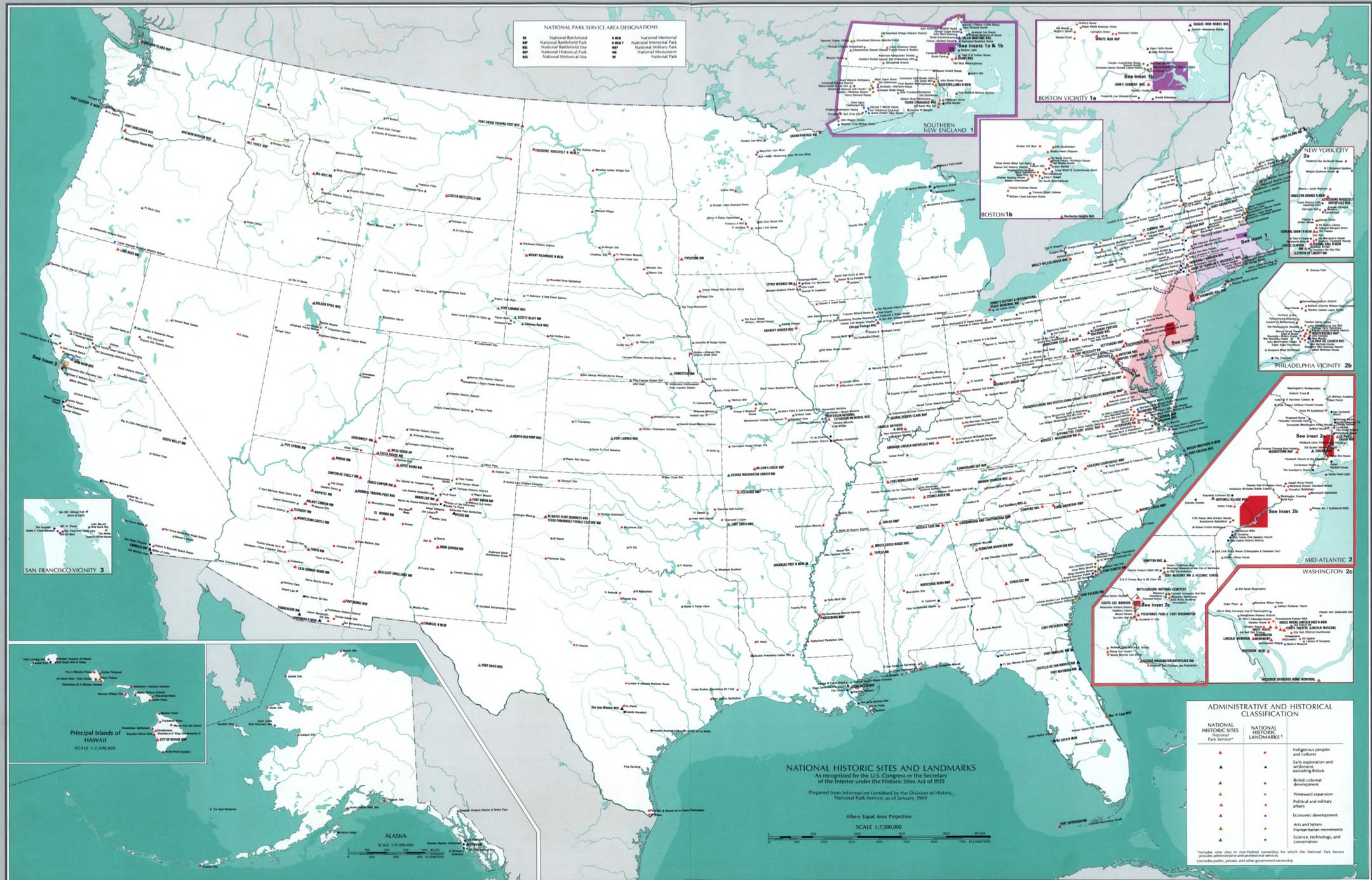


*George Washington was unopposed in the elections of 1789 and 1792



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREA DESIGNATIONS

- National Battlefield
- National Battlefield Park
- National Battlefield Site
- National Historical Park
- National Monument
- National Historic Site
- National Memorial
- National Memorial Park
- National Military Park
- National Monument
- National Park



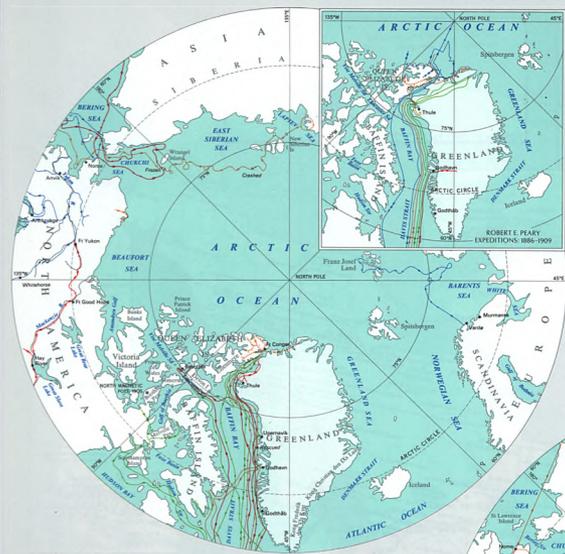
ADMINISTRATIVE AND HISTORICAL CLASSIFICATION

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES (National Park Service)	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS ¹	
▲	●	Indigenous peoples and cultures
▲	●	Early exploration and settlement
▲	●	Political and military affairs
▲	●	British colonial development
▲	●	Westward expansion
▲	●	Economic development
▲	●	Arts and letters
▲	●	Humanitarian movements
▲	●	Science, technology, and conservation

¹Include new sites in unincorporated communities for which the National Park Service provides administrative and professional services. Exclude public, private, and other government ownership.

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147

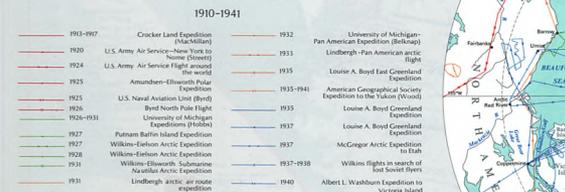


ARCTIC GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Herman R. Friss
National Archives and Records Service
compiled from the official records and publications in
the National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1968
Approximate scale 1:39,000,000

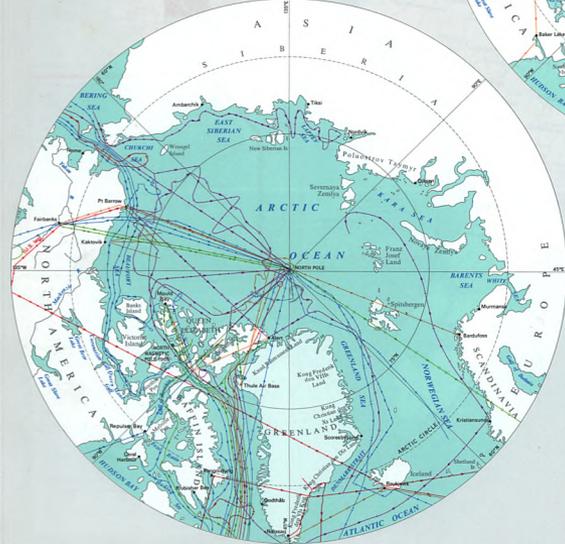
1850-1909

- 1850 First Grinnell Expedition (Dr. Hayes)
- 1851-1855 Second Grinnell Expedition (Kane)
- 1853-1854 North Pacific Exploring Expedition (Fitzinger and Ringgold)
- 1859-1862 Robert Kennicott-Southampton Expedition (Latham)
- 1860-1864 Isaac I. Hayes Arctic Exploring Expedition
- 1866-1867 Charles F. Hall Expedition
- 1871-1873 USS Polaris Expedition (Hall)
- 1877-1878 Howgate Preliminary Polar Expedition
- 1879-1882 U.S. Seasonal Exploring Expedition (De Long)
- 1881-1884 Lady Franklin Bay Expedition (De Haven)
- 1881-1884 International Polar Year Expedition by U.S. (Barrow Bay)
- 1883-1899 U.S. Army reconnaissance of Alaska (Latham)
- 1898-1899 Harman Alaska Expedition
- 1903-1905 Ziegler-Fiala Arctic Expedition
- 1909 U.S. Geological Survey
- 1886 Robert E. Peary Expeditions (first)
- 1898-1902 1886
- 1891-1892 1905-1906
- 1893-1895 1908-1909
- 1896-1897 1908-1909



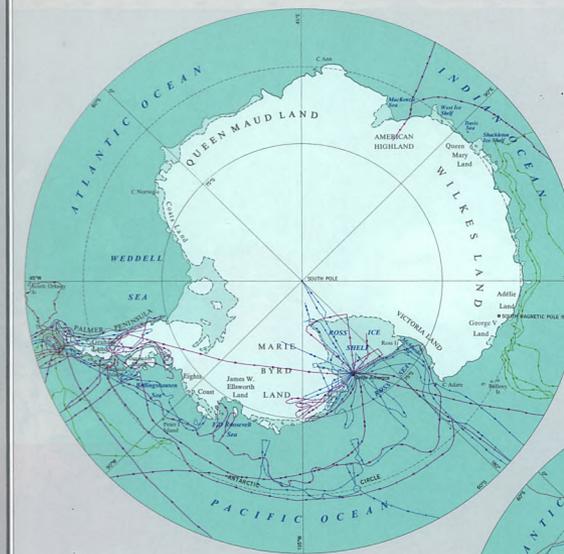
1910-1941

- 1913-1917 Crickler Land Expedition (MacMillan)
- 1920 U.S. Army Air Service—New York to Nome (Elliott)
- 1924 U.S. Army Air Service Flight around the world
- 1925 Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar Expedition
- 1925 U.S. Naval Aviation Line (Byrd)
- 1926 Byrd North Pole Flight
- 1926-1931 University of Michigan Expeditions (Preston)
- 1927 Putnam Barlow Island Expedition
- 1927 Wilkins-Eliot Arctic Expedition
- 1928 Wilkins-Eliot Arctic Expedition
- 1931 Lindbergh Arctic air route expedition
- 1932 Pan American Expedition (Belgrave)
- 1933 Lindbergh-Pan American Arctic Flight
- 1935 Louise A. Boyd East Greenland Expedition
- 1935-1941 American Geographical Society Expedition to the Yukon (Wood)
- 1935 Louise A. Boyd Greenland Expedition
- 1937 Louise A. Boyd Greenland Expedition
- 1937 McGroarty Arctic Expedition to Etah
- 1937-1938 Wilkins flights in search of east coast there
- 1940 Albert L. Waaboom Expedition to Victoria Island



1942-1968

- 1942-1944 U.S. Army Ice Cap Department to Greenland (Preston)
- 1942-1945 USAF ferrying route to Europe
- 1942-1945 USAF Arctic ferrying route to U.S.S.R. Island T-3 landing at North Pole
- 1946 USAF Pease-Denham (Preston)
- 1946 USAF B-29 Pease-Denham Arctic weather flight—Preston
- 1946 USN Operation Iceberg: submarine rescue (Barnett)
- 1946 USN Operation Nook (Cruzens)
- 1946 USN Operation Inuit (Cruzens)
- 1947 USAF flight—Thule to Etah (Cruzens)
- 1947 USN Task Force 68 (Quisenberry)
- 1947 USAF B-29 Pease-Denham Arctic weather flight to North Pole
- 1947 USN Arctic Research Laboratory, Ft. Barrow
- 1947 Joint Canadian-U.S. meteorological station in Canadian Arctic
- 1948 USN Task Force 80 to Canadian Arctic (Cruzens)
- 1948 USAF DC-4 Fairbanks-Chilo Flight
- 1949 USN Task Force 80 to Canadian Arctic (Blattner)
- 1949 Arctic Institute of North America Project Snow Corer (Preston)
- 1950 USN Task Force to Canadian Arctic (Preston)
- 1950 USAF flights to scientific stations in northern Canadian Arctic
- 1951 U.S.-Denmark establishment of joint air base at Thule
- 1951 Capt. James Earl and flight—Task of USCGC Lapwing and USCGC Polar Star in Arctic Ocean
- 1951 USN Operation Skyway (Land II) in Arctic Ocean
- 1952-1955 USAF ice island T-3 (Fletcher)
- 1952 USAF Beaulieu line geographical flight (Cruzens)
- 1952 USAF DC-4 flight to North Pole Island T-3 landing at North Pole
- 1952 USAF helicopter flight—Fairbanks, Alaska to Pease, Alaska
- 1954 USS Boston Island (AGC-1)
- 1955-1957 U.S.-Canada Operation Sable for construction of Dow Line
- 1955-1957 USN hydrographic surveys in Canadian Arctic
- 1956 USAF B-52 non-stop flight
- 1958 Atomic submarine USN Nautilus (SSN-571) submerged flight to North Pole
- 1958 USN Arctic Research Laboratory, Ft. Barrow
- 1959 Atomic submarine USS Skate (SSN-578) submerged transit of Arctic Ocean (Cruzens)
- 1959-1966 Arctic Institute of North America Arctic Research (Preston)
- 1960 Atomic submarine USS Sargo (SSN-583) Arctic Ocean (Nicholson)
- 1960 Atomic submarine USS Scorpion (SSN-584) Arctic Ocean (Cruzens)
- 1961-1965 USN Office of Naval Research drifting station Arctic II in Arctic Ocean
- 1963 USCGC Northwood hydrographic surveys in Chukchi, East Siberian Sea
- 1967, Aug.-Oct. USCGC Lapwing and USCGC Polar Star in Arctic Ocean
- 1968, Mar.-July Planned Polar Expedition



ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Herman R. Friss
National Archives and Records Service
compiled from the official records and publications in
the National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1968
Approximate scale 1:39,000,000

1819-1941

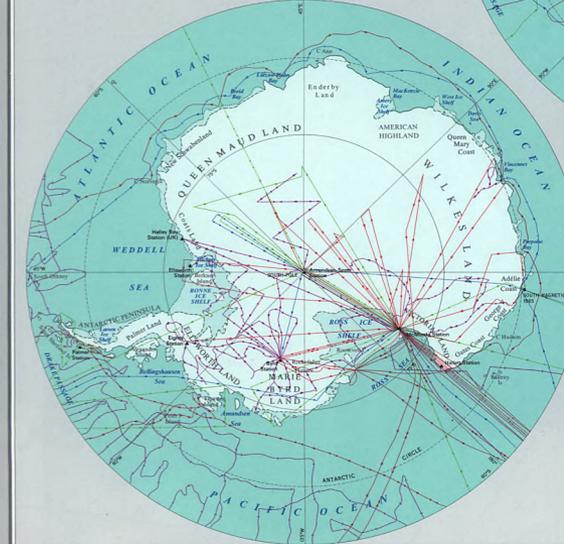
- 1819-1820 James F. Sheffield in the Horvia (constructed route)
- 1820-1821 Nathaniel B. Palmer in the Heron
- 1821, Jan.-Feb. John Davis in the Cecilia
- 1821-1822 Nathaniel B. Palmer in the James Monroe (constructed route)
- 1828-1831 American Antarctic Exploring Expedition (Sturgeson Periton)
- 1839-1840 U.S. Exploring Expedition (Wilkes): USS Albatross (Richard L. Ford), USS Vincennes (Charles Wilkes), USS Porpoise (Caspar J. Ringgold)
- 1928-1929 Wilkes-Hogart Expedition I
- 1928-1930 Byrd Antarctic Expedition I
- 1929-1930 Wilkes-Hogart Antarctic Expedition II
- 1933-1935 Byrd Antarctic Expedition II
- 1934-1935 Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition III
- 1935-1936 Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition III
- 1939 Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition IV
- 1939-1941 U.S. Antarctic Service



1942-1955

- 1946-1947 USN Antarctic Development Project (Task Force 66, Operation HighJump)
- 1947-1948 USN Second Antarctic Development Project (Task Force 25, Operation Windmill)
- 1946-1948 Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition
- 1954-1955 USS Alka (AGC-13) antarctic cruise

Highly generalized, representative routes and tracks are shown without directional arrows



1955-1968

- 1955-1958 International Geophysical Year and Operation Deep Freeze
- 1958-1967 Approximate line of selected routine flights to principal stations and bases
- 1960, Feb.-Mar. USN Task Unit 43.2 Amundsen-Bellinghousen Sea Expedition (USS Glacier and USS Staten Island)
- 1961, Apr. 9 Flight line for first (unmanned) land-based antarctic station (EC-130F)
- 1961, Apr. 9 First emergency flight—Chinthee Island to McMurdo Sound to Bird Station and return (EC-130F)
- 1962, Nov. Long range flight from McMurdo Sound to Bird Station (EC-130F)
- 1962, Feb. 22 Flight line of major discovery (EC-130F)
- 1963 U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office Airborne Geomagnetic Survey Project "Magpet"
- 1963, Oct. Non-stop flight—Cape Swan South Africa to McMurdo Sound
- 1964, Feb. 10 Flight line of major discovery (EC-130F)
- 1964, Sept. 26 Flight line—Punta Arenas, Chile to Arsen Island (EC-130F)
- 1964, Sept. 30 Non-stop flight—McMurdo Sound to Bird Station (EC-130F)
- 1964, Oct. 2 Non-stop flight—Punta Arenas, Chile to McMurdo Sound
- 1964, Dec. Long range exploratory flight—McMurdo Sound to South Pole to Bird Station (EC-130F)
- 1964, Dec. First scheduled antarctic station (EC-130F)
- 1964-1967 Creation of USCGC Eastward during annual summer U.S. observers inspection of antarctic stations
- 1967, June 10 First scheduled westward flight—Dudhichuk, N.Z. to McMurdo Sound
- 1967, Dec. 5 Longest mercy flight in antarctic history—McMurdo Station to Halley Bay via South Pole to McMurdo Station (EC-130F)
- 1955-on. Routine of principal overland traverses
- 1963-on. U.S. National Science Foundation ship-based oceanographic surveys

WORLD GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Herman R. Fris National Archives and Records Service: compiled from the official records and publications in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1968

Base map by National Geographic Society, The World, 1:63,360,000, rev. by U.S. Geol. Survey, 1968

Van der Grinten Projection APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1:63,360,000 AT EQUATOR



- 1838-1842 U.S. Exploring Expedition (Wilkes)
- 1847-1848 U.S. Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea (Lynch)
- 1849-1852 U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere (Gillies)
- 1851 U.S. brig Dolphin's Cruise of the Atlantic Ocean (Lea)
- 1851-1852 Expedition to the Valley of the Amazon (Herndon and Gibbon)
- 1852-1854 Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan (Perry)
- 1853-1856 U.S. Expedition to and Survey of the River La Plata and Its Tributaries (Page)

- 1853-1856 U.S. North Pacific Exploring Expedition (Rogers and Ringgold)
- 1873-1874 USS Taconic deep sea sounding of the North Pacific Ocean (Bickard)
- 1874-1875 Expedition for the Observation of the Transit of Venus (Byan)
- 1879-1881 USS Albatross North Polar Expedition by way of Bering Strait (De Long)
- 1920 U.S. Army Air Service - New York to Nome
- 1922 USS Stowac long distance cruise for sonic sounding
- 1924 U.S. Army Air Service flight around the world
- 1927 Lindbergh solo flight - New York to Paris
- 1931 Lindbergh Orient flight
- 1931 Cramer transarctic flight - Detroit to Copenhagen
- 1933 Lindbergh-Pan American arctic flight
- 1946 USAAF Pacuson Dreamboat
- 1954-on USAF Project Falcon Alpha
- 1954-on USAF Project Falcon Bravo
- 1958 USS Nautilus atomic submarine (SSN-571)
- 1959 USS Skate atomic submarine (SSN-578)
- 1965 Pole to pole flight around the world
- 1966 USS Triton atomic submarine (SSN-586) undersea around the world

For more detail on exploration in polar areas see pages 148-149

