

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Clark, William. "William Clark's Diary." *Diary-William Clark*, 1825.

This page of their journal helps tell who was a member of the Corps of Discovery. It gave information such as who was actually there and maybe some quick notes he put down, of who they are. It didn't really help me with facts, but it is pretty cool that a page from the 1800's survived till now. With information containing the expedition, I listed this as a primary source instead of a secondary source.

Clark, William, and North Wind Picture Archives. "A Detail of a Page from William Clark's Expedition Diary, Including a Sketch of Evergreen Shrub Leaves." *Clark's Diary*, pp. 1-1.,
www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition#/media/1/338232/113539.

This one page of Clark's journal is very important since it is the only one written by him and survived all these years. It is primary and is used to show how he took notes and his drawing skills that he does. This is only one page which means that the other whole book could be somewhere with a lot of information containing about the west when it wasn't explored yet.

Library, New York Public. "Photo of Nez Perce." *Journey*, New York Public Library,
www.nps.gov/articles/the-journey.htm.

This source is primary and it shows the tents they used and how it looked. I used this to show what the Nez Perce lived in and shows people what they lived in with the terrain and weather. Making it so people don't have to guess what it looks like, every "tent" has a style to it.

"Map of Lewis and Clark Expedition by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis, 1804-06." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica,
www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition#/media/1/338232/90381.

A map that showed us Lewis and Clark's travel terrain such as rivers and mountains and some more. The map shows the harsh environment they went into, without really knowing that it was there and what to do at that moment. It is primary since it was

made from back then and the creator of the map either somebody in the group or a person that assisted them in the journey not directly.

Paxon, Edgar S. "Lewis and Clark's Camp at Traveler's Rest, Lolo Creek." *Discovering Lewis and Clark*, Missoula art museum, U.S montana ,
www.lewis-clark.org/article/3406.

This painting shows that Old Toby was crucial to the trip, in the painting it shows him talking with Nez Perce's members that were brought to camp to question. This is a primary source since it is from when Old Toby was helping them and how people recognize the people who helped with the trip. And how they stopped at "travelers rest" and were there back then.

Peale , Charles Wilson. *Lewis Meriwether* . Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia .

This Portrait was used as a view on who led the great expedition and instead of guessing his looks it's right there. We can make a guess that he was not super slim and not too massive. This is primary as it is made from back then and preserved till today.

Peale, Charles Wilson. *William Clark*. Encyclopædia Britannica, 1810, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia .

This painting back then tells me what William Clark looked like, also showing people the actual figure instead of trying to imagine what he looks like fat, skinny, tall, short, muscular ,good looking or even ugly. This primary source helps me tell what he looks like and I am using it for my website when I give some information of the main people of the expedition.

Russel, Charles M. "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flatheads in Ross Hole." *Discovering Lewis and Clark*, Montana Historical Society, Montana, U.S, 1864,
www.lewis-clark.org/article/3406.

This painting shows how they met with the natives and the crew talking it out with the Salish Indians during 1805 September 4th. And how they presented Old Toby a native american, that assisted them on their expedition for 50 days total. It is primary source since it shows how they met the natives and how old Toby helped them and stayed with them.

Russel, Charles. "Lewis and Clark Expedition Canoeing on the Lower Columbia River." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1905, The Granger Collection, New York,
www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition#/media/1/338232/167441.

The painting is of Lewis and Clark canoeing on the Columbia river and the relevance of this is knowing that they were once there using a man made canoe, and looking around what is around them and what the "New world" was like. I used this primary source as a picture of when they were still heading to the ocean. It is made after the expedition but still intact since they could've been newspaper of how the journey went and secret information that was given to the government that was released.

Service, National Park. "Nez Perce Teepees on a Plain." *Nez Perce National Historical Park*, www.nps.gov/articles/nez-perce-national-historical-park-mt-id.htm.

This primary image shows the tents the Native Americans used and lived in. It is the exact one they used and lived in for many many years which is very old and ancient. It is helpful showing people what it looks like and not letting them guess and think of another tent that isn't right. I used this image in the Native American section where they were helpful on the trip.

Travel Montana, Travel Montana. "Pompey's Pillar." *Pompey's Pillar*, Encyclopædia Britannica, www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition#/media/1/338232/101014.

This image of present time Pompey's Pillar is a place the Lewis and Clark expedition passed by. Which Clark had left physical inscriptions to the rock and named it Pompey after Sacagawea's son who he had nicknamed. It shows that they were actually there and writing from back then, also including Native American's petroglyph. (carvings in a rock, Art)

Wassel, Marsha. "Harpers Ferry." *Harpers Ferry*, www.nps.gov/articles/harpers-ferry.htm.

This picture shows where Lewis stopped by and got resources for the journey it supplied him with so he can make it to the next city and gather up with Clark to embark. This Primary source shows that this town helped with the journey and the supplies the crew got to last the expedition. I used it to show where he was and a sign talking about the expedition.

Whitehouse, Joseph. "Joseph Whitehouse Travel Journal." *Travel Journal* , 1804.

The journal left for the future was taken to the fact of how they took data on new wildlife and environment, and how they wrote back then and i used it on who took data and how they used it and got it. This primarily shows us the note taking they did and what they got.

Wyeth, N.C. "Shoshone Guide Sacagawea with Meriwether Lewis and William Clark." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1940, The Granger Collection,

New York,

www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition#/media/1/338232/52117.

This oil painting shows how Lewis and Clark are shown which way to go by Sacagawea from the top of a hill or mountain. This image shows that they trudged along finding new ways to pass a terrain that is new. I used this image to show how Sacagawea helped them pass the terrain they faced. This primary painting shows how they are remembering what the trip did for the people living in that area.

Secondary Sources

Buckley, Jay H. "Lewis and Clark Expedition." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 26 July 2019, www.britannica.com/event/Lewis-and-Clark-Expedition.

This article gave useful information about the Lewis and Clark expedition. I used this source for my list of things they explored and covered. And found multiple maps and documents of the time. I said this is a secondary source since it was made into the future but if they made it closer to the time frame it would have been great and useful for me and others that are interested in Lewis and Clark.

Hamen, Susan E. *The Lewis & Clark Expedition*. ABDO Pub., 2008.

This book informed me about exactly where they stopped. This helped me understand more of what they did at that location. And the things they found at each stop and hike. It is secondary and it would be primary if it was from that time period.

History.com Editors. "Lewis and Clark." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/lewis-and-clark.

This website had information of the whole journey. The article only gave lots of info. of the bigger events that happened throughout the trip and not the tiny stuff. But they have lots of other things that you can click and get to another topic or thing you didn't know about. It showed a lot of information but it is a secondary source.

"The Journey (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/articles/the-journey.htm.

This website told me more about the native encounters and interactions and more information about the journey. I used the picture and the information to further detail the events and small things that had happened. This secondary website showed lots of information that backed up the encounters and journey

Monticello. "Jefferson, the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis & Clark Expedition."
Monticello, Monticello, 18 Jan. 1970,
www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/louisiana-lewis-clark/.

This website gave a timeline and other mini small events. It was more in detail and explained some other smaller events that occurred during the whole journey. This secondary source was small yet gives some information.

National park . "Travel the Lewis and Clark Expedition (U.S. National Park Service)."
National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 6 Nov. 2017,
www.nps.gov/subjects/travellewisandclark/index.htm.

This website helped with the smaller events such as the natives helping them by preparing them for their trip to the pacific, and Lewis and Clark in common. It shows me a lot of information about each category of the trip. It is a secondary source to the project.

nebraska, university of. "DiscoveringLewis & Clark." *Discovering Lewis and Clark*,
www.lewis-clark.org/.

This website is the one I got some pictures on and took information on. It was a secondary source that had primary sources in it. I used the pictures and a little bit of the notes they had.

"Nez Perce National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior,
www.nps.gov/articles/nez-perce-national-historical-park-mt-id.htm.

This website went further into detail into the Nez Perce Indians, it was helpful with lots of information that makes that event easier to make and do. This secondary source is tiny but is packed full of interesting details.