Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals
Compiled by Louise Barry

Part Twelve, 1842-1843

1842

MARRIED: Andrew Bernard Canville (born about 1801; native of France) and Mary Louise Terrien (daughter of Ignatius and Louise [Vallé] Terrien), on January 2, at the Kaw’s mouth French settlement (in present Kansas City, Mo.) by the Rev. Christian Hoecklen, S. J.

Ignatius Terrien (a French-Canadian; and American Fur Company employee) had brought his family to the Kaw’s mouth (from Carondelet—now part of St. Louis) before March, 1834. A. B. Canville arrived there prior to November, 1840.

It has long been said that Canville established a trading post among the Osages, in present Neosho county, in 1844. He may have had trade connections with them in the 1840’s, but evidence now compiled shows that he did not move to the Osage reserve till 1852! Items of proof: (1) Canville, his wife (French, and one-quarter Osage), and two children (Missouri-born) are recorded in the 1850 federal census of Jackson county, Mo.; and other Canville children born in the 1840’s who died before 1850, are listed in Catholic baptismal and burial records of “Kansas City.” (2) In the 1860 Kansas territorial census, the 1865 Kansas state census, and the 1870 U. S. census of Kansas, the children born after 1852 are all listed as Kansas natives. (Although a son, Henry Alfred, born in 1852, is recorded in the 1860 census as Kansas-born, in the censuses of 1865 and 1870 he is listed as a native of Missouri; and his baptism is to be found in the Catholic records at Kansas City—but this is not true for his younger brothers and sisters.) (3) Records of Jackson county, Mo., show transfers of property by A. B. Canville in 1851 and 1852. (4) Noting Canville’s current annual visit to the city to buy a large bill of groceries, a Kansas City, Mo., newspaper of August, 1858, referred to his having been a resident and storekeeper there as early as 1840; remarked that he had built several of the oldest houses in town—one being the brick building occupied (1858) by the City Hotel, and another W. J. Jarboe’s “store house”; stated that Canville had left Kansas City “several years ago” to settle among the Osages, and that the property he disposed of when he left, for a few hundred dollars, had become worth $60,000 to $80,000. (5) In June, 1876, when A. B. Canville (then a resident of “Oklahoma”) visited Osage Mission (present St. Paul), he “entertained” the local newspaper editor “with reminiscences of the early settlement of . . . Neosho county to which he came in 1852.” (6) A newspaper item of 1878—the year of his death—referred to him as “A. B. Canville, who settled in 1852 above Erie. . . ."

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(See 1852 annals for additional data on the Canvilles, and on Canville Trading Post.)

Ref: The correction of an error (or errors, rather) in the Winter, 1962, Quarterly, v. 28, p. 507, seems appropriate here. In the item on "Chouteau's Church" the statement that Father Van Quickenborne "baptized Cyprien Ferrier (son of Cyprien and Louise [Vallé Ferrier])" should read "baptized Cyprien Terrien (son of Ignatius and Louise [Vallé] Terrien)." Mrs. Blanche O. Garrison, of Bartlesville, Okla. (who is descended from Ignatius Terrien [her great-grandfather] and his son Cyprian), has graciously shared with this compiler some data from her research on the Terrien (now spelled "Tayrien") family, and also on the Canville (Queenville) family. (Her mother was La Reine "Rene" [Tayrien] Mickels.) Other sources: "Liber Matrimoniorum" at St. Mary's College, St. Marys (for the marriage record); Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri . . . . , compiled by Kansas City chapter, D. A. R. (c1934), pp. 91-95, 296; U. S. census records (as noted above); and Kansas state census, 1865; Kansas Historical Collections (KHC), v. 17, pp. 692, 693 (which has many inaccurate statements concerning the Canville family); Western Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., August 14, 1858; Neosho Valley Journal, Osage Mission, June 14, 1876; W. W. Graves' Annals of Osage Mission (St. Paul, c1835), p. 228; also, his History of Neosho County (St. Paul, 1949), v. 1, pp. 125, 127; The History of Jackson County, Missouri (Kansas City, Mo., 1881), p. 395.

† Born: on January 10, at Delaware Methodist Mission (present Wyandotte county), Susan Talbott Peery, daughter of the Rev. Edward T. and Mary S. (Peery) Peery.

Ref: Si and Shirley Corn's Our Family Tree (June, 1959), Section IV; KHC, v. 9, p. 227 (for location of the Peery family in 1842).

† February 7.—Isaac Coffman and Frantz Blattman, of Jackson county, Mo., agreed to take over and operate Isaac McCoy's ferry on the Missouri river "at or near the Town of Kansas" [present Kansas City, Mo.], until February 1, 1843.

This was the ferry originally established by Peter Roy (about 1837?), located near the foot of present Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo. The second owner (for less than a year) was James H. McGee, who sold it to Isaac McCoy. John Bidwell (an 1841 emigrant to California), who taught school in Platte county, Mo., in the winter of 1840-1841, recalled that he crossed by "the ferry at Westport Landing" on two or three trips to Jackson county; that crossing there was "always dangerous in winter, when ice was running"; and that crossing there was "always dangerous in winter, when ice was running"; and that the Independence Landing ferry, 10 miles downstream was "safer." In 1843 John C. McCoy (son of Isaac) became the ferry's owner.


† Born: on February 26(?), at Fort Leavenworth, Medora Easton Rich, daughter of post sutler Hiram Rich and his wife Julia.

Ref: Fort Leavenworth national cemetery, tombstone inscription (which records that Medora died July 31, 1847, aged 5 years, 5 months, and 5 days). The 1860 federal census of Fort Leavenworth's civilian population lists the Rich family, and shows a son Hiram, aged 16 (therefore born about 1844), as a native of "Kansas."

† Born: on March 10, at Fort Leavenworth, Julia Turner Cooke, daughter of Capt. Philip St. George and Rachel (Hertzog) Cooke. She was the last-born of the Cookes' four children, and the only one a native of "Kansas." Her parents had been married at Fort Leavenworth in 1830—see KHQ, v. 29, p. 177.

Ref: Kansas Historical Quarterly (KHQ), v. 22, p. 109, v. 28, p. 177.
March 25.—John Hambleton signed a contract to build a school house for the Sacs & Foxes (in present Doniphan county). It was to cost $285.50, and be completed in a month.

In September Subagent Richardson wrote: "There is no public building on the Sac & Fox land except the school house and the Sub Agency Blacksmith's shop and dwelling which were built by James Gilmore the Blacksmith."


Spring.—Buildings for the Great Nemaha Subagency headquarters were under construction on the Iowa reserve (in present Doniphan county).

The site was "within five miles of what is called Iowa Point, about five miles from the mouth of Wolf River, and four miles from the Missouri River . . ." (Subagent W. P. Richardson's description). The Iowas' principal village (where half the nation lived) was less than a mile away.

In September Richardson wrote: "The buildings are of hewn logs, of one story high, two rooms & a hall, clap board roof, puncheon floor, two doors, two windows; a kitchen fifteen feet by seventeen, wooden chimneys with stone jamb to dwelling house and kitchen; a spring house, stable and other features all of which have been built at the expense of your Sub Agent." (He estimated the outlay at $400 which included putting into cultivation 10 acres of ground.)

Ref: Comm'r of Indian affairs Report, 1842; SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 7, typed copy, pp. 209, 210, v. 8, typed copy, pp. 75, 76, 150-161; KCH, v. 10, p. 318 (Fryor Plank notes that the above subagency site was a mile southwest of the Iowa, Sac & Fox Presbyterian Mission, and that up to the time of the treaties of 1854, when the Indians' reserves were diminished and they moved northward, little change, or improvement had been made in the buildings erected in 1842.)

Around April 1 Thomas and Esther (Cattell) French became superintendents at Shawnee Friends Mission (succeeding the Henry Harveys—see June 13, 1840, annals—who returned to Ohio).

Thomas H. and Mary (Wilson) Stanley had arrived about March 21 to serve, respectively, as principal farmer, and housekeeper, and with them came John Steward as assistant farmer. The autumn, 1842, report listed the mission personnel as totaling eight persons. Mary Crew was assistant housekeeper; Thomas and Hannah (Dukemineer) Wells were teachers.

(In the spring[?] of 1843 the Stanleys became superintendents when the Frenches returned East; and remained in charge till August, 1845, then went home to Ohio.)


Ref: Leavenworth Times, September 21, 1925; or, Rensburg "Stork" clippings, in KHi library.
April 9.—John C. McIntosh was issued a license (at St. Louis) to trade at the Iowas' village, at the mouth of the Big Nemaha, and at such other points on the Iowa and Sac & Fox reserves as the resident subagent might designate.

(Why this trader was licensed in 1842 is not clear, for his illegal trafficking in liquor was known at St. Louis. Subagent W. P. Richardson, in a November 12, 1841, letter had reported that it was Jeffrey Dorway [Dorney] who had got “McIntosh to settle so near to them [the Iowas] with poison by the bottle or bowl as they might want it,” and that “McIntosh brought 100 Bbls of Liquor fire here only 4 months since and I believe he has but little left.”)

Ref: Office of Indian Affairs (OIA), Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 753), for Mitchell’s list of licenses, January 1 to September 30, 1842; OIA, Letters received from Fort Leavenworth Agency (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 307), for Richardson’s letter.

April 9.—Capt. Benjamin D. Moore, Asst. Surg. Jacob R. Motte, and a detachment of First dragoons, accompanied by Missouri residents George Douglass and Abraham Redfield, arrived at the Marmaton crossing of the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road. Near the ford (in present Bourbon county), Moore and Motte (commissioners for this task) selected a site for a new military fort—a post first known as “Camp Scott” (named for Gen. Winfield Scott).

The military party had left Fort Wayne (a new and brief-lived post on the Cherokees’ land in “Oklahoma”) April 1. Having made the Marmaton crossing selection (because a preferred Pomme de Terre [Spring] river site on the Cherokee neutral lands was unavailable), Captain Moore and Asst. Surgeon Motte returned to Fort Wayne, leaving Sgt. John Hamilton and a work party of dragoons to begin temporary log structures at “Camp Scott.”

(Writing 30 years later, Hamilton recollected that buildings [temporary?] for the commanding officer, a hospital, and a quartermaster and commissary storehouse were up, and a garden planted, before garrison troops arrived.)

See, also, May 90 entry.


Direc: the Rev. William Johnson (founder of Kansas Methodist Mission in 1836—see p. 43), on April 10, of pneumonia, at Shawnee Mission (where he was buried). He was 37 years old.

Missionary Johnson (four years among the Delawares and Shawnees; and seven among the Kansa) could speak in Shawnee, and may have been the only white man to learn the Kansa language with grammatical accuracy.

In July, 1842, the Rev. E. T. Peery wrote: “Our operations at the Kanzas Mission are wholly suspended, owing to the death of the Missionary, Rev. Wm. Johnson.” See, also, October, 1842, entry.

Ref: KHC, v. 16, pp. 234, 235, 251; Commr’s of Indian affairs Report, 1842 (see Agent R. W. Cummins’ report therein).

Near dusk, on April 13, Methodist Bishop Robert R. Roberts and the Rev. E. R. Ames (northward-bound on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road), in a horse-drawn covered carriage, ar-
rived at the “falls of the Marie des Cygnes”—present Trading Post, Linn county.

As Ames described it: “Here was an Indian trading-house, occupied by a Frenchman and two or three squaws. Several Osage Indians, some Pottawatomies, and two or three negroes were about.” The Frenchman (Michel Giraud, presumably) became hospitable upon learning a bishop was at his door; and, says Ames, “both ourselves and horses fared exceedingly well.”

(Bishop Roberts, touring Methodist Indian missions, had left the Cherokee-Seneca border, in northeast “Oklahoma,” with Ames, on April 5. They had traveled part of the time on the “Old Harmony mission trace” in Missouri; but left it on the morning of the 13th to strike off over the prairie “in due west course” for some 10 miles, to the military road—entering “Kansas” somewhere in present Bourbon county.)

Leaving “Trading Post” on April 14, they crossed the Marais des Cygnes and continued northward. While “nooning” at a grove of timber where there was a large spring (a popular camp spot, called, by other travelers, “Cold Water Grove”—in present Miami county), the horses bolted, left the carriage with top crushed, tongue and a whipple-tree broken, at the bottom of a ravine, and later were found, grazing, a couple of miles away. Ames (fore-sightedly equipped with tools) spent the night repairing the carriage and harness; and the 63-year-old bishop made do as best he could during the chilly hours. Early on April 15 they were under way again—traveled hard all day, not stopping to eat—and reached the Indian manual labor school (present Johnson county) about dark.

Bishop Roberts’ subsequent “Kansas” travels (between mid-April and early May) included the Friends (Shawnee) and Moravian (Delaware) missions as well as Methodist stations. On May 4 he disposed of his carriage and ponies to take passage on the Oceana (at Kansas Landing—present Kansas City, Mo.) for St. Louis.


April 18.—Col. Stephen W. Kearny and his five First U. S. dragoon companies (described by their commander as 350 “efficient and well mounted men ready for service”) departed for Fort Gibson (Okl., to report to Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor (under army orders of March 26). The dragoons’ summer replacement at Fort Leavenworth was a company of First U. S. infantry (possibly headed by Capt. Joseph H. La Motte since he was, by report, at the fort in the summer of 1842).

The Independence (Mo.) Western Missourian, noting the dragoons’ southward march, complained: “This takes from our frontier the whole force assigned by the Government for its protection.” The troop movement was said to be “owing to the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico. . . .”

By the end of April, Kearny and his command were at Fort Gibson; and on June 6 they were in camp near that post.

See, also, August 4 entry.

29—729
Assembled Oregon-bound emigrants left the Independence, Mo., area on May 4; crossed into the Shawnee reserve and encamped at Elm Grove (present Johnson county) to await late-comers. Dr. Elijah White, chief promoter of the 1842 overland emigration, and recently appointed as Oregon's first subagent of Indian affairs, arrived from Independence on the 14th.

Officers were elected on May 15—White as captain (to serve for one month); Columbia Lancaster, Lansford W. Hastings, and Asa L. Lovejoy as a scientific corps; James Coates as pilot; Nathaniel Crocker as secretary; Hugh Burns as master blacksmith; and John Hoffstutter as master wagonmaker. Dr. Elijah White (a Methodist missionary in Oregon, 1837-1840) had never crossed the Rocky mountains. Traveling in his care were two homeward-bound half-Chinook youths—John and Alexander McKay, sons of Hudson's Bay Company's Thomas McKay—who had journeyed over the Oregon trail (en route to Eastern schools) in 1838, with Missionary Jason Lee.

On May 16 the caravan got under way. Medorem Crawford (in his journal) wrote: "In our company were 16 waggons & 105 persons including children & 51 men over 18 years of age." White indicated there were 18 wagons and 112 persons when the company organized; and that later additions brought the personnel to 125. (Lt. John C. Fremont had information there were 64 men, and 16 or 17 families. "They had a considerable number of cattle," he noted, "and were transporting their household furniture in heavy wagons.") Lansford Hastings' later-published figures "our company consisted of 160 persons, giving us a force of 80 armed men," evidently were exaggerated.

Stephen H. L. Meek (brother of Joe Meek), and two other men, with one wagon, joined on the 17th. On May 18 Captain White issued an unpopular decree that the emigrants' dogs must be killed (22 were put to death) to prevent a rabies outbreak. Bad weather, and a sick child, slowed the company's progress for several days. On May 21 the Columbia Lancasters' 16-months-old daughter died and was buried (in present Douglas county). Next day—Sunday—the caravan traveled 25 miles, camping in Shawnee county of today. On the 24th, as Crawford recorded it: "Started at 9 o'clock M. drove to the Kansas river [present Topeka area] and crossed with safety, Distance 10 miles."

The night of May 26 camp was on Vermillion creek. From the 27th to the 30th Mrs. Lancaster's illness delayed the company. The Lancasters turned back; and were escorted to the Kansas crossing by Captain White and others. The caravan camped on Blue river the night of May 31. White rejoined the emigrants on June 1. On the 3rd Crawford wrote: "The company started at 5 o'clock M. & left myself with 3 others to wait for Mr. [Hugh] Burns and others who were detained by Mr. Lancaster." On the 4th Crawford "Met Mr. Burns & his company together with O'Fallen 2 miles back, turned & came on with them." On the 5th they all joined the caravan.
The emigrants crossed the 25-mile stretch from Little Blue river to the Platte on June 9. Lansford W. Hastings ("an aspiring sort of man"—Lovejoy) was elected captain in place of White on June 15. As a result, the company split, and Dr. Elijah White's smaller party went on ahead next day. But at Fort Laramie, in late June, there was a temporary reuniting of forces. F. X. Matthieu and two other trappers joined the emigrants; and Thomas Fitzpatrick, just arrived from the Flatheads' country, was hired by White (at $500, government expense) to guide them to Fort Hall.

Subsequently, in the Independence Rock area, a man named Bailey died in an accidental shooting; and on July 13 Hastings and Lovejoy, caught by Sioux Indians, were rescued from their precarious situation by Thomas Fitzpatrick. The emigrants, long since traveling in two separate parties, reached Fort Hall (where Fitzpatrick left them) in mid-August. By this time the Hastings group had only seven wagons; and the rest of the emigrants were using pack animals.

All of the 1842 overland company went to Oregon (but in 1843, a party headed by Hastings went on to California). Early in October, 1842, the long journey was completed. Crawford logged the distance from Independence to Willamette Falls as 1,746 miles.


May.—The spring caravan to Santa Fe was made up of a "large company of Americans and Spaniards"—around 15 proprietors and 120 men in all. The 62 wagons, mule-drawn (about 800 animals in all), carried merchandise (from English and Eastern markets) valued at between $150,000 and $160,000. Manuel Alvarez was one of the proprietors.


May.—The caravan from Santa Fe which reached Independence, Mo., early in May numbered about 80 men. It was said the proprietors in the party had brought about $200,000 in specie, and intended to invest $150,000 in goods.

Probably in this company were the six Mexican traders who, later in May, were "in Pittsburg for the purpose of making contracts for waggons, harness,
& purchasing other articles intended to cross the desert for the Mexican market." It was reported they had brought with them "17 boxes of specie, containing $350,000[?]" to make purchases in the United States.


¶ May.—Bent, St. Vrain & Company’s wagon train reached Missouri after an April-early May journey across “Kansas” on the Santa Fe trail, from Bent’s Fort on the upper Arkansas. Kit Carson (who brought with him his young half-Arapaho daughter to be cared for and educated in Missouri) was with Charles Bent on this trip.

A St. Louis newspaper of May 19 stated: “A part of Bent & St. Vrains Santa Fe traders arrived yesterday bringing 283 packs of buffalo robes, 90 packs of beaver, 12 sacks of tongues, and 1 pack of deer skins.”


¶ On May 15 Subagent A. L. Davis reported that the Pottawatomies in his Osage [Marais des Cygnes] River Subagency totaled 1,949 souls. In the “Wabash band” were 625 persons; and the “St. Joseph & Prairie bands” including “those [260 or 270 souls] who have joined from the Council Bluffs” [the Pottawatomie reserve in southwestern Iowa], numbered 1,324 persons.

In September, Davis wrote: “The Settlement on Sugar Creek are notorious for sobriety and industry, they nearly all live in good comfortable log cabins, have fields fenced with rails and well cultivated, and have ploughed and fenced a large quantity of Prairie ground the present Season, while the other settlements [on Pottawatomie creek] have indulged in drunkenness, and idleness followed as a necessary consequence. . . .”

According to records kept at Sugar Creek Mission, the Catholic Pottawatomies in the Marais des Cygnes country numbered 812 in 1841, and in 1842 totaled 940. (See pp. 160, 165, 166.)


¶ May.—Martias Dias (a Mexican), by his own account, crossed “Kansas” alone, coming down from Bent’s Fort to Independence, Mo., over the Santa Fe trail.

Martias’ story (published in the *Picayune* after he reached New Orleans in June) was that he had dug out of the Santa Fe, N. M., jail, in April, with tools supplied by friends. (He had been held there for serving as a spy with the Texan Santa Fe expedition.) Reaching Taos, he stole a horse and mule; made his way to Bent’s Fort (where he obtained provisions); then continued eastward, reaching Missouri after a 29-day journey. The *Picayune’s* reporter concluded: “If his story is correct he is probably the first traveller who has ever ‘gone it alone’ across the immense prairies of the West. . . .” (There
was a “Martias,” or “Matias,” with the Texans. He is mentioned in published accounts of that ill-fated expedition.)


(CC) May.—At Kansa Methodist Mission the occupants were the government farmer William H. Mitchell and his family. (See April 10 entry.) On May 18 a delegation of Methodists (among whom were ministers Andrew Monroe, E. T. Peery, and David Kinnear), with a Delaware guide, arrived for a brief visit among the Kansa.

(This party had left Shawnee Mission on the 16th; camped near the Wakarusa that night; and spent the night of the 17th at a “creek [the Shunganuga?] and camping ground, ten miles from the mission.” After leaving the Kansa, the ministers returned to the Indian manual labor school arriving there by May 23.)

Ref: *KHC*, v. 16, pp. 260, 261.

(CC) About May 23 Capt. John H. K. Burgwin and a company of First U. S. dragoons left Fort Leavenworth for present Council Bluffs, Iowa, and reached their destination at the beginning of June. They were to prevent further hostilities between the Pottawatomies and the Sioux.

Agent R. W. Cummins (of the Fort Leavenworth Agency), on special assignment, had arrived at Council Bluffs on May 30. On June 4 he held a council with the Pottawatomies, which Burgwin attended. The Indians informed the agent they wanted two points guarded—one, the line between them and the Sioux; the other, between them and whisky sellers.

The troops set up “Camp Fenwick”—subsequently renamed “Fort Croghan” (within present Council Bluffs). (In October, 1843, this post was abandoned, and Captain Burgwin and his troops returned to Fort Leavenworth.)

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, typed copy, pp. 111-114; *Annals of Iowa, Des Moines, 3d series*, v. 8 (April-July, 1898), p. 471 (the date here given for Burgwin’s arrival is April, 1842; but Cummins’ letter of June 14, 1842, in the SIA “Records” is explicit); H. P. Beers’ *The Western Military Frontier, 1815-1846* (Philadelphia, 1935), p. 140. Edward Harris, in his journal—*Up the River With Audubon* . . ., edited by John F. McDermott (Norman, c1951)—under dates of May 9 and October 5 and 6, 1845, mentioned Fort Croghan.

(CC) May 30.—Capt. Benjamin D. Moore, Lt. William Eustis, Asst. Surg. Josiah Simpson, and Companies A and C (about 120 men) of the First U. S. dragoons arrived at new “Camp Scott” (see April 9 entry) after a journey northward from Fort Wayne (Okla.), which was officially abandoned when they departed from it on May 26. (Government records designate May 30 as the founding date of Fort Scott.)

Later in the year Bvt. Maj. William M. Graham arrived, with a company of Fourth U. S. infantry, to command the post. Permanent buildings were started before the end of 1842—see August 15 entry.

June 6.—Lt. John C. Fremont (of the U. S. Topographical Engineers), and the 27 (?) other persons who were members of his first exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains, moved overland about 12 miles—from Chouteau’s Landing on the Missouri (where they had debarked June 4 after a steamboat trip from St. Louis)—to Cyprian Chouteau’s trading house on the Kansas (in present Wyandotte county—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 45). There they stayed six days, making final arrangements.

In Fremont’s employ were Kit Carson (met on the steamboat, and hired as guide), Charles Preuss (as assistant topographer), Lucien Maxwell (as hunter), and 22 Canadian and Creole-French voyageurs. Also along were two youths, Randolph Benton (12) and Henry Brant (19), son and grand-nephew of Missouri’s U. S. senator Thomas H. Benton (Fremont’s father-in-law).

On June 10 this company left Chouteau’s post to take the Oregon trail across “Kansas.” (See map facing p. 448.) “We were,” wrote Fremont, “all well armed and mounted, with the exception of 8 men, who conducted as many carts, in which were packed our stores, with the baggage and instruments, and which were drawn by two mules. A few loose horses, and four oxen, which had been added . . . completed the train.”

Arriving, late on June 14, at the crossing of the rain-swollen Kansas (“by our route, the ford was 100 miles from the mouth”—Fremont), the animals were made to swim over; six of the eight carts were taken across, one at a time (each dismantled, and with its accompanying load) in an India-rubber boat (20’ x 5’), handled by a crew of three, with paddles. The crowding of two carts as one load for a last trip, resulted in the boat capsizing. Two men nearly drowned; and some supplies were lost.

June 15 was spent on the river’s north bank (not far west of present North Topeka). Kansa Indians came to visit; brought vegetables and other articles for barter. Fremont was able to obtain 20-some pounds of coffee from a half-breed; and exchanged a yoke of oxen for a “line cow and calf.” On the 16th the company moved about seven miles upriver and camped for two days on a “handsome, open prairie.”

On the 18th the journey was “along the foot of the hills which border the Kansas valley.” Fremont rode off “some miles to the left” to examine a cluster of huts—a deserted Kansa village—scattered in an open wood near the Vermillion’s mouth (not far from present Belvue, Pottawatomie co.). “The Pawnees had attacked it in the early spring,” he wrote. “Some of the houses were burnt, and others blackened with smoke.” The expedition’s camp that night was on the west bank of the (Red) Vermillion,” at the ford.

“Quitting the river bottom” for the uplands, the company traveled 19 miles on June 19. Lieutenant Fremont noted “many large boulders . . . of various shades of red, some of them 4 or 5 tons in weight . . . scattered along the hills; and many beautiful plants in flower . . .” (in present Pottawatomie county). On the 20th the “Big Vermillion” (Black Vermillion) was crossed; and after a day’s march of 24 miles the party “reached the Big Blue, and encamped on the uplands of the western side, near a small creek, where was a fine large spring of very cold water.” (By Fremont’s observa-
tions [inexact?] they were in longitude 96° 32' 35''; latitude 29° 45' 08''.)
Kit Carson "brought a fine deer" to camp. On June 22 they were near the
Little Blue; four days later they crossed to the Platte. (The Oregon-bound
emigrants had reached the Platte 17 days earlier.)

Subsequently, on July 5, near the forks of the Platte, Fremont sent
the main party on to "Fort Laramie" by the emigrant route; while he, Lucien
Maxwell, and three others, traveled up the South Platte as far as Fort St. Vrain
before heading for Laramie's fork.

From the American Fur Company post "Fort John, or Laramie" (where the
main party arrived on July 13, and Fremont on July 15), the exploring expedi-
tion (leaving behind young Benton and Brant) proceeded west on the "Oregon
trail." Crossing South Pass on August 8 the party entered the Wind River
mountains on the 10th. On August 15, with four others, Fremont climbed
the 18,755-foot mountain since known as Fremont Peak.

The return trip (begun about August 18) was made by the same route
as on the outward journey, except that the party followed down the Platte
all the way to its mouth, arriving at the Missouri on October 1. Lieutenant
Fremont and his men embarked October 4 from Bellevue (Neb.) in a boat
built at the trading post there, and reached St. Louis on October 17. (See,
also, October 10 entry.)

According to a speech Sen. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, made on August 8,
"The object of . . . [Fremont's] expedition was to examine and report
upon the rivers and country between the frontiers of Missouri and the base
of the Rocky Mountains; and especially to examine the character, and ascer-
tain the latitude and longitude, of the South Pass, the great crossing place in
those mountains on the way to the Oregon." He noted that all this had been
accomplished, and that Fremont had returned "... with a vast mass of
useful observations and many hundred specimens in botany and geology."

John C. Fremont's biographer, Allan Nevins, has referred to him as "the
first distinctively scientific explorer produced by the United States." (Fremont,
during the next 10 years (1845-1855) made four more expeditions to the West.)

Ref: John C. Fremont's Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains
in the Year 1842 . . .; John C. Fremont's Memoirs of My Life . . ., pp. 73-165;
Charles Preuss, Exploring With Fremont . . ., translated and edited by E. G. and
Elisabeth K. Gudde (Norman, c1958), pp. 3-77; Allan Nevins, editor, [John C. Fremont's]
Narratives of Exploration and Adventure (New York, 1959), pp. 23, 183, particularly.

June 19.—Visiting the Sugar Creek (Pottawatomie) Mission (present Linn county), the Right Rev. Peter R. Kenrick, of St.
Louis, officiated at a ceremony confirming 300 Indians. He was
"the first Catholic bishop to administer the Sacrament of Con-
firmation within present Kansas."

Ref: T. H. Kinsehi's The History of Our Cradle Land . . . (Kansas City, 1921),
pp. 87, 228.

June 21.—Beeby Robinson was awarded a contract to construct a
horse mill for the St. Joseph and Prairie bands of Pottawatomies
living on Pottawatomic creek (present Miami and Franklin coun-
ties). This grist mill was to cost $1,150, and to be completed
within five months.
(In May, 1844, the Indians’ subagent wrote that it was an “absolute necessity” that he be authorized to appoint a miller for the two-year-old mill, which had no one in charge of it.)


C June 23.—Four children of Frederick Chouteau (traded among the Kansa since 1829—see KHQ, v. 28, pp. 58, 193) and his Shawnee wife, Nancy (Logan) Chouteau, were baptized at present Kansas City, Mo., by the Rt. Rev. Peter R. Kenrick, Catholic bishop. They were: William (9), Benjamin (7), Amanda (5), and Francis X. (3). (All were natives of “Kansas.”)

Ref: “Westport Register” at St. Mary’s College, St. Marys, Kan. (on a slip of paper labeled “To be recorded in Westport’s Baptismal records”); and see KHQ, v. 28, p. 55.

C Summer (and autumn).—Among the Missouri river steamboats making trips as high as Weston, Mo., (or still farther upriver—to Blacksnake Hills, or Council Bluffs) were the Edna, Emilie, Omega, Huntsville, Bowling Green, Rowena, and Oceana. The Thames and General Brooke made stops at “Westport” [Landing] and probably went higher.

Records indicate there were 26 steamboats in the Missouri river trade in 1842; but some ran in the lower river only. At least 44 persons died after more than 60 “emigrant passengers” were scalded when the Edna’s boiler burst, at the mouth of the Missouri, on July 3.


C On August 1, according to the recollections (in 1915) of Washington H. Chick, a company of traders left Westport, Mo., for Santa Fe. William McCoy had wagons in this train; Pruitt (Benjamin W.?) had one wagon; and young Chick (then 16) also had one—which his father (W. M. Chick) had outfitted.

At Big John spring the oxen turned Pruitt’s wagon too short and smashed a wheel. The train was delayed and hindered by rains, high water, and muddy roads as far as the Cimarron. There, William McCoy (who had a law suit pending at Independence), Chick, and another man, left the train and returned (on muleback) to Missouri (reaching Westport in mid-November). The wagons (in charge of a “good man” hired by McCoy) went on to Santa Fe; and some were taken to Chihuahua, to return in the spring of 1843.


C August 1.—Subagent R. A. Calloway reported that most of the Osages were still living in large towns, and not much disposed to lead an agricultural life. However, some 10 or 12 families of
George White Hair's and Clermont's bands had fenced and ploughed fields in the spring. (Ploughs and horse-gear—200 of each—received at the subagency in April, had been reserved for those Indians who "showed intent.")

The principal Osage chief, Pa-hus-ca (or, White Hair, III)—the man Tixier in 1840 (see p. 329) had called "Majakita"—was much opposed to farming. He had received the only wagon and team issued under the 1839 treaty, then sold them to Joseph Swiss ("Suisse")—a half-breed living across the line in Missouri). Calloway's estimate of head chief White Hair: "he is a bad man."

In April, at annuity payment time, the Osages had numbered 3,788 souls (1,302 men, 1,222 women, and 1,264 children). The decrease from 1841 (when the total had been 4,301—see March, 1841, entry) was because Sho-tal-sah-bas (Black Dog) and his band (about 50 lodges) had moved "lower down on the Verdigris," in Cherokee country, and had not come in for their annuities. (In April, 1843, the census of Osages was 1,388 men, 1,322 women, and 1,392 children—4,102 souls.)

Ref: Comm'r of Indian affairs Report, 1842; SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 8, typed copy, pp. 233-239 (has Calloway's 1843 report).

♀ Born: on August 2, at Shawnee Methodist Mission (present Johnson county), William Hunneywell Eisele, son of Andrew M. and Rosina (Lose) Eisele.

It is said the Eiseles went to the Indian manual labor school in 1840, where Andrew M. was cook and baker. Some years later they settled at Westport, Mo., where Eisele established a bakery at "the northeast corner of Mill street and Westport avenue."

Ref: W. H. Eisele's letter of November 20, 1908, and R. C. Eisele's letter of January 23, 1916, in KHi ms. division; KHC, v. 9, p. 364. The 1860 census of Westport, Jackson co., Mo. (taken on June 25), lists A. M. "Eisele" (46), Rosina (40), William (17), and five younger children born in Missouri. In the 1850 census, the entry for the Eisele family is: Andrew M. (33), Rosina (29), Louisa S. (10; born in Germany), "John W." (8; born in Indian [ter.]—who is, evidently, the William H., above), Rosena (5) and Margaret (2), both born in Missouri. Sup't J. C. Berryman's August 15, 1842, report on the school personnel (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 301) lists "Mr. M. Eisele, baker and cook."

♀ August 4.—Col. Stephen W. Kearny (promoted, with rank unchanged, to command the Third Military Department of the army) left Fort Leavenworth with his adjutant and staff for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—his new headquarters.

Capt. Eustace Trenor, First dragoons, was Fort Leavenworth's commandant during the latter part of 1842; and still the ranking officer in March, 1843.


♀ Early in August the upbound steamboat Lebanon, carrying the merchandise of several Santa Fe traders, sank in five feet of water
some 50 miles below Independence, Mo., resulting in “entire loss of $50,000 worth” of goods (a third of the fall’s outfit, by report).

Manuel Armijo, governor of New Mexico, had an investment of goods valued at between $18,000 and $20,000 on the Lebanon. When he learned of his losses he “became excited to a high degree against all the citizens of the United States,” according to acting U. S. consul Manuel Alvarez.

Ref: Glimpses of the Past, v. 8 (January-June, 1941), p. 45; 1930 Brand Book (Denver, c1951), p. 278; Daily Missouri Republican, August 6, 1842.

\(\text{\textbullet August 10.—Rufus B. Sage, and two experienced mountain men, all mounted on mules, and well equipped, left Independence, Mo., for the Rocky mountains, taking the Oregon trail across “Kansas.” (For Sage’s first trip West see September 4, 1841, annals.)}
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Successive rains made the early days of the journey unpleasant. They had to “raft” the Wakarusa; and the Kansas was so high it was forded with “great difficulty.” Near the head of the Little Blue they met Pawnees who were, fortunately, friendly. At the forks of the Platte, this trio took the route up the South Platte, and arrived at Fort Lupton (Colo.) on September 2d.

(Sage spent two winters in the mountains, on the move much of the time. His travels extended as far south as Taos, N. M., and as far west as Fort Hall [Idaho]. He returned East in the spring of 1844.)

Ref: Rufus B. Sage’s Scenes in the Rocky Mountains, as reprinted in Rufus B. Sage . . . , edited by L. R. and Ann W. Hafen (Glendale, Calif., 1956), v. 1, p. 92, v. 2, pp. 46-80.

\(\text{\textbullet August. —The seven small American Fur Company boats “having on board 20,000 buffalo robes and a few packs of other furs,” which reached St. Louis on the 16th (after taking two months to descend from the Yellowstone river), probably passed along the “Kansas” bank of the Missouri early in August.}
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Ref: St. Louis Bulletin of August 17, 1842, as reprinted in the Weekly Picayune, New Orleans, August 29, 1842, and in Niles’ National Register, v. 63 (September 3, 1842), p. 18.

\(\text{\textbullet August 15. —Capt. Thomas Swords (AQM) let three contracts “for furnishing and delivering” at “Camp Scott, Mo.” (Fort Scott, “Kansas”) materials for the construction of permanent buildings: (1) to Samuel Wilson, for 500,000 laths, at $1.45 per 1,000 (Edward L. Chouteau and Caleb Darby, sureties); (2) to Samuel B. Bright, for 100,000 bricks, at $4.98 per 1,000 (John Shirley and John Shelton, sureties); (3) to Nehemiah Beardslee, for 300,000 shingles, at $2.97 per 1,000 (W. B. Hagan and Jacob Lutzenlizes, sureties). (See, also, May 30 entry.)
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Other army contracts for Fort Scott in 1842: Lt. Richard S. Ewell (AAQM), on July 15, with Jesse B. Winscott (for 250 tons of hay, at $4.98 per ton), and with William Moore (for 1,000 bushels of lime, at 18½ cents per bushel); on August 1 with Calvin Waldo, and with Staples & Butts, for commissary items (Waldo’s contract, totaling $1,522.50 was to begin October 1, and end
June 1, 1843; Staples & Butts’, for $1,132.20, ran from December 31 to June 1, 1843). On August 20 Capt. Thomas Swords (AQM) made a contract with Bennet Ford to supply 1,200 bushels of “good sound merchantable oats,” at 25 cents per bushel.

Ref: 27th Cong., 3d Sess., H. Doc. No. 68 (Serial 420), pp. 33, 36, 49. Edward L. Chouteau (son of Paul Liguisté Chouteau, former agent to the Osages) had a farm on the north side of the Marlinon, in Missouri, near the state line.—See Titier’s Travels on the Osage Prairie, edited by John P. McDermott (Norman, 1940), pp. 87, 98.

[August 15(?)]—2d Lt. John W. T. Gardiner, of the First dragoons, and 20 men, dispatched from Fort Leavenworth on the 14th, overtook Fort Platte-bound trader John Sibille and his outfit (two wagons; seven men) at a point “five miles North of the Kansas villages.” They seized and destroyed 11 barrels of contraband alcohol (the equivalent of 55 barrels of whisky). Sibille and his men (with the confiscated wagons and other property), were escorted to the military post, and from there were taken to Platte City, Mo., for confinement; but the local magistrate refused to act, and set them free.

(Partners John Sibille and David Adams—see p. 354—had come down from Laramie’s Fork in April, after taking their first trading goods to the mountains in the autumn of 1841. In a September, 1842, letter, William L. Sublette, of St. Louis, noted: “Adams, Sabille & Renshaw [Reshaw, or Richard] with a small outfit from [Bernard] Pratte got in [in May?] and has returned with another small one.”

Sibille, having recruited his outfit (men, wagons, oxen, and goods—he still had several barrels of alcohol) following the August 15(?), disaster, was at the Kansas river ford (present Topeka area) on the 27th, preparing to move westward. He traveled to Laramie’s Fork in company with [Pierre D.?] Papin’s Fort Laramie-bound party, arriving at Fort Platte on October 12.

Making a later start, partner David Adams, with another small outfit, was on the north bank at the Kansas crossing (present Topeka area) in mid-September (some of his party helped Joseph Papin—see p. 325—raise a corn crib on the 19th). Adams reached Fort Platte early in November.

Ref: OIA, Letters received from Fort Leavenworth Agency (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 301) for Lt. J. W. T. Gardiner’s report of August 24, 1842; some letters of John Sibille and David Adams, courtesy of Dale L. Morgan, Bancroft Library, who has most generously shared the results of his research on these traders; OIA, Letters received from CIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 793) for D. D. Mitchell’s list of licenses issued from January 1 to September 30, 1842; Glimpses of the Past, v. 8 (January-June, 1941), p. 42, for Sublette letter; Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, v. 19 (October, 1936), p. 101; Annie H. Abel, editor, Chardon’s Journal at Fort Clark . . . (1932), p. 406, and see pp. 221, 228, 248.

[August 15.—Superintendent Berryman’s report listed the following personnel at Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian manual
labor school: Rev. J. C. Berryman, principal; Rev. David Kinnear and wife, teachers; William Honeywell, assistant; Rev. L. M. Carter, carpenter; Rev. William Tuggle, blacksmith; Anthony A. Ward, wagonmaker; E. Curell, shoemaker; and A. M. Eis[e]le, baker and cook. Also, about "an average of eight farm hands" were employed by the month, some of them Indians.


(In a report of May 23, 1843, the Rev. E. R. Ames wrote that there were employed at the institution 10 single men and one single woman; 11 married men having in their families 20 children. These, plus 100 Indian students, made a total "population" of some 150 persons.)

 규정 August(?)—Crossing "Kansas"—presumably by the Oregon trail—to the Rocky mountains, during the early autumn, were new partners Louis Vasquez and Jim Bridger. In a September letter, William Sublette, at St. Louis, wrote: "Vasquez and Bridger has left here lately with about 30 or 40 men fitted out by the American Fur Co. to trap on the watters of Missouri, Say near the 3 forks." (This partnership lasted for 13 years—till 1855.)

(Bridger's recent partner, Henry Freae—see p. 327—had been killed by Indians in August, 1841; and Bridger had come down from the mountains in the summer of 1842 "with about 20 men and 30 packs of Beaver." Louis Vasquez and his former partner, Andrew W. Sublette, had sold Fort Vasquez, on the South Platte, and their business, to Locke, Randolph & Co. in 1841.)


 규정 August-September.—Nine men (members of the "Bidwell-Bartleson" company which had left the Missouri frontier for California in May, 1841), en route home from the Pacific coast, crossed "Kansas" on the Santa Fe trail, reaching Missouri September 9.

Originally 13(?) men had set out from Sutter's Fort in April, 1842, to make the return journey. *Joseph B. Chiles, Robert Rickman, John Bartleson, Charles Hopper* (all from Jackson county, Mo.), James P. Springer, Ambrose Walton, Major Walton, John McDowell, A. Gwinn Patton, and George Henshaw, were, it appears, in this party. At Fort Hall (Ida.), which the 13(?) reached after a circuitous 1,500-mile journey; four men dropped out. The rest traveled, by various mountain trails, southward across present Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, to New Mexico, where they began the last stage of the trip in the late summer. Almost certainly among the nine(?) were those whose names appear above in italics.

September.—Ten Iowa chiefs, for whom government-built houses had been promised in the October 19, 1838, treaty, were moving into the just-completed homes (erected by John W. Forman, under contract, for $3,000). Subagent W. P. Richardson reported the Indians liked the well-built structures.

The Iowas, with the help of government farmer Francis Irvin, and the “labor of the squaws,” had raised a crop of nearly 15,000 bushels of corn, and ample quantities of pumpkins, squashes, Irish potatoes, and other vegetables.

A census, taken on September 5, showed a total of 470 Iowas on the reservation (about 30 were absent). The agent noted that the “upper Ioways or pouting party as they are called” (the Iowas living on the Pottawatomies’ reserve in southwest Iowa), composed nearly half the nation; but some were moving down to “Kansas.”

Ref: Report of the Comm’r of Indian affairs, 1842; SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, typed copy, pp. 150-161. In ibid., pp. 161-164, in a December 1, 1842, letter, Subagent Richardson stated that the Iowas on the Pottawatomie reserve numbered “nearly 200.”

September.—Commenting on the Kickapoos’ agricultural status, Agent R. W. Cummins wrote: “. . . their trader Mr. [W. H.] Hildreth takes all the corn, beef, pork, hides and potatoes that they have to spare at a fair price for goods. . . .” According to the 1842 census, the Kickapoos in “Kansas” numbered 505 persons.

Ref: OIA, Letters received from Fort Leavenworth Agency (National Archives Microcopy No. 234, Roll 501); a letter by Geo. H. Sward, of New York, February 18, 1843, to the Comm’r of Indian affairs (CIA), in ibid., mentions W. H. Hildreth of Fort Leavenworth—an Indian trader to the Kickapoos and other tribes. Apparently the Pensacola trading post was no longer in operation.

September 15.—At Richmond, Mo., Philip Leget Edwards (who journeyed—across “Kansas”—to the Far West with Wyeth’s expedition of 1834—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 352, spent four years in “Oregon”; and then returned East with the Rev. Jason Lee, coming down from the Rocky mountains with the American Fur Company’s caravan of 1838—see KHQ, v. 29, p. 156) wrote a long letter describing the Oregon country, outlining the recommended route for overland travelers, also giving information and advice to prospective emigrants. It was his opinion that wagons could not be taken to the Columbia river valley.

Before the end of 1842 the Liberty (Mo.) Herald office published Edwards’ letter as a 20-page pamphlet, entitled Sketch of the Oregon Territory or, Emigrants’ Guide. Only one copy (in the Cope Collection at Yale University’s library) is known to exist of this first guidebook to the Far West.

September 23.—The Rev. Leander Ker (author of a pamphlet entitled *Slavery Consistent With Christianity*, first published at Baltimore, Md., in 1840) became Fort Leavenworth’s third chaplain. He remained for over 16 years (till March 31, 1859).

[His predecessors had been Episcopalians—the Rev. Henry Gregory (December 17, 1838-September 30, 1839), and the Rev. David E. Griffith (December 21, 1839-December 31, 1840). Ker may have been a Unitarian.]

During the border warfare years (1854-1858) Chaplain Ker was a controversial figure in Kansas territory because of his avowed Proslavery stand. (A third, revised and enlarged edition of his *Slavery* pamphlet was printed at Weston, Mo., in 1853. A second edition had been published in 1842, at Jefferson City, Mo.)

Ref: F. B. Heitman’s *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (1903), v. 1, pp. 477, 479, 596 (for dates of Gregory, Griffith, and Ker); Library of Congress catalog cards (for the editions of Ker’s pamphlet); 34th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. No. 202 (Serial 869), pp. 839, 860; John McNamara’s *Three Years on the Kansas Border* (New York, 1858), p. 140, in particular. *Niles’ National Register*, v. 68 (October 29, 1842), p. 129, noting Ker’s appointment, stated: “Mr. Ker is the author of several letters to the late Dr. [William Ellery] Channing [Unitarian minister], on the slave question and the Creole case.”

October 6.—American Fur Company employee Andrew Drips (with connections in the Kaw’s mouth area) was appointed Indian agent for the Upper Missouri Agency. At the beginning his assignment was as special agent to enforce the intercourse law, or, as John F. A. Sanford put it: “to exercise a surveillance over the Traders & put a stop to the introduction of spirits & liquor into the Indian Country.”

(On July 11 Sup’t D. D. Mitchell, St. Louis, had written Agent R. W. Cummins, of the Fort Leavenworth Agency: “The Government is now determined to use every possible exertion to Suppress this illegal, pernicious traffic, and no agent will be held guiltless who fails to exert himself in the cause. . .”)

Drips received his instructions at St. Louis on October 8; and left at once for Fort Pierre (S. D.), arriving there November 24. His first report, January 2, 1843, indicated lack of success. But Mitchell still hoped the experiment would work and that by “vigilance and assiduity” on Drips’ part, the “pernicious traffic” could be “either suppressed or greatly abated.”

For his services as “special agent” from October, 1842, to March 31, 1843, Andrew Drips was paid $729.84. He headed the Upper Missouri Agency till “removed” in 1846. As fur trade historian H. M. Chittenden has pointed out, securing the reactivation of the Upper Missouri Agency and getting one of its own men appointed agent, was a shrewd move by the American Fur Company to strengthen its own position in fighting opposition fur traders.
October 10.—Lt. John C. Fremont and the members of his first Rocky mountain exploring expedition, homeward-bound on the Missouri in a boat propelled by 10 oarsmen, “halted [early in the morning] to make some astronomical observations at the mouth of the Kansas.” It was “exactly four months,” Fremont noted, “since we had left the trading post of Mr. Cyprian Chouteau, on the same river, ten miles above.” (See June 6 entry.)

(They reached St. Louis on October 17.)

October 11.—James M. Estell leased, for three years, the “United States farm” at Fort Leavenworth, under terms of a contract made with Lt. Ferdinand Coxe (AAQM), First U. S. infantry.

Estell agreed to supply 12,000 bushels of corn and 8,000 bushels of oats (per year?) for the sum of 22 cents per bushel; and was to receive $3.50 “for every ton of hay he may make.” (The “sureties” were Archibald Woods and Hiram Rich.) (See July, 1840, annals entry.)

A supplementary contract of January 16, 1843, granted Estell “the privilege of passing his wagons, teams &c over the Missouri river by the ferry at Fort Leavenworth” while in possession of the public farm, “at half the rate charged to other individuals.”

October.—A mounted party of five—Solomon P. Sublette, A. Shutz, James Ross, “Mr. M’Carty,” and the Rev. Joseph Williams—coming down from Bent’s Fort (which they had left on September 26), crossed “Kansas” by way of the Santa Fe trail en route to Missouri.

[Shutz, Ross, and Williams had traveled together from Oregon by a route which included Fort Hall, the first Fort Bridger (of August, 1841? origin; on Green river), Antoine Robidoux’s fort (on the Uinta), Toos, N. M., and then Bent’s Fort. Both Ross and Williams had been in the Oregon-bound emigrant train of 1841.]

Of their Santa Fe trail journey, Williams wrote: “We traveled for fourteen days without being out of sight of buffaloes. . . . After we crossed the Pawnee fork we saw no more . . . [of them].” At Council Grove the five men “remained . . . parts of two days, and two nights” to trade with the Kansa Indians.

Williams left his companions six miles east of Council Grove, and traveled
on alone. He reached Elm Grove the third day of his solo journey, after having come, on the last morning, to a camp of four hunters, two of whom were "Colonel Boon's grandsons." About October 23 he arrived at Shawnee Methodist Mission (from which place he had departed on May 22, 1841, for the Far West—see p. 348); and on the 25th he started for Independence, Mo., on the last stage of his journey to Indiana, where he eventually arrived in safety.


October 27-29.—The American Indian Mission Association (a Baptist organization) was founded at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Rev. Isaac McCoy (its chief promoter) was elected corresponding secretary (and thereupon removed from Westport, Mo., to Louisville, Ky., the association's headquarters).

Subsequently, the AIMA operated missions in "Kansas" (principally for the Weas, Pottawatomies, and Miamiis), and in "Oklahoma." It became affiliated (in 1845) with the Southern Baptist Convention.


October.—Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J., returning from the Rocky mountains (where he had gone in 1841—see p. 346), came down the Missouri from Fort Union in a steamboat (the New Haven?) which had just brought up a load of merchandise for a trading post at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

According to De Smet, this was "the first boat that had ever attempted to ascend [so far up] the river in that season of the year." The owners—"four gentlemen from New York" (of the firm Fox, Livingston and Company (or, Union Fur Company) which was opening trading posts in opposition to the American Fur Company)—were aboard.

The descent (begun about mid-September) was particularly hazardous and difficult because of low water. At journey's end (46 days later—October 30?) the steamboat "appeared to be little more than a mere wreck."

Ref: H. M. Chittenden and A. T. Richardson's Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J. . . . (New York, 1905), v. 1, p. 392; H. M. Chittenden's The American Fur Trade of the Far West (New York, 1935), v. 1, p. 369 (for Fox, Livingston and Company—also known as the Union Fur Company). Charles Larpenteur in his narrative, Forty Years a Fur Trader . . . (New York, 1898), v. 1, p. 174, gives the impression that De Smet went downriver with an American Fur Company boat. His statement: "Mr. Chouteau returned from St. Louis to Fort Union, having gone down with Father De Smet, who was on his way from the Columbia to the States. His most important news was that a strong Opposition had arrived; the firm was Fox, Livingston and Co. of New York. They had come up in a steamer with a large outfit, and were building a Mackinaw boat for the Crows' trade of the Yellowstone; so that we should have opposition here." Audubon (see ibid., p. 179), in 1848, referred to the opposition firm as "C. Bolton, Fox, Livingston & Co. of New York."

October.—The Rev. George W. Love, appointed in September by the Missouri conference to take charge of the Kansa Methodist
The FREMONT MAP of 1843 (Eastern section; with additions).—On his first exploring expedition to the West, John C. Fremont (portrait above) followed the already-established OREGON TRAIL (shown above as ROUTE OF 1842), which then crossed to the Kansas river’s north side at the future Topeka. The explorer’s ROUTE OF 1843 shows his line of march up the south bank of the Kansas to present Fort Riley, where he crossed the Smoky Hill just above its junction with the Republican, and took a WNW course across "Kansas." His RETURN ROUTE, 1844, was by way of the Smoky Hill river; and the Santa Fe trail.
NON-ON-DA-GUM-UN, a Delaware chief (once fourth in rank) who was accused of sorcery. A "Kansas" resident since 1830(?), he died in 1842 (see p. 450), in present Wyandotte county. Portrait (1832?) by Catlin, courtesy Smithsonian Institution.

MATTHEW R. WALKER (1810-1860), one-quarter Wyandot, was prominent in the civilized Wyandot Nation which removed from Ohio to "Kansas" in 1843 (see p. 477). He lived in present Kansas City; is buried in the now famous (litigation-involved) Huron cemetery.
Mission on American Chief (Mission) creek (present Shawnee county), was at Delaware Mission in mid-October recovering from a bilious fever attack. Probably he reached his own station before the end of the month.

Love left the Kansa in May, 1843, apparently, to serve at Delaware Mission during the summer, and, so far as known, did not return.


In late(?), October, on a tour of various Indian nations, John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor, Jr., arrived at Westport, Mo. (after a steamboat journey up the Missouri), and proceeded overland about nine miles to Shawnee Friends Mission.

(They had left the East in August on this mission for the Yearly Meeting of Friends of New England and New York, but did not reach St. Louis till early in October—having first visited the Winnebago Indians.)

In "Kansas" they inspected Shawnee Friends Mission; stopped at Shawnee Methodist Mission (three miles distant); talked to Indian families; hired horses and a guide and rode northward to the Kickapoo reserve. On November 3 they were at the Stockbridge settlement; and then continued southward to the Delaware Baptist and Delaware Moravian missions. Next they journeyed to the Kansa reserve, but most of the Indians were absent on the fall hunt.

Lang and Taylor returned to Shawnee Friends Mission, then traveled some 40 miles southwest, to A. L. Davis' "Osage River" subagency, on November 10. Because of a heavy snowfall, few Indians (Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Ottawas) attended the called council next day. Proceeding to the Simerwells' home (18 miles southwest), the two men visited the Pottawatomie creek Pottawatomies (the St. Joseph river band; also some of the Prairie band); then moved on 12 miles to the Sugar creek Pottawatomies (the Wabash band; also some Prairie band) and the Jesuit mission.

Learning that the Osages were away hunting, Lang and Taylor omitted a journey to their country and moved on to "Oklahoma"—visiting the united Shawnees & Senecas, the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Seminoles, and the Chocowas—concluding their tour about the end of the year.

The Lang-Taylor report (dated "Fourth Month 19, 1843"), containing a variety of information about the situation and condition of the "Kansas" and "Oklahoma" Indian nations, was published at New York in 1843 under the title _Report of a Visit to Some of the Tribes of Indians Located West of the Mississippi River_.

Ref: John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor, Jr., _Report_ . . . (as noted above).

October 28.—On the Arkansas, in present Pawnee(?) county, mountain man Thomas Fitzpatrick and a companion, "Vandusen," traveling east on the Santa Fe trail, met a war party of some 20 Pawnees "coming from the Sioux." In a scuffle with the Indians, Vandusen fled (back to Bent's Fort), and Fitzpatrick was robbed
of all his “travelling equipage” except his horses, which were “politely returned.”

The two men had left Fort Hall (Idaho) on August 20; made their way safely to Bent’s Fort (Colo.); and were only 300 miles or so from Independence when the robbery occurred. Wrote Fitzpatrick: “The loss . . . is very trifling, but the insult is very great to have occurred as it were on the very borders of the Settlement.” He was later reimbursed from Pawnee annuities for a “double barrel & twist gun” valued at $50.00, a “spy glass” worth $25.00, a “Super broad cloth dress coat” listed at $34.00, and other items of less value, totaling $207.50.

Ref: KHQ, v. 19, pp. 50, 51, reprinted from SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, pp. 109-111. (On p. 50 of the above reference, “Fort Scott” should read “Fort Hall.”) Pawnee Fork crossing, on the Santa Fe trail, was 305 miles from Independence, according to Josiah Gregg’s tables of distances.

**BORN:** on November 10, at Shawnee Baptist Mission (present Johnson county), Francis Churchill Barker and William Bowen Barker, twin sons of the Rev. Francis and Elizabeth F. (Churchill) Barker.


**DIED:** Non-on-da-gum-un (Nonon-do-quo-mon), a Delaware chief of some prominence, on November 11, after a lingering illness, at his home on the Delaware reserve north of Kansas river.

Prior to his conversion (by the Methodists) some eight years earlier, he had been “a degraded drunkard, a noted juggler, a furious blood-thirsty heathen. . . .” According to Missionary E. T. Peery, Non-on-da-gum-un had been “summoned to trial before a heathen council” of Delawares about 1840(?), and accused of killing people by witchcraft. The chief asserted his innocence, and the council decided to let him live a little longer, on probation. “Three of the chief men were then pointed out to him, and he was told that whenever one of them died, sooner or later his life . . . should be taken without pity.”

George Catlin’s portrait of “Non-on-dá-gon” (reproduced facing p. 449) probably was painted in 1832 when the artist was at Fort Leavenworth.

Ref: KHQ, v. 16, pp. 251, 252.

**December 1.—** The “connexion of Mr. and Mrs. [Johnston] Lykins with the [Shawnee Baptist] mission” ended this day, following months of dissension and conflict between Lykins and his fellow missionaries at “Shawanoe.” (In 1831 Lykins had founded Shawnee Baptist Mission—the first [and principal] station of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in “Kansas”—see KHQ, v. 28, pp. 166, 187.)

Ref: Baptist Missionary Magazine, v. 23 (June, 1843), p. 139; Jotham Meeker’s “Diary,” April 5, August 13, 1841, May 12, 1842, February 4, 1843, etc.

**December 22-25.—** A Frenchman named Ducote, residing about
half a mile from the Iowas’ subagency (present Doniphan county),
with his Iowa wife, was fatally wounded on the 22d while drunk
and during an argument with his wife, her father, and her sister.
He died on the 25th.

Subagent W. P. Richardson was of the opinion that the “squaws” had done
the killing, and that they should be “severely dealt with.”

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, p. 88. No information has been found on
subsequent developments in this affair.

Employed in “Kansas” by the Indian Department during all, or
part of the year 1842 were the following persons:

Port Leavenworth Agency—Agent Richard W. Cummins; Interpreters
Clement Lessert and Henry Tibley; Blacksmiths William Donalson and James
M. Simpson (for Shawnees), William F. Newton (for Delaware; till March
24), Isaac Munday (for Delaware; appointed January 29), Charles Fish (for
Kansa); Assistant blacksmiths Wilson Rogers and Jackson Pitman (for
Shawnees), W. H. Newton (for Delaware; till March 24), Powhatan Phifer
(for Delaware; appointed January 29), Mab Frankier (for Kansa; till July?),
Farmer William H. Mitchell (for Kansa; appointed January 29).

Great Nemaha Subagency—Subagent William P. Richardson; Interpreters
Samuel M. Irvin (appointed January 1; for Iowas) and John Rubeti (for Sacs
& Foxes); Blacksmith James Gilmore (for Sacs & Foxes); Assistant blacksmith
William Daviss (for Sacs & Foxes); Farmers Preston Richardson (for Sacs &
Foxes), Francis Irvin (appointed April 1; for Iowas); Assistant farmer Pleasant
Johnson (for Sacs & Foxes; appointed October 1); Teacher William Hamil-
ton (for Sacs & Foxes).

Osage River [Marais des Cygnes] Subagency—Subagent Anthony L.
Davis; Interpreter Luther Rice; Blacksmiths Robert Simerwell and Robert Wil-
son (for Pottawatomies); Assistant blacksmiths William A. Simerwell and
Michael Nadeau (for Pottawatomies).

Osage Subagency—Subagent Robert A. Calloway; Interpreter Charles
Mongrain; Blacksmiths John Mathews, Edwin B. Lowther (left in May), Elias
N. Beardon (hired November 10); Assistant blacksmiths William (half-breed
Osage) and Jacob (an Osage).

Ref: 27th Cong., 3d Sess., H. Doc. No. 76 (Serial 420); 27th Cong., 3d Sess., H.
Doc. No. 162 (Serial 422); 28th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Doc. No. 240 (Serial 441); SIA,

1843

Married: the Rev. David Lykins (a Westport, Mo., resident)
and Abigail Ann Webster (teacher at Shawnee Baptist Mission),
on January 7, at Westport, by the Rev. Johnston Lykins (older
brother of the groom).

(See October 27-29, 1842, annals entry.)

Ref: The Kansas City Genealogist, Kansas City, Mo., v. 2, no. 6 (August 1, 1961),
p. 5; Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Mo., compiled by Kansas City chapter,
D. A. R., p. 38; Baptist Missionary Magazine, v. 23 (June, 1843), pp. 183, 189, v. 26
(July, 1848), p. 239; D. C. Gideon’s Indian Territory . . . (Chicago, 1901), p.
444; American Indian Mission Association Proceedings . . . 1843, p. 18. In the
January.—In a period of fine weather and break up of ice in the Missouri (during a winter described as "a long, hard one"), the steamboat Ione came up to Westport Landing (Kansas City, Mo.).

"On the day of her arrival," says John C. McCoy, "it turned suddenly cold, the river froze up again and so remained until near the 1st of May, during which time the boat remained near the foot of Grand Avenue." Peter Burnett wrote: "the ice in the Missouri River at Weston only broke up on the 11th of April."

Ref: The History of Jackson County, Missouri . . . , p. 403; Peter H. Burnett's Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer, p. 102.

January-February.—On his famous winter ride from Oregon to the East, Dr. Marcus Whitman, coming down from Bent's Fort (Colo.) in company with a party of mountain men, crossed "Kansas" on the Santa Fe trail, and reached Westport, Mo., February 15. (He had arrived at, and departed from, the Bent, St. Vrain & Co. post early in January.)

(Whitman—motivated chiefly by matters concerning the Oregon Mission to make this epic journey—had as traveling companion, from Oregon to Bent's Fort, Asa L. Lovejoy of the 1842 emigrant company. Their journey—on horseback—had begun on October 3, 1842. After following up the Snake river to Fort Hall, they had then been "piloted . . . to Santa Fe [or Taos?], rather by the way of Soda Springs, Brown's Hole, Colorado of the West, the Wina [Uinta], and the waters of the del Norte.")

After a week in western Missouri, Marcus Whitman proceeded to St. Louis (he was there by March 9); then to Washington (where, during his talk with the secretary of war, it is presumed he recommended that military posts be established along the Oregon trail); and by March 28 was in New York (en route to Boston). Following Whitman's visit to the New York Tribune office, on March 29, editor Horace Greeley described the appearance of this "hardy and self-denying" missionary: "He was dressed in an old fur cap that appeared to have seen some ten years' service, faded and nearly destitute of fur; a vest whose natural color had long since faded, and a shirt—we could not see that he had any—an overcoat every thread of which could be easily seen, buckskin pants, &c. . . ."


February 2.—In Louisville, Ky., at its meeting to begin operations, the board of the (Baptist) American Indian Mission Association appointed Dr. Johnston Lykins and Delilah (McCoy) Lykins, his wife, as missionaries. (See January 7, 1843, annals entries.)

Ref: AIMA Proceedings . . . , 1843, p. 17.
Married: Abraham Burnett (a fullblood Pottawatomie) and Marie Knoffloch (a native of Germany, daughter of John and Elizabeth Knoffloch), on February 16, at Sugar creek (present Linn county), on the Pottawatomie reserve, by the Rev. Felix L. Verreydt, S. J. (Witnesses were part-Pottawatomies Joseph Bertrand, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth Ann Bertrand.)

"Abraham Burnett" was born in November, 1812, in Indiana. His parents (who died when he was young) were Shau-ueke-be and Cone-zo-qua. The name they gave him is not known. Cone-zo-qua was a daughter of Chief Chebas. Chebas was a brother of Topenheee (considered head chief of all the Pottawatomies); and they had a sister Cakimi. She married a white man, William Burnett, and had seven children (Abraham, James, John, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, and Nancy). Cakimi's son, Abraham Burnett (half-Pottawatomie), had no children of his own, but adopted the son of Shau-ueke-be and Cone-zo-qua, gave him (or let him take) the name "Abraham Burnett," provided for his care, and sent him to the Choctaw Academy to be educated.

When the Pottawatomies began the emigration to "Kansas" in the latter 1830's, "Abraham Burnett" was in his mid-20's. He made several trips between Indiana and "Kansas," serving as an interpreter, before settling at Sugar creek, where he lived 11 or 12 years. In 1848, after the Pottawatomies removed to a reserve on Kansas river, Abraham Burnett and his family lived in present Mission township, Shawnee county. "Burnett's Mound," Topeka, is named for him. (His home was on the north side of Shunganunga creek, in the S.E. ¼ of Sec. 9, T. 12, R. 15 E.) Abraham (or Abram B.) Burnett died June 14, 1870.

Ref: Abraham Burnett's deposition, of March 23, 24, 1870 (copy in KHI, courtesy of Indiana Historical Society); "Pottawatomie Marriage Register," at St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas; Indiana Historical Collections, Indianapolis, v. 24, pp. 715, 815; Indiana Magazine of History, Bloomington, v. 22 (March, 1926), pp. 28-36; KHC, v. 13, pp. 371-373, (has a biographical sketch, which contains errors, particularly as to Burnett's parentage); Garraghan, op. cit., v. 2, p. 230. The deposition was signed "Abraham Burnett." On the tombstone his name was inscribed "Abram B. Burnett."—Bulletin of the Shawnee County Historical Society, Topeka, no. 19 (March, 1953), p. 14.

March 3.—Sutler John A. Bugg, Fort Scott, was appointed as the first postmaster for the military post. He served for six years. It is said he arrived with the Fourth infantry troops, as sutler, in 1842. (See, also, September 13 entry.)

Ref: Robert W. Baughman's Kansas Post Offices (c. 1961), pp. 156, 161; T. J. Robley's History of Bourbon County, Kansas . . . (Fort Scott, 1894), p. 12.

DieD: on March 13, at Peoria Methodist Mission (present Franklin county), Annie (Beauchemie) Shaler, part-Indian wife of the Peorias' missionary, the Rev. Nathan T. Shaler. (See p. 76 for their marriage.)


March 27.—The Rev. Samuel G. Patterson opened a Methodist manual labor school on the east bank of the Pomme de Terre (or,
Spring) river, in the Quapaw Indians’ small reserve (which was adjacent to present Cherokee county, southeast Kansas—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 325).

Named “Crawford Seminary” by 1845, the school was moved about five miles northward in April, 1848, to a site east of present Baxter Springs, Cherokee co., near the Quapaws’ north boundary.

Ref: Comm’r of Indian affairs, Reports for 1843-1848; KHQ, v. 16, pp. 247, 729; KHQ, v. 1, p. 107, v. 28, p. 325.

April 1.—Fifteen men, captained by John McDaniel (said to be “lately from Texas”), left the Westport, Mo., area and headed out the Santa Fe trail with the avowed purpose (as was common knowledge in Jackson county, Mo.) of robbing “the [Mexican] Caravan from Santa Fe . . . as well as the one going out.”

(McDaniel had been recruited by “Texan Colonel” Charles A. Warfield the preceding year to raise a company and join his volunteers in plundering Mexican wagon trains in 1843. Citizens of Independence, Mo., in a letter of March 13, had alerted Sup’t D. D. Mitchell, St. Louis, that McDaniel’s “banditti” planned to enter the Indian country.)

Upon Agent R. W. Cummins’ requisition of April 1, 60 First dragoons were dispatched from Fort Leavenworth on April 3(?), with seven days’ rations, in pursuit of the gang, to arrest them (since they had no passports). The troops crossed the Kansas river on April 4, but failed to overtake McDaniel and his followers.

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 7, typed copy, pp. 345-347, v. 8, typed copy, pp. 181, 186, 187; OIA, Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (Microcopy 234, Roll No. 753, National Archives), D. D. Mitchell’s April 21, 1843, letter, and accompanying items; Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Austin, v. 54 (January, 1951), pp. 274-277. Mitchell, in his letter (noted above) stated that Warfield, having recruited in Missouri in the summer of 1842, had left in the fall for the Rocky mountains to get trappers to join his company; and that the appointed rendezvous was “point of rocks,” within “Mexican Territory,” about May 15, 1843.

About April 7(?) Mexican merchant Antonio José Chaves, eastbound on the Santa Fe trail with five servants, one wagon, and five mules, was intercepted by John McDaniel and his 14 “banditti” (see preceding entry), perhaps near the Rice-McPherson county line of today. Chaves had left New Mexico in February with 15(?) men (ten of whom deserted), two wagons, and 55(?) mules (most died as a result of severe weather).

McDaniel’s gang took Chaves prisoner, robbed him, and forced him to march westward with them for two(?) days. Then they divided the spoils ($10,000 or $11,000 in specie and gold bullion; also a small lot of furs). Seven who were averse to killing the trader took their booty and departed, but had to bury the silver on the prairie when the horses stampeded and left them afoot. The other eight (John McDaniel, his brother David, Joseph Brown, William Mason, Gallatin and Christopher Searcy, Schuyler Oldham, and Thomas Towson), after taking Chaves and his wagon four or five miles south of the trail, murdered the trader, and threw his body into a ravine
(on a small Cow creek tributary which still bears Chaves' name—in corrupt spelling—the present Jarvis creek, Rice county). Apparently all 15 of the "banditti" returned to Missouri.

Trader Reuben Gentry (and three others, coming from Santa Fe) arrived at Independence, Mo., on April 19, and spread the alarm (knowing only that Chaves had vanished from the trail). Ten of the gang were quickly apprehended; and much of the "money" recovered. (Josiah Gregg wrote a long account, published in a Van Buren, Ark., newspaper, giving many details of this sordid affair, which involved several individuals from Clay and Jackson county, Mo.) Mason turned state's evidence, and named all the participants. Those who took part in the robbery, only, were Dr. Joseph R. De Prefontaine, Samuel O. Berry, William and B. F. Harris, Nathaniel Morton, John McCormick, and B. F. Talbert. Doctor De Prefontaine (previously mentioned in these annals) was arrested at Council Grove (where he had gone to get the buried loot). He had in his possession "about $2600 silver coin," was subsequently sentenced to pay a $1,000 fine, and serve a year in jail. John McDaniel and Brown, tried and convicted of murder, were hanged (publicly, before a large crowd) at St. Louis, August 16, 1844. (No concise information on the fate of the others has been located; some served prison terms; clemency was recommended in several cases; five men, including three of the "murder party," never (?) were caught.)

Chaves' name appeared in some accounts of the time as "Garvis," or "Charvis," and the spelling "Jarvis" replaced the correct form of the name, not only in the geographical name for the creek where the trader was murdered; but also in the name of a short-lived Rice county "town" called Jarvis View (four miles east of Lyons) which had a post office from 1878 to 1880. (A Rice county map of 1878, published in the state board of agriculture's First Biennial Report, p. 294, shows the location of Jarvis View.)

Ref: Josiah Gregg's account, of May, 1843, reprinted in New Mexico's Own Chronicle . . . , edited by M. G. Fulton and Paul Horgan (Dallas, c1937), pp. 150-158; New York Weekly Tribune, May 13, 20, 27, September 30, October 14, 1843; Niles' National Register, v. 64 (May 13, June 10, July 1, 1843), pp. 183, 234, 290, v. 65 (October 7, 1845), p. 96; St. Louis Democrat, April 29, May 2, 11, 12, June 1, September 1, 1843, April 30, June 10, August 17, 1844; J. G. McCoy's "Tales of an Old Timer" in Kansas City (Mo.) Journal of Commerce, January 23, 1879 (or, see "Kansas Reminiscences" clippings, pp. 126, 127—in KHI library); KHC, v. 9, pp. 552, 553; Baughman, op. cit., p. 64.

_sr: Spring (or later).—Steamboats operating on the Missouri this year included the Weston (new), Oceana, John Aull, Tobacco Plant, Rouvena, Iatan, Edna, Colonel Woods, Mary Tompkins, Vermillion, General Brooke, Ione, and Omega.

On June 1 the Weston was "entirely consumed" by fire a few miles above St. Charles, Mo. Passengers, crew, baggage, and most of the 500 bales of hemp aboard were saved. The Omega, after returning from her (first and only) trip to the American Fur Company's Upper Missouri trading post in June (see p. 473) went into the regular river trade. By report, 26 steamboats made 205 trips on the Missouri in 1843.

Ref: Missouri Republican, issues of 1843; New York Weekly Tribune, June 17, 1843 (for the Weston fire); Niles' National Register, v. 72 (July 31, 1847), p. 351 (for 1843 steamboat report).
April.—A printing press—the second to be set up in “Kansas”—arrived at “Ioway and Sac Mission” (present Doniphan county). Including type and fixtures it had cost the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions about $250.

Missionaries Samuel M. Irvin and William Hamilton, after mastering the use of the press and working out a system of representing Iowa language sounds by letters of the alphabet, printed at least two books during 1843. One of these was a 225-copy edition of a 101-page An Elementary Book of the Ioway Language, With an English Translation, by Hamilton and Irvin, with J[ohn] B[aptiste] Roy, interpreter. The imprint: “Ioway and Sac Mission Press, Indian Territory. 1843.” (This book was about 3% x 5% inches in size.) The other was the missionaries’ coauthored 62-page work entitled Original Hymns in the Ioway Language, which had a like imprint.


April 22.—By Indian department contracts of this date, J. M. Hunter was to deliver eight yoke of oxen and yokes (for $324.48), and J. C. Berryman was to supply 30 bushels of potatoes and 30 bushels of seed corn (for $68.75), at the “Kanzas Village,” before May 1.

Agent R. W. Cummins subsequently reported, in September, that the Kansa had been “almost in a state of starvation” in the spring and had “subsisted a part of the year on roots”; that “at their pressing request” he had “employed about 18 hands and cultivated about 200 acres of corn & planted 30 bushels of Irish potatoes for them” after they agreed to “turn in and plant & tend as much corn as they could”; and to his surprise “they raised themselves more than they have done for many years” and would probably “have corn plenty to do them” over the winter. Cummins also mentioned that their horse mill was in contract, and would soon be completed.

Ref: 28th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Doc. No. 42 (Serial 441), p. 16; SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, typed copy, p. 287. In ibid., v. 7, p. 293, Supt D. D. Mitchell had written Cummins (on August 12, 1842) that if the Kansa should “consent and deserve” the horse mill which the late Rev. William Johnson had requested for their use, Cummins was authorized to spend $400 for that purpose.

April.—White Hair (Pah-ha-skah), III, was deposed, or close to being deposed, as head chief of the Osage Nation—a position he had held since an election in 1832 following the death of his uncle(?), White Hair, II. This young, and bad, chief—one of the ugliest men in the nation—was known by the name “Majakita” because of his big lips. (See, also, August 1, 1842, entry.)
Subagent R. A. Calloway reported (in September, 1843): “Pah-ha-skah has for years been very unpopular amongst his people. . . . Last summer [1842] a party of 25 or 26 chiefs & principal men visited Capt. [William] Armstrong the Supt. . . . [and] had him broke & another chief (Shingah, wah,sah) made in his stead.” But there was disagreement over the choice of Shinga-wassa, and “Pah-ha-skah was therefore still recognized as the chief” till in April, 1843, when Pah-ha-skah “grew still more saucy and at length . . . drove the Blacksmiths ["Beardon & Rhinehart, one with, & the other without a family"] out of their buildings [the former Boudinot Mission—‘two old log cabins, (double cabins) nearly rotted down’] & took possession of them himself.” Calloway then “called a few braves, and after talking to the people of his town (which was nigh) on the subject, . . . went to the place, & had his little effects moved back to his lodge.” The subagent wrote that it was his intention to present the matter to the whole nation when the Osages gathered for annuity payments, adding that “I seldom ever saw or heard more indignation felt & expressed against any man, than was done against Pah-ha-skah.” In the letter he referred to White Hair, III, as the Osages’ “late principal man.”

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8, typed copy, pp. 228-239 (for Calloway’s September 1, 1843, report); Victor Tixier’s . . . Travels on the Osage Prairies, edited by John F. McDermott, pp. 143, 144; and see KHQ, v. 28, p. 196.

C Ministers William Patton and Wesley Browning, of Missouri, beginning a tour of Methodist Indian missions in “Kansas,” arrived at the Indian manual labor school (present Johnson county) on April 27.

They “examined” the school on May 1, found 62 boys and 39 girls, representing some 12 tribes, in attendance. Accompanied by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, they started for Kickapoo Mission on May 4, crossing the Kansas at the Delaware (or, Grinter) ferry, and stopping overnight at Delaware Mission (present Wyandotte county—see KHQ, v. 28, pp. 191, 192) where the Rev. Edward T. Peery was in charge. Next day, joined by Peery, they rode some 25 miles northward to Kickapoo Mission (present Leavenworth county—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 344), where the Rev. Nathaniel M. Talbott was missionary. William Patton, in his journal, noted that “in sight of the mission house” there was a “Roman Catholic establishment . . . which has not been in operation for some two or three years” (see KHQ, v. 29, pp. 51, 52; and that there was also a house belonging to Kennekuk, “a heathen prophet” (see KHQ, v. 28, p. 326, and facing p. 326) whose one-time 250 followers were, in 1843, perhaps only a quarter that number. Kennekuk, he noted, “has some two or three wives, and is considered as a great sinner.”

On May 8 the travelers returned to Delaware Mission, and met the “Rev. Mr. Meech [J. Christopher Micksch—see KHQ, v. 29, p. 79] and his wife,” of near by Munsee Moravian Mission. A meeting with the Delawares was held on the 9th.

Rains, from May 10 to 14, caused cancellation of plans to visit Pottawatomie Mission (present Miami(?), county—see KHQ, v. 29, pp. 157, 158) where part-Indian assistant Mackinaw Beauchemie was in charge, and Peoria Mission (present Franklin county—see KHQ, v. 28, pp. 327, 328), where the Rev. Nathan T. Shaler was missionary.
On May 15 Browning, Peery, and Patton, set out for Kansa Mission (present Shawnee county—see KHQ, v. 29, p. 43), 80 miles distant, camping that night near the "lower ford," of the Wakarusa; and because of delays, stopping overnight on the 16th at the "upper ford." Crossing the full stream early on May 17, they traveled some 55 miles to the Kansa station. The missionary there—Rev. George W. Love—was in good health, but somewhat discouraged with his progress among the Kansa. A meeting held with chiefs and braves on May 18, accomplished little. But on the 19th, when the travelers started home, they were accompanied by "brother Love, and some nine or ten of the Caw children, destined for the school." The party arrived safely at the Indian manual labor school on the 20th. At the Shawnees' log meeting house, a camp meeting was in progress; and on Sunday, the 21st, the assembled Methodist church members, Shawnees and whites, heard the Rev. Thomas Johnson's funeral address for Annie (Beauchene) Shaler—see March 13 annals entry.


© At the end of April the Missouri river evidently was at flood stage. On board the upbound Omega, on May 2, Naturalist John J. Audubon (see next entry) wrote in his journal: "We . . . stopped at Madame Chouteau's plantation [Chouteau's Landing, Mo.]. . . . The water had been two feet deep in her house, but the river has now suddenly fallen about six feet."

On May 3, reaching Fort Leavenworth, Audubon and his companions reluctantly gave up their intended "walk across the Bend" above the post upon learning "that the ground was overflowed, and that the bridges across two creeks had been carried away. . . ."

Ref: Maria R. Audubon's Audubon and His Journals (New York, 1897), v. 1, p. 467.

© May 3.—Naturalist John J. Audubon and party (John G. Bell, taxidermist, Isaac Sprague, artist, Lewis M. Squires, secretary, Edward Harris, gentleman-farmer and bird specialist) were aboard the American Fur Company's Omega (Joseph A. Sire, master and Joseph La Barge, pilot) which reached Fort Leavenworth Landing at 6 A.M., en route to Fort Union (at the mouth of Yellowstone river). Edward Harris, in his journal, wrote: "Stopped at Fort Leavenworth to take in some cargo. Saw abundance of Parroquets [the Carolina parrakeet—a species now long extinct]. . . ." (He had first mentioned these birds on April 29.)

The Omega had left St. Louis on April 25, her other passengers being "a hundred and one trappers . . . [mostly] French Canadians, or Creoles . . ." (according to Audubon's journal), and some Iowa(?) Indians. Captain Sire, in his log, noted that "a stop was made on May 2 at 'Madame Chouteau's' [Berenice Therese (Menard) Chouteau, widow of Francis G.—of Chouteau's Landing two miles below Westport Landing (or 'Kansa')], where I find everything abandoned." After sunset that evening the steamboat "Passed
the bad place at the mouth of the Kansas river,” and, wrote Sire, “The weather was so fine that I decided to run all night. At 6 a.m. we reached Leavenworth.”

Two hours were spent at the post landing. Though carrying contraband liquor, the Omega safely passed inspection by the military, and continued her journey, experiencing delays by running aground on May 3, and, on succeeding days, by encountering winds which (as Harris wrote) “blew so strong up stream that the boat would not steer.” On May 5 the Omega made a stop at Joseph Robidoux’s Blacksnake Hills post (where, a few months later, St. Joseph, Mo., was founded); and on the 6th the Indians aboard were deposited at the Iowa village (present Doniphan county).

Audubon probably went ashore for he wrote: “The situation of the fort is elevated and fine, and one has a view of the river up and down for some distance.” He did not meet Lt. Col. Richard B. Mason (the commandant was ill); but “saw two officers who came on board, also a Mr. Ritchie” [suttle Hiram Rich?].

The Omega reached Fort Pierre (S. D.) at the end of May, and arrived at Fort Union (on the west border of present North Dakota) on June 12, having made the 1,760-mile trip in a record time of only 49 days.

Audubon and his friends spent two months at Fort Union, and the naturalist traveled overland some distance up the Yellowstone river, having as guide the noted mountain man Etienne Provost. As writer Bernard De Voto has pointed out: “To this journey we owe his buffalo, the grizzlies, and other plates in The Quadrupeds of America.” (For Audubon’s return trip, see October annals item.)

Ref: Edward Harris’ journal, Up the Missouri With Audubon . . . , edited by John F. McDermott, SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 7, typed copy, pp. 347, 348 (D. D. Mitchell’s April 19, 1843, letters to Agents Andrew Drips, Daniel Miller, and R. W. Cummins); North Dakota Historical Quarterly, Bismarck, v. 10 (April, 1943), pp. 65-82 (A. O. Stevens’ “Audubon’s Journey Up the Missouri River, 1843”); H. M. Chittenden’s History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River (New York, 1903), v. 1, pp. 141-153; and his The American Fur Trade of the Far West, v. 2, pp. 985-1003; Niles’ National Register, v. 64 (May-July), pp. 176, 233, 254, 288, 297, 298, 312, 347; Susan D. McKelvey’s Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850 (c1853), pp. 830-841. Another principal source (not seen by the compiler) is John J. Audubon’s Journal . . . 1840-1843, edited by Howard Corning (Cambridge, Mass., 1929), of which general extracts are to be found in Maria R. Audubon’s Audubon and His Journals (New York, 1897).

Early in May Sir William Drummond Stewart, of Scotland, with upwards of 20 gentlemen, and retinue of 30—participants in his long-planned, well-publicized pleasure jaunt to the Rocky mountains—debarked at Chouteau’s Landing, Mo., after a voyage upriver from St. Louis.

By May 10 “Camp William” (10 tents—Sir William’s a very elegant, large one) had been set up a mile west of the Missouri line, near Shawnee chief Joseph Parks’ home (present Johnson county); and here the party remained nearly two weeks. William L. Sublette (traveling overland), with three men, and two slave lads, arrived on May 11, bringing about 50 mules.
Other guests joined the luxury excursion at "Camp William," and the company which set out, under Sir William's command, on May 22, numbered 60 or more. Sublette wrote that there were "Some of the army [Lts. Richard H. Graham and Sidney Smith, Fourth infantry, on furlough from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.], Some professional Gentlemen, Come on the trip for pleasure, Some for Health, etc etc. So we had doctors, Lawyers, botanists [there were four; and two—German botanists Charles A. Geyer and Friedrich Luders—went on to Oregon], Bugg Ketchers, Hunters and men of nearly all professions. . . . One half or rather more was hired men Belonging to Sir William [among them: Antoine Clement and Baptiste Charbonneau (son of Sacajawea)]. . . ." The guests were from diverse places—including Paris, London, Baltimore, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Alton, Ill., Scotland, and Luxemburg. Among the St. Louis group were 'teen-agers Jefferson K. Clark and W. Clark Kennerly; and Matthew C. Field (with St. Louis connections) was the excursion's journalist. Cyprian Menard, of Kaskaskia, Ill., and Edmund F. ("Guesso") Chouteau (eldest son of Francis G.), of Chouteau's Landing, were also among those from the "mid-west."

"Sir William had 10 Carts & one small 2 mule yankee waggon. There were Some 30 other Carts and small 2 horse wagons in Company Belonging to Individual gentlemen." According to Clark Kennerly, each guest supplied his own horse and manservant. William L. Sublette (and several men, with two carts) remained in the Westport vicinity till May 27; then set out to catch up with Stewart and what a later-day writer has termed "the West's first dude expedition."

The excursionists took a route somewhat north of the emigrant-crowded Oregon trail; crossed the Kansas, on May 27, above present Lawrence, at the old ford ("upon a pirogue. . . . Our vehicles and their contents were floated over . . . [and with much difficulty] the animals were made to swim across"—Matt Field); made camp near the ruins of the Kansas Agency. (See Spring, 1963, Quarterly cover for Alfred J. Miller’s painting of this crossing; and pp. 64, 65, for Stewart's fording of the river here in 1837.) On the north side of the Kansas Sir William and company found the 20 miles to Soldier creek (where they arrived at the end of May) "a bad Road for muddy Creeks."

Meantime, Sublette had traveled up the south side of the Kansas, via the Oregon trail, and among the emigrants. He rafted the river on May 30 (at present Topeka) in Joseph Papin's boat; camped on Soldier creek; sent his two carts ahead on May 31 "to a creek 8 miles distance to Encamp [on a stream] Called Muddy [now Cross creek] . . ."; returned to assist Sir William and the caravan over the Soldier. Perhaps traveling with Sublette from the Westport area were the Jesuits (Fathers Peter De Vos and Adrian Hoecken, lay brother John B. McGeain) and their party, led by William's brother Solomon P. Sublette, who also crossed the Kansas on May 30.

At the Muddy creek camp, on June 1(?), Sir William's excursion caravan was joined by "Solomon P. Sublette with 2 Carts and 2 priests or Missionaries with 3 Carts, 1 waggon, and one Small Cariole . . . with some 15 men or 20 more and animals in proportion." The combined company which moved on, over the Oregon trail, in advance of the main emigrating parties, numbered some 80 men "with 18 carts, one 6 mule waggon, & 2 2 mule
waggons & a small Barouche, Some Cows, and Oxen . . .”—also, by report, 50 or 60 fine horses.

Sir William and his company (minus some 15? who had turned back on the Platte, or before), arrived at Forts Platte and Laramie on July 5, and Solomon P. Sublette remained there. On August 8, beyond the Continental divide, on the Little Sandy, the Jesuit party (bound for the Flatheads’ country), accompanied by botanists Geyer and Luders, separated from them, to continue westward on the Oregon trail. From August 7 to 12 the pleasure party camped beside Fremont Lake, on Green river; and spent from the 12th to 17th at a site between the Upper Forks. On August 17 the excursionists started home. (See, also, October annals entry.)


By mid-May all of the spring caravan from Santa Fe (about 180 men, 42 wagons, and 1,200 mules) had reached Independence. This company (largely Mexican traders) had started for Missouri about April 1, traveling by the “lower trace” to the Arkansas river, thereby avoiding “Texan Colonel” Charles A. Warfield and his marauders, who were on the “upper trace.”

The “principal men” reached St. Louis on May 17, “having with them sixteen bales and twelve boxes of silver [the bullion by two reports totaled around $250,000; by another, $900,000], and a quantity of furs” [50 packs], belonging to José Gutierrez, “John Pravis” [José Chaves?], James Floris, P. Arando, “J. Olaro” [Otero?], M. Sandrue[?], J. C. Armiño, R. Armiño, W.[?] Glasgow, and N. W. Greene.” Eleven traders went on to New York to make purchases.

(An account states that young Francisco Perea, Joaquin Perea, and J. Francisco Chaves, in charge of Juan and José Leandro Perea, and José Chaves, were brought to St. Louis in this caravan, to be entered as students “in a Jesuit college.”)

Ref: *Niles’ National Register*, v. 64 (May 27, June 3, 17, August 26, 1843, issues), pp. 195, 224, 241, 406; *New Orleans Weekly Picayune*, May 22, 1843; *New York Weekly Tribune*, June 3, 1843; *Old Santa Fe, Santa Fe*, v. 1 (October, 1913), p. 212.

On May 17 some 300 Oregon-bound men, women, and children, with about 50 wagons, were at the “Indian Creek” rendezvous (just west of the Missouri line, in present Johnson county). By June 1 (at Soldier creek, near what is now Topeka) the “Great Emigration” of 1843—great only as compared with previous years—probably
numbered upwards of 800 persons, with 110 wagons; and the final count of this year's emigrants, it would appear, totaled around 850 persons (though some claimed up to 1,000), with 120, or more, wagons. The peak livestock census (work oxen, loose cattle, horses, and mules) may have totaled 3,000 animals (though estimates ranged up to 5,000).

The "Great Emigration" (slowed by a late spring) got under way from eastern "Kansas" on May 21 and 22. Committees (appointed on the 18th and 20th) had sought advice from Dr. Marcus Whitman (who would be traveling with them), and hired John Gantt (ex-army officer and one-time fur trader) as pilot to Fort Hall.

Stopping on May 22 at a famous camp site, Peter H. Burnett (from Weston, Mo.) noted: "Elm Grove stands in a wide, gently undulating prairie. . . . There are only two trees . . . both elms. . . . The small elm was most beautiful . . . and the large one had been so, but its branches had been cut off for fuel. . . ." (The same night, James W. Nesmith recorded in his journal: "Encamped at the grove, consisting of one old elm stump.")

By May 24 the Oregonians were crossing the Wakarusa—letting their wagons down the steep bank with ropes, unaware that "a very practicable ford . . . [was] about one hundred yards above." Their pilot, John Gantt, joined the camp on the Wakarusa's west bank that night. On the 25th the vanguard reached the Kansas crossing (at "Topeka"); the rest arrived next day. Since the river was high and unfordable, a committee (appointed May 27) "attempted to hire Pappa's [Joseph Papin's] platform, but no reasonable arrangement could be made with him." The emigrants then built their own ferryboat, completing it on the 28th. Meantime, some persons paid Papin and crossed the Kansas as early as May 26 on his "platform made of two canoes." (It sank on May 28 and "several men, women, and children came near being drowned, but all escaped with the loss of some property.")

On May 31 the last of the emigrants, and their wagons, reached the Kaw's north bank, and joined those already at "Camp Delay" (as one man styled it) on the bank of Soldier creek ("Black Soldier," or "Black Warrior" to those who mentioned it in journals), where the stock "were constantly sticking fast in the mud upon its banks," and where dissension over guarding the great number of loose cattle was mounting. (It is said Jesse Applegate had "over 200 head," and other individuals "over 100 head.")

Organizing on June 1, the company elected Peter H. Burnett "commander in chief" and James W. Nesmith "orderly sergeant." (Nesmith, as adjutant, made a roll. The men "numbered 254," he wrote, and "The number of wagons was 111." Burnett stated that there were 263 men "able to bear arms," and about 110 wagons.) The caravan set out from "Camp Delay" that afternoon, up the north side of the Kansas. Next day Burnett divided his command into "four marching divisions."

An Iowan who dated his letter "Oregon Emigration Company, Kansas River, June 3d, 1843," wrote there were upwards of 120 wagons, "over 3,000, and perhaps 5,000 head of cattle, mules and horses"; that the stock-guarding issue might split the emigrants; and that "Dr. Whitman . . . advises . . . [they] divide into 3 or 4 parties for speed and convenience."
On June 6, 80 Osages and Kansa, returning from a fight with Pawnees, were met; that night a heavy wind-and-rain storm blew down tents and flooded the camp; and more torrents of rain fell on two succeeding days. Jesse Apple- gate and others, with 25 (or more?) wagons, “withdrew” on June 8 and formed a separate company (the “cow column”); also, Peter H. Burnett resigned and William J. Martin was elected “colonel” of the larger company (the “light column”), said to number about 175 men and 75 wagons. (Before the division, a report from near Big Blue, stated there were 990 persons, 121 wagons, 1,967 head of cattle.)

The two columns (never far apart) continued westward; crossed from the Little Blue to the Platte in mid-June; reached Fort Laramie in mid-July; later on, traveled in smaller parties. En route, perhaps only eight turned back. At Fort Hall (in mid-September) a few joined the California-bound parties (see p. 469), but almost all of the emigrants of 1843 went to Oregon, continuing west under the guidance of Dr. Marcus Whitman; and taking their wagons (for the most part) with them.

Jesse Looney, writing from “Waialatpu, October 27, 1843,” stated: “the company of emigrants came through safely this season to the number of a thousand[?] persons with something over a hundred wagons to this place . . . and, with the exception of myself, and a few others, have all gone down . . . [to the Willamette Valley]. . . . There were five or six deaths on the road . . . and there were some eight or ten births. Upon the whole we fared better than we expected.” But Missionary Jason Lee wrote (on October 28?) that three detachments of emigrants had arrived at the Columbia river, and some had suffered severely by sickness and want of provisions.


May.—Five American Fur Company Mackinaw boats which had left Fort Pierre (S. D.) about May 13(?), reached St. Louis on the 27th—only 14 days in descending—said to be “the quickest [trip] ever made by several days.” They brought down 1,400 packs of buffalo robes (10 to a pack), and a small amount of furs.

Ref: New York Weekly Tribune, June 17, 1843 (from Missouri Republican, St. Louis, May 29, 1843).
May 25.—Col. Jacob Snively, and 176 mounted Texan partisans, crossed the northern “Oklahoma” line and entered present Comanche county, heading northward to the Arkansas. They reached the river on May 27, in what is now southwest Edwards county.

(On February 16 Snively had been authorized by the Texan government to organize an expedition of not over 300 men “for the purpose of intercepting and capturing the property of Mexican Traders” [in retaliation and to “make reclamation for injuries sustained by Texan citizens”]. He was specifically instructed “not to infringe” on U. S. territory. The colonel, with his self-equipped “Battalion of Invincibles,” had left Fannin county, Texas, on April 25.)

Between May 27 and June 30 (when confronted by Captain Cooke and his First U. S. dragoons—see p. 471), the Texans ranged the south side of the Arkansas in the area of the Cimarron crossings, and sent spies (some north of the river) to watch the Santa Fe trail. When a Bent, St. Vrain & Company caravan passed, about May 31, Texas spies accompanied it eastward. About June 4 (?) “Texan Colonel” Charles A. Warfield and several companions arrived (coming down from the upper Arkansas with Ceran St. Vrain), in near-destitute condition after making an unprofitable May raid in New Mexico with some 24 freebooters. On June 20 (?) about 15 miles below the Cimarron crossing, a part of the Texans (led by Warfield) engaged 100 (?) poorly armed Mexicans (an advance guard of the force Gov. Manuel Armijo was bringing up the trail to escort the Mexican caravan home) in a brief battle, killing 18 (?), wounding 18 (?), and capturing 62 (?) others. No Texans were killed. [Governor Armijo, on hearing of the fight, returned to Santa Fe with 500 (?) men.] On June 28 the Texans reformed into two separate companies; also they released the Mexican prisoners. On the 29th both companies left the camp on Crooked creek, one supposedly to return to Texas, the other to return to the Arkansas. The smaller band, about 76 men, was led by Eli Chandler; the other, 107 Texans, was headed by Jacob Snively. The latter Texan force was encamped about 10 (?) miles east of present Dodge City by June 30.

[Subsequently, those Texans who remained with Snively after the surrender to Captain Cooke on June 30, joined Eli Chandler’s “home party”—on July 2. Snively resigned command on the 9th (while the Texans were still considering an attack on the caravan—which the U. S. troops had left on July 4); and the “home party” set out for Texas; then Warfield was elected to head those remaining. On July 14 Warfield resigned and Snively was re-elected; also, most of the party started home. At least three were killed by Comanches en route. Some got to Bird’s Fort, Tex., on August 6.]


Died: Robert Folke (trader among the Indians on Pottawatomie creek), on May 26, at his home in present Franklin county. He had been a “Kansas” resident since 1837 (see p. 143).
May.—Two young men from Indiana, Overton Johnson and William H. Winter, left Independence, Mo., in “the latter part of May ...” and having “traveled up the Kanzas River 90 miles” (via the Oregon trail), came “to where the Emigrants were crossing” on the 30th. They crossed the rain-swollen river (perhaps on Papin’s “ferry”) the same day; and “after delaying one day and a half” on the north side, “succeeded in making ... [their] company eight persons, and again began to travel.”

Proceeding, most of the time, apart from the other emigrants, Johnson, Winter, and companions, made the journey safely to Oregon. Winter went to California in 1844. In 1845 (as will be noted in these annals) Johnson and Winter returned East by way of the Oregon trail. A coauthored account of their travels, entitled Route Across the Rocky Mountains, With a Description of Oregon and California, published in 1846 at Lafayette, Ind., has long been one of the rarest of Western travel narratives. A “Bill of the Route” (a table of distances; with comment on camping spots) included in this work, also puts it in the category of “guide-book.” Summarizing the “Kansas” section of the guide, these were the distances as compiled by Johnson and Winter (undoubtedly on the 1843 journey, rather than in 1845): From Independence to “Crossing of the Kanzas,” 90 miles; to “Muddy Creek” [Cross creek], 17; to “Honey Creek” [Little Vermillion?—now Red Vermillion], 20; to “Can[n]on-Ball Creek” [Rock creek?], 18; to [Big] “Vermillion,” 21; to “Big Blue,” 20; to “Battle Creek”[?], 11; to “Little Blue,” 68; “to the point where the road leaves Little Blue,” 51; to “The Great Platte,” 25. Total: 341 miles.

Of the “Crossing of the Kanzas,” the authors commented: “... The Kanzas River is generally full in the Spring, but emigrants will probably hereafter be accommodated, by a Frenchman [Joseph Papin] who resides at the crossing place, with a ferry-boat.”


May 27(?)—May 31.—Dr. Marcus Whitman (accompanied by his 13-year-old nephew, Perrin B. Whitman) was a guest at Shawnee Methodist Mission. On May 31 he (and Perrin) set out, overland, for Oregon. (See p. 452 for his winter trip East.)

Whitman was at Fremont’s camp the night of June 1; by the 3d he had joined the Oregonians. Jesse Applegate later wrote that Whitman’s “great experience and indomitable energy were of priceless value to the migrating column.” At Fort Hall, where the emigrants were advised to abandon their wagons and cattle, he was able to persuade some of them that the wagons could be taken through to Oregon.

They marched (in mud) down the military road on the 27th; reached the Delaware (or Griner) crossing of the Kansas on the 28th, got one company and the baggage train across on the ferry flatboats; and on the 29th, at an early hour, left the river and soon veered right toward the Santa Fe trail, striking it, on May 30, a little east of Elm Grove (where, wrote Cooke, there was “no wood,” and “little water”).

Their travel on the trail to Council Grove was routine; they reached the traders’ rendezvous on June 3, about noon, and camped on the southwest bank of the Neosho in the prairie bottom. Captain Terrett, and troops joined Cooke’s command on June 4—see next entry. See also, June 6 entry.

Ref: Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 72-78, 80; KHO, v. 22, pp. 107, 110.

Leaving Fort Scott about May 27(?), Capt. Burdett A. Terrett, with 23 Company A First dragoons, and two wagons (25 troops in all), arrived at Council Grove on June 4, after a 200-mile march, chiefly on the divide between the Marais des Cygnes and Neosho rivers. Terrett joined Captain Cooke’s command. See June 6 entry.

Ref: Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 73, 78, 79; and see ibid., p. 248, for Terrett’s homeward journey, in July.

May 28.—Capt. John C. Fremont (U. S. Topographical Engineers), bound for Oregon (and northern California), left “the little town of Kansas” (Kansas City, Mo.) with his second exploring expedition (some 39 men; 12 two-mule carts; a light spring wagon for the instruments; a 12-pounder brass howitzer; a band of loose horses and mules); crossed the state line, and encamped two nights four miles from Westport, near “the [Shawnee] Methodist Mission House.” (See June 6, 1842, entry for his first expedition.)

In Fremont’s party were Thomas Fitzpatrick (guide), Charles Freuss (a
topographer), Theodore Talbot (whose journal gives many particulars of the
march as far as "Idaho"), Frederick Dwight (a Pacific-bound tourist), Lucien
Maxwell (hunter; en route to Taos), Louis Zindel ("cannonier"), Philibert
Courteau (cook), Jacob Dodson (a free Negro; Fremont's servant), and 29
voyageurs (principally "creole and Canadian French, and Americans"). The
explorer and most of his company had reached the "town of Kansas" (notably,
Fremont did not refer to it as Westport Landing, though Talbot did), by
steamboat (from St. Louis) on May 18. They spent 10 days at "Kansas"
making final preparations. Fitzpatrick, with seven men and 40 horses and
mules, arrived, overland, on the 23d; and he brought in more animals on
the 27th.

On May 30 the company was at Elm or Round Grove ("only two elm trees
remain of what was once a beautiful grove" Talbot), where there were some
emigrant wagons; and where Oregon-bound William Gilpin (later governor of
Colorado) joined them. On May 31 the march was 27 miles to the "Wahka-
loosa" (Wakarusa) where they camped, and placed a "signal as agreed" on
"Blue Mound" (present Douglas county) in sight of the home of Shawnee(?)
Indians James (Jim) Rogers and his son Thomas Jefferson Rogers, who arrived
around noon next day to accompany the expedition out to the South Platte, as
hunters. (Fremont called them Delawares.)

The June 2 stopping point was about 100 miles (as traveled) from "Kansas
landing," apparently near Shunganunga creek, southeast of present Topeka.
At this camp, on the morning of the 3d, instead of turning northward to the
Kansas crossing, Fremont's expedition left the Oregon trail and continued up
the south side of the river. Progress was much delayed by numerous small
streams which had to be bridged. The company "nooned" near a Kansa village
whose chief was "The Little Turtle"(?), according to Talbot. He also recorded
(perhaps inaccurately) the three Kansa divisions: "that under 'The American
Chief' counts 50 wigwams, the 'Little Blue' 30 and the 'Yellow Banks' 20
wigwams"; adding that "The Black Soldier is now one of the most
distinguished [chiefs]."

The expedition halted June 3 on a "handsome stream"—present Mill creek,
Wabaumsee co. (which Fremont called "Otter creek"; and Talbot recorded as
"Beaver Creek"). Next day they met a returning Delaware hunting party;
traveled 18 miles; camped on "Buck Cr." (apparently Deep creek, Riley co.).
On June 5, about due south of what is now Manhattan, a mounted war party
of Osages chased Lucien Maxwell; overran Fremont's outfit in pursuit; went
off with some of the best horses (which were recovered with difficulty after a
hard ride). The night of June 7 probably was spent on present McDowell
creek, Riley co. Next day the expedition reached the junction of the Smoky
Hill and Republican rivers (at the future Fort Riley), and camped two nights
"upon the banks of the Kansas" just below the junction.

On June 10, using a raft (constructed the day before) and an India rubber
boat, the company crossed the Smoky Hill, went about a mile and camped in
the point formed by the two branch streams (present Junction City area; Isaac
McCoy and party had stopped there in 1830—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 177).

Between June 11 and June 14 the expedition traveled some 82 miles up the
Republican's right bank. At "Big timber creek" camp (present Buffalo? creek,
Cloud co.; in lat. 39° 32' 54" and long. 98° 11' 41") the explorer divided his
company—moving on ahead on the 16th with "a light party of 15 men," and
taking the howitzer and Jersey wagon; leaving Thomas Fitzpatrick with 25 men "in charge of the provisions and heavier baggage" to follow. Fremont headed westward to "Solomon's fork of the Smoky-hill river," traveling on its North Fork, apparently, for several days. On June 21 he moved up "to the affluents of the Republican"; and on the 25th (?) crossed "Republican fork of the Kansas" (in the vicinity of present Benkelman, Neb. (For the route across "Kansas," see map facing p. 448.)

At the end of June he came to the South Platte; arrived at Fort St. Vrain (not far from Greeley, Colo., of today) on July 4. Fitzpatrick's party, probably via much the same route, reached the "Poudouca" (South Platte) on July 8; and arrived at "St. Vrain's Fort" on July 14.

Again ready to move Fremont separated his company, which now included Kit Carson, taking him and a small party on what was intended (Talbot wrote) as a "bee line . . . across the mountains to Fort Hall" (but en route, Fremont had to alter his plans and cross South Pass; subsequently he and a few men made a five-day detour to the Great Salt Lake). Fitzpatrick and the rest of the party reached Fort Hall by way of Fort Laramie and South Pass. From Fort Hall (where 11 men were discharged), the emigrant route to Oregon was followed, but Fremont and a few companions pushed on ahead, reaching the Dalles ahead of Fitzpatrick's group. On November 21 they were united. Four days later the explorer (with 25 men) set out on a winter expedition into northern California which concluded with a foolhardy, but successful, scaling of the Sierras that brought them to Sutter's fort in the fore part of March, 1844.

Ref: John C. Fremont's Report of the Exploring Expedition to . . . Oregon and North California in the Years 1843-44; Carey, op. cit.; Charles Preuss, Exploring With Fremont . . . translated and edited by E. G. and Elisabeth K. Gadde (Norman, c1958), p. 81; H. H. Bancroft's History of California, v. 4, pp. 435-439; also his History of Oregon, v. 1, pp. 419, 420; Chent, op. cit., pp. 329-332; New York Weekly Tribune, September 23, 1843 (for William Gilpin's? July 26, 1843, letter). Despite Fremont's calling them Delawares, the hunters were, apparently, Shawnees—Talbot says so, Gilpin (?) says so; and, more convincingly, the Rogers family evidently lived on the Shawnee reserve. Fremont's dates do not always tally with those of Talbot. The latter's journal dates have seemed more reliable where there are discrepancies.


To-wan-ga-ha's band of Osages, met on the 29th, with whom they were in company till June 3, stole 10 horses and two mules; Boone seized some Indian ponies to replace them. Continuing northward, the dragoons crossed the Arkansas (June 5) near present Hutchinson, and came to the Santa Fe trail (June 7) on the headwaters of the Little Arkansas (near the Rice-McPherson county line of today). They found the site where the McDaniel gang had camped; searched in vain for the body of the murdered Chaves (see p. 454); took in tow "a small party of traders, five persons and one wagon" bound for California by way of Santa Fe (these persons later joined the caravan Cooke escorted); then, in need of buffalo meat, left the trail; marched southwest.
(On June 9 they had been at the Little Arkansas crossing.) On June 10 the dragoons crossed the Arkansas again (not far from present Alden, Rice co.); moved up the right bank (fording Rattlesnake creek after seven miles of travel); camped after a 10-mile march. Captain Boone, Lieutenants Buford, Anderson, and 12 others, hunted, and found buffalo on June 11. Moving upriver again on June 13, the Fort Gibson dragoons soon saw the Fort Leavenworth dragoons on the opposite side of the Arkansas. (About this same time, Lt. Abraham R. Johnston accidentally shot himself, suffering a severe foot injury, which required that he be carried, for the rest of the trip, in one of the (three) supply wagons. Captain Boone made camp across river from the mouth of Walnut creek (and across from Captain Cooke's force), in present Barton county, and remained in that vicinity through June 21.

On the homeward-march, begun June 22, the Fort Gibson dragoons traveled across Stafford, Pratt, and Barber counties of today. They met a large band of Osages headed by "To-ca-sa-ba" [Tshonga Sabha—Black Dog] on the 27th; left "Kansas" on the 29th in southwest Barber county; visited the "Rock Salt" (salt plains of "Oklahoma") on June 30; met Osage chief "Tallee" on July 1; subsequently had some fine buffalo hunting before descending the Canadian to proceed to Fort Gibson—reached July 31.


On May 30th a small party of California-bound men, women, and children spent the night at Elm Grove. Lt. John C. Fremont, also camping there, noted this "company with several [five?] emigrant wagons . . . under the direction of Mr. J. B. Childs [Joseph B. Chiles], of [Jackson co.] Missouri. . . ."

Chiles (who had gone to California, overland, in 1841, and returned in 1842—see pp. 346 and 444) was now moving out to the Sacramento Valley. The party at this time included his friend William Baldridge, and, probably, Milton McGee, both of Jackson county, Julius Martin, his wife and three young daughters, Bartlett Vines, his wife, and her unmarried sister; also John Boardman, who left at Fort Hall and went to Oregon. (No complete list is available.) Fremont noted that the party's wagons were "variously freighted with goods, furniture, and farming utensils"; and that Chiles was taking "an entire set of machinery for a mill. . . ."

The Californians arrived at "Caw River" on June 3; crossed "on a raft, half canoe and half raft"; "fell in with four wagons and 90 head loose cattle, bound for Oregon" [the Daniel Waldo party?] on June 5; were delayed by rains on subsequent days; came to the "fresh track of the Oregon Company" on the 20th; camped on "Big Blue" [Little Blue!] that night; left the "head of Blue for the Platte" on the 23d; caught up with the Great Emigration at the Platte's South Fork. West of Fort Laramie they met mountain man Joseph R. Walker, and Chiles was able to hire him as guide. They arrived at Fort Bridger on August 13; and on September 12 reached Fort Hall, where Chiles (because of a scarcity of food) divided his company. Joseph R. Walker, with the wagons, the families, and some others, by one route (and having to abandon the wagons on the way) finally reached the California destination in December. Joseph B. Chiles, Milton McGee and 11 other men (among them John Gant,
Pierson B. Reading, and William J. Martin of the “Oregonians”), on horseback, by another route, reached Sutter’s Fort on November 10.


C June.—A grand council of Indian nations, held from June 5 to July 3, at Tablequah (Okla.)—the Cherokees’ council ground—had a peak attendance of nearly 4,000 persons.

It was said that 22 tribes (out of 36 invited) sent representatives; but the 18 which had official delegates (totaling 211) were: Cherokees (17), Creeks (50), Seminoles (12), Chickasaws (12), Osages (9), Delawares (24), Shawnees (18), Kickapoos (4), Iowas (5), Pottawatomies (21), Chippewas (4), Stockbridges (6), Wichitas (1), Piankeshaws (2), Weas (6), Senecas (10), Peorias (6), and Ottawas (4). Notably absent were the Pawnees, Kansa, Comanches, and Kiowas; and the Choctaws did not take part in the proceedings, which were presided over by the Cherokees’ head chief John Ross. Among those who came from some distance were aged chief Wabaunsee and orator Op-te-gee-zheek (or, Half-Day) of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Pottawatomies. Captain Ketchum headed the delegation of Delawares from “Kansas.” The principal Osage chiefs present, it appears, were Shingawassa (or, Handsome Bird) and Black Dog.

Gen. Zachary Taylor attended the council; and Artist John Mix Stanley was on hand to do portraits of distinguished delegates, as well as a painting of the council in session. Other invited guests included some missionaries and Indian agents. According to the Rev. William H. Goode (a visitor June 22-25), it was costing the Cherokees $250 a day to feed the Indian congregation. He commented that the “only two tribes present that seemed . . . fully to retain their primitive customs in dress and manners, were the Iowas and Osages. . . .” The latter nation’s delegates were tall men (all over six feet) weighing not less than 200 pounds each, by his estimate.

A peace-and-friendship treaty was signed on July 3 by the Cherokees, Creeks, and Osages.

Ref: Niles’ National Register, v. 64 (July 22, 1843), p. 341; William H. Goode’s Outpost of Zion . . . (Cincinnati, 1884), pp. 85-85, 90; Grant Foreman’s Advancing the Frontier 1830-1860 (Norman, 1939), pp. 205-214.

C June.—John Richard (“Reshaw”), associated with Indian traders John Sibille and David Adams, of Fort Platte (on the North Platte about a mile from Fort Laramie), came down the Oregon trail, across “Kansas,” with “some cows & 6 Buffalo Calves & one young Elk also 5 or 6 One (horse) Waggons Loaded with Robes,” as recorded by William L. Sublette (of Sir William Drummond Stewart’s west-bound expedition) who met him June 6 on the Big Blue.
Richard ("Reshaw") re-crossed "Kansas," in July, en route to Fort Platte (a Pratte, Cabanne & Co. post), with an outfit of eight or nine men, and some 15 pack animals, carrying, principally, kegs of contraband alcohol (said to total nearly 300 gallons). He arrived at the trading post in "Wyoming" about August 15.

See, also, August entry, p. 477.

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 7, typed copy, p. 868; OIA, Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy 294, Roll 753), Agent Andrew Drip's letter of October 15, 1843, with enclosures; Quarterly of The Society of California Pioneers, v. 7 (September, 1930), p. 156; Washington Historical Quarterly, v. 3 (October, 1915), p. 318; for Pratte & Cabanne's license, issued at St. Louis, July 27, 1845, for trade (with 26 men) on the Upper Missouri, Laramie's Fork, South Platte, etc., see OIA, Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy No. 234, Roll 753), D. D. Mitchell's list of licenses issued from October 1, 1845, to September 30, 1845.

‖ Early on June 6 the spring caravan for Santa Fe—over 50 wagons and around 140 persons, headed by "Dr. East, & L[i]eutenant Armijo & Ortiz"—left the Council Grove rendezvous; followed by a large military escort—Capt. Philip St. George Cooke and upwards of 190 First U. S. dragoons (see May 27 entry).

In this train, as Cooke later reported, there were: "American owners 10; Mexican owners 5; Armed Americans 68; Armed Mexicans, about the same; Wagons large & small, American owners, 24; Wagons Large, Mexican owners, 32." (Earlier, Cooke had told Captain Boone there were 47 wagons, including three dearborns.)

Camp on June 6 was at Diamond Spring; next day Cooke took the lead, marching to Cottonwood Crossing, while the traders moved more slowly. On June 11, from a camp on a branch of Cow creek, Cooke sent Capt. Benjamin D. Moore's Company C to backtrack the trail and remain near the laggard caravan. On the 13th he wrote (in his journal): "This has been our great day: our first meeting with buffalo. . . . Encamped between 3 & 4 o'clock on Walnut Creek. Capt. [Nathan] B[oone]'s tents on the other side of Arkansas are visible." [Boone remained there till June 23—see p. 468 for his expedition.]

Captain Cooke and his command stayed at Walnut Creek Crossing for 12 days—awaiting the caravan. Charles Bent and his 14-wagon train came from the west on June 14 (see p. 472)—camped to wait for his partner whose wagons arrived on June 24; remained till June 25. Accompanied by Captain Moore and Company C, the traders reached Walnut creek on June 29—after being bogged down for days by mud and flooded streams in present Rice county.

At last, on June 25, the whole expedition was on the move again, the military escort marching in advance. Five days later came the meeting with the Texas battalion.

Early on June 30 Captain Cooke and the dragoons reached a point on the Santa Fe trail (near the junction of two branches) about 10 miles east of present Dodge City, and saw across the river the camp of Col. Jacob Snively and his 107 Texans (see p. 464). The site was believed, by the Texans, to be west of the 100th meridian (the United States-Mexican boundary in the Arkansas river vicinity); while Cooke's information was that the 100th meridian struck the Arkansas "about, or above the 'Caches'" (which landmark was five miles west of present Dodge City).
The dragoons, having two howitzers, as well as a stronger force than the Texans, were in a commanding position. Cooke marched his dragoons across the river, demanded, and got, the surrender of the Texans. Snively’s men (having secreted many of their firearms) gave up the weapons they carried, but a few were returned to them (for hunting purposes). Most of the Texans remained with Snively (and supposedly were to head homeward), but Cooke gave escort (Capt. B. A. Terrett and 60 men) to those who requested it, and started that party east, toward Missouri, on July 1.

The caravan, and the military escort, moving on up the Arkansas, spent the night of July 1 west of the Caches. Next day the dragoons reached the Cimarron crossing and camped; and the caravan came up next day. On July 4 Cooke wrote in his journal: “The traders are crossing their wagons in a gale . . . Some hundred mules and oxen, and half as many Mexicans struggling incessantly in the water, sound like a great water fall . . . [later] The last wagon is over—ten hours were consumed in crossing.” Without escort for the balance of the journey, this caravan reached Santa Fe safely.

On July 5 Captain Cooke and his command started eastward; caught up with Captain Terrett’s party east of Pawnee fork, on July 8. Cooke was plagued by Texans on the homeward route; gave passports to some who traveled with him; found others following him on the trail. On the 13th, east of Cottonwood fork, he sent out troops to disarm every one of the “bold outlaws” they found armed. Camp on July 15 was at Council Grove. A little east of Elm Grove, on the 20th, Capt. B. A. Terrett and his troops diverged to march toward Fort Scott. Cooke’s own dragoons (Companies C, F, and K) crossed the Kansas on July 20 and 21, marched into Fort Leavenworth the afternoon of the 21st.

Ref: *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 73-98, 227-249 (for Cooke’s journal, May 27-July 21, 1843); *KHC*, v. 9, pp. 559-556; and see references under May 25 annals entry.

C June.—Charles Bent, coming down from Fort William, on the upper Arkansas, with 14 well-laden wagons drawn by ox and mule teams, and some “Colorado”-raised cattle for his Jackson county, Mo., farm, reached the Santa Fe trail’s Walnut Creek crossing on the 14th, and camped on the left bank (near Captain Cooke and his dragoons) to await the rest of his company.

Manuel Alvarez (recently U. S. consul at Santa Fe) was in his party; and so was Kit Carson (who left express toSanta Fe via Bent’s Fort on June 24, accompanied by Dick Owens). Also traveling with Bent had been spies from the Texan camps upriver.

Ceran St. Vrain (delayed by a “not altogether unsuccessful experiment of boating [furs] from the ‘Fort’ down the Arkansas”) arrived on June 22 with five peltry-laden wagons. (En route he had met the Texans encamped at the Arkansas crossing.) He was able to cross flooded Walnut creek on the 24th. Next day the Bent, St. Vrain & Company caravan started east. St. Vrain arrived at St. Louis on July 5.

Ref: *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 85-93; Kit Carson’s *Own Story of His Life* . . . , edited by Blanche C. Grant (Taos, 1928), pp. 82-54; *New Orleans Weekly Picayune*, July 17, 1843; *Niles’ National Register*, v. 64 (July 22, 1843), p. 329.
June 18(?).—The American Fur Company’s steamboat *Trapper*, which had wintered on the upper Missouri, left Fort Pierre (S. D.) on June 12, and arrived at St. Louis on June 21. She probably passed Fort Leavenworth around the 18th. In her cargo were some 1,200 packs of buffalo robes.

The captain brought reports of hostilities by Sioux, and Otoe Indians against fur traders and trappers. At the Council Bluffs (Neb.), Agent Daniel Miller, because of threats against his life, had sent his family to Blacksnake Hills (St. Joseph) Mo., aboard the *Trapper*, for safety. The Sioux were gathering to “come down and attack the Indians” [*i. e.*, the Pawnees].

Ref: *New York Weekly Tribune*, July 8, 1848 (from a St. Louis paper); *Nebraska State Historical Society Publications*, v. 20, p. 122.

June 26.—Returning from Fort Union (N. D.), and making record time, the American Fur Company’s steamboat *Omega*, according to Capt. Joseph A. Sire’s log book, on this day “Stopped at Robidoux (St. Joseph, Mo., site). . . . Finally we camped at *Fort* Leavenworth. Met the steamboat Admiral at Weston.”

On the 27th the boat “Stopped at Madame Chouteau’s”; and on June 29 those aboard “Reached St. Louis in time for breakfast,” wrote Captain Sire. The *Omega* (having left Fort Union on June 14) had made the trip in 15 days.


June 27.—In “Nebraska,” some 300 Sioux Indians led by chiefs Bull Tail and Iron Shell (as reported) raided a new Pawnee village on the Loup fork’s north bank (about 30 miles above the river’s mouth; and a mile from Pawnee Mission), killing 69(?) men, women, and children, and wounding “upwards of 20” others. Missionary John Dunbar wrote: “The Pawnees lost in all, killed outright, died of their wounds, and taken prisoners 70,” and stated that reports from the Sioux country indicated around 40 of the 500 attackers had been killed at the scene, and others had since died of wounds.

Twenty (or 21?) of the largest Pawnee lodges in the 41-lodge compound were burned, and the enemy also stole some 200 horses. Missionary Samuel Allis reported: “Of the number killed, were 35 Tappags, 28 Republicks & 6 Grand Pawnees. The men that were killed, were mostly Rplks. [Republican band] . . . [including] the first chief (Cappo Blue) [Blue Coat—see *KHQ*, v. 28, pp. 176, 338] who was one of the first if not the first man in the nation. Several chiefs & braves were killed, also the interpreter (La Chapell) [Louis La Chapelle] who was a half breed Pawnee. The first Tappags chief, who has been sick for a long time . . . died thru excitement. . . .” Allis also wrote: “Since the first of March there has been from 200 to 250 Pawnees killed, and probably 400 horses stolen by their enemies.”
Ref: KHC, v. 14, pp. 658, 657, 659, 730, 731, and for village location, see ibid., pp. 647-649; SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 8, typed copy, pp. 215, 251-256 (here, Agent Daniel Miller reports 186 Pawnees as having "died in wars during the past spring" (1848) —a figure at variance with Allis' statement; Niles' National Register, v. 64 (July 22, 1848), p. 333, for the Sioux chiefs' names, and p. 341, for an account of the massacre.

June 28-July 2.—En route to Shawnee Methodist Mission from Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, Missionaries Learner B. Stateler and William H. Goode, in the latter's horse-drawn buggy, entered "Kansas," at its southeast corner, on June 28. (They were now in the Cherokee Neutral Lands.) In his later-written Outposts of Zion (evidently based, in part, on a journal), Goode told of the trip northward—much of it on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road.

After noon on the 28th they came to the Pomme de Terre (Spring) river at a point (in present Cherokee county) where "Joseph [John?] Rogers," a mixed-blood Cherokee, had his home. When Rogers attempted to ferry the buggy and baggage across the rain-swollen stream on a large "canoe," the boat capsized. Stateler and Goode spent the night at the Cherokee's home while their goods (recovered) dried out.

Next morning, they took the military road; found it expedient to camp most of the day (in a grove of trees, with a smudge fire going) to avoid the plague of horseflies; traveled all night; stopped for breakfast on the Drywood (they found a bed of "stone-coal, lying upon the surface" of this stream); proceeded (on July 30) to Fort Scott. "The only accommodation for travelers was at a cabin hotel, some hundreds of yards from the fort, but very difficult of access. This was crowded to overflowing with a class of men who cared little for the comfort of a weary stranger. . . ." So, they left (after a further unpleasant experience with the "little acting Quarter-Master" over a matter of buggy repairs). Again, they camped by day; traveled part of the night. (In September, the Osages' subagent, R. A. Calloway, wrote: "[The horse] flies . . . are fifty per cent worse than for many years in this country—so as to make it entirely impossible to use horse or ox unless at night, and a dark one at that."

On July 1 (in the daytime) they forded the Little Osage (with some difficulty); arrived at "Jeur's [Michel Giraud's] Trading House"; crossed the Marais des Cygnes there; reached "Cold Water Grove" in the early afternoon; spent the night on the open prairie; and on Sunday, July 2, arrived at Shawnee Mission.

Ref: Goode, op. cit., pp. 85-95; SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 8, typed copy, pp. 228-239, has Calloway's September 1, 1848, report.

Between June and September, Sup't D. D. Mitchell, St. Louis, issued these Indian trading licenses for locations in "Kansas":

June 14  P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co. (11 men employed) At the Marais des Cygnes near mouth of Sugar creek [now Trading Post, Linn co.]; at Pottawatomie creek near the issue house [at, or near present Lane, Franklin co.]; at the villages of the Weas, Poncas, Mi-
amis [in present Miami and Franklin counties]; and at Sugar creek near the [Catholic] church [northeast of present Centerville, Linn co.]—with the Pottawatomies, Peorias, Weas, and Miamies [Piankeshaws]

July 17 Jos. Robidoux, Senr. (8 men employed) At the villages of the Sacs of Missouri, Iowas, and Kickapoos; and at a point in the Kickapoo country on the Missouri river opposite Blacksnake Hills (Mo.)—with the above-named tribes, and the Pottawatomies (of Council Bluffs, Iowa) [The above locations being in Doniphan and Leavenworth counties of today.]

August 2 Boone & Hamilton [Albert G. Boone and James G. Hamilton] (6 men employed) At a point on the Miamis' [Piankeshaws & Weas'] lands near the line dividing them from the Pottawatomie lands [present Miami county]; and at a point on Sugar creek near the [Catholic] church of the Wabash Pottawatomies [northeast of present Centerville, Linn co.]—with the Pottawatomies, Weas, Ottawas, and Piankeshaws

August 24 Ewing & Clymer [George W. Ewing and Joseph Clymer] At or near the old issue house on Pottawatomie creek [at, or near present Lane, Franklin co.]—with the Pottawatomies and others

August 24 Ewing & Clymer At a point on the eastern shore of the Neosho river [in present Neosho county]; and at other points in the Osage Subagency as designated by the subagent—with the Osages

September 29 Cornelius Davy (3 men employed) At Sugar creek near the Catholic Church; at Pottawatomie creek [locations as above]—with the Pottawatomies and others

Ref: OIA, Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy No. 234, Roll 753). Cornelius Davy is listed in the federal census of 1850, in Jackson county, Mo., as aged 58, born in Ireland; with a son Thomas, 16 (born in Kentucky), and a son Cornelius, 5 (born in Missouri).

July 3.—Indian department contracts, for the “Wabash Pottawatomies of Sugar Creek” (residents of present Linn county, northeast of Centerville) were awarded as follows:

John Cummins to supply 93 yoke of oxen, and yokes (for $2,500) within 42 days
John Cummins to supply 184 cows and calves, and one bull (for $1,000) within 42 days

D. W. Smelser to supply 69 breeding sows and five boars (for $150) within 42 days


Jul 5(?)—William H. Goode—then at “town of Kansas,” Missouri—wrote: “Since coming here [on July 5] I have seen a company of Mackinaw boats . . . from the Upper Missouri, freighted with skins and furs, the property of the American Fur Company, as they glided rapidly down the stream.”

These were, evidently, the “eight or ten Mackinaw boats” which a St. Louis newspaper on June 22 had reported were “expected” to arrive at that port.


Jul 6.—Sup’t D. D. Mitchell, St. Louis, was notified that the Osage Subagency (previously in the Western superintendency) had been transferred to the St. Louis superintendency (and henceforth was under his charge).


Jul 7.—East of Cottonwood fork, on the 13th, east-bound Capt. P. St. G. Cooke met “13 wagons with ox & mule teams, freighted by an Englishman [Edward J. Glasgow?] for Chihuahua, via Santa Fe.” On the 15th, at Council Grove, Cooke found “about 20 wagons for Santa Fe; the 13 we met are to wait for them at Pawnee Fork.”

On the 17th Cooke “Met this morning . . . 9 more wagons (& two carriages) & Dr. Connolly [Dr. Henry Connelly, of Chihuahua] . . .” the rear detachment of the 42-wagon caravan en route to the southwest without escort.

One of the party (perhaps Connelly) sent a letter (dated “Pawnee Rock July 20”) to Missouri, by Lupton’s company, stating (in part): “Our teams, as well as ourselves, are very much annoyed by the musquitoes; they are worse than I ever saw them.”

Ref: Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 245-247; Niles’ National Register, v. 64 (August 26, 1845), p. 406.

Jul 7.—Trader Lancaster P. Lupton, and party, came down from the South Platte by way of the Santa Fe trail. New Mexico-bound merchants met him on July 20 at Pawnee Rock. Some of Lupton’s company reached Independence, Mo., on August 4.

Ref: Niles’ National Register, v. 64 (August 26, 1845), p. 406.

Jul 15.—George W. Tate was given an Indian department contract to supply the Kickapoos with 87 cows and calves, and 25 sows, for the sum of $1,000. He had 45 days in which to complete delivery.

Jul 28 and 31.—About 630 Wyandot Indians, removing from northern Ohio to "Kansas," were put ashore at Westport Landing, Mo., from the small steamboat Republic and the larger Nodaway.

They set up camp just west of the Missouri line, on the right bank of the Kansas, near its mouth; remained there till October. A few families rented homes in, or near, Westport. (Matthew R. Walker and the young men of the Nation, bringing a herd of horses overland, arrived several weeks after those who came by water.) Methodist minister James Wheeler accompanied the Wyandots; stayed till autumn; returned in 1844 (from Ohio).

The civilized Wyandots (more white than Indian from intermarriage with captives adopted into their tribe), brought a code of laws, a Methodist church, a Masonic lodge; set up their school and their own trading store. It is said that when the Nation (then numbering about 700) came to "Kansas," no Wyandot was more than one-quarter Indian. Some were well-educated and well-to-do. Their first subagent in "Kansas"—Jonathan Phillips—wrote (in 1844): "The half breeds control the tribe; a majority of them are stubborn, and vindictive, subtle, lazy and deceptious. The form of Govt. of the Wyandot tribe is an oligarchy, all power being vested in Seven Chiefs. . . . They have no written constitution, nor do the chiefs want any. Their feeling towards the U. S. is that of hostility. . . ." (Phillips was replaced in the spring of 1845.)

See, also, October annals entry.

Ref: New York Weekly Tribune, August 12, 1843 (for item from St. Louis paper of July 25, 1843, reporting arrival there on July 24, of 630 Wyandots on the Republic and Nodaway); A. T. Andreas and W. G. Cutler's History of the State of Kansas (Chicago, 1889), p. 1227; Goodspeed’s Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas . . . . (Chicago, 1890), pp. 150, 151; SIA, St. Louis, v. 8, typed copy, pp. 343-348 (for Phillips’ report); KHC, v. 15, pp. 181-185; James Wheeler’s June 23, 1845 letter in KHi ms. division. Also see Wheeler’s September 30, 1843, letter, in KHC, v. 16, pp. 267, 268.

Summer.—At Shawnee Friends Mission (present Johnson county) where 45 Indian children were in school (27 boys and 18 girls, aged five to 18), an additional two-story "apartment" had been added to the dwelling-house. On the farm 320 "dozens"[?] of wheat, 960 of oats, and about two tons of hay had been harvested. There were 44 acres in corn, four and a half acres in buckwheat, and one in potatoes—all in promising condition. The livestock numbered four horses, 35 head of cattle (17 of them milk cows), and upwards of 40 hogs.


Aug 17.—David Adams, trader, on the way to Fort Platte (Wyo.,) via the Oregon trail, with supply-laden wagons, was, on this day, at "Cances Rivr crosing of mr [Joseph] papan" (present Topeka).

On September 23, near Ash Hollow, when Matt Field of Sir William Drummond Stewart’s east-bound company met Adams’ outfit, he identified two of the men as Dan Finch and Julius Cabanne.
About August 23(?), 2d Lt. Richard S. Ewell, and a platoon from Company A, First U. S. dragoons, left Fort Scott for Council Grove (presumably traveling by way of the divide between the Marais des Cygnes and Neosho rivers); and arrived before the 31st—see next entry.

Ref: Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v. 12 (June, 1925), p. 250, and p. 253 (for Ewell's homeward route, in October.

August 24.—Capt. Philip St. George Cooke and 150(?) First U. S. dragoons (Companies, C, F, and K; also detachments of Companies E and H) left Fort Leavenworth for Council Grove to begin a mission as protective escort for the autumn caravan of Santa Fe-bound traders. (The threat of Texan marauders was not yet ended.) Cooke anticipated a march beyond the U. S. boundary, possibly even to Santa Fe! He and his command reached the rendezvous on August 31; found dragoons from Fort Scott (see preceding entry) awaiting at the Grove.

Ref: Ibid., pp. 249, 250, 253. Cooke says "I prepared to march with 150 men provided for an excursion . . . beyond the U. S. boundary . . . ." He may have included in the 150 the platoon from Fort Scott—see above entry.

August-September.—Capt. Enoch Steen, of the First U. S. dragoons, with 54 men, marched from Fort Gibson (Oklahoma) up to the Santa Fe trail, under orders to assist in escorting the autumn caravan of Mexican traders to the U. S. boundary.

His route northward across "Kansas" was probably much the same as Captain B. Jone's (see p. 468). On September 10 Captain Cooke (west-bound on the trail) met Captain Steen on the Little Arkansas "marching Eastward," short of provisions and with two-thirds of his horses unfit for service. Cooke attached two young officers, and 25 of the best-mounted men to his command; sent Steen (ill), Asst. Surg. Charles McCormick, and the rest of the detachment, to Missouri where they "could obtain succor, and thence by the military road . . . ." to Fort Gibson.


September 2.—The autumn caravan to Santa Fe—an all-Mexican train of about 150(?) wagons, which had left Independence, Mo., on August 24—set out from Council Grove, accompanied by Capt. Philip St. George Cooke and at least 177 First dragoons (perhaps more—see preceding entry).

Captain Cooke stated: "I marched with the caravan of about 140 wagons: the merchants were all Mexicans. I was more fortunate than some of them, in remaining no longer at the Grove where the air was filled with miasma. A
succession of rains followed and the result was that the overloaded and ill managed wagon train advanced but 87 miles in the next 12 days. . . . [then] We were again exposed to a long spell of cold rains: very many of the Mexican drivers were sick and six or eight died. [It was later reported that "13 Spaniards died on the way—12 of them from fever and ague." ] The caravan advanced in the next three weeks but 126 miles: Sept. 25th there was a severe frost."

On October 1 the expedition was still 25 miles from the Arkansas crossing, and Cooke was faced with logistics problems. The arrival, from Missouri, of Bent, St. Vrain & Company supply wagons was opportune. On October 3, the dragoons marched to "within 9 miles of the crossing; and learned . . . that a Mexican [escort] force had arrived at the river the night before. " "This was a great surprise to all," Cooke later reported. Moving next day to the crossing, the caravan forded the Arkansas, and joined the Mexican escort.

Captain Cooke and his troops started homeward on the 5th. The journey was a slow one—the average daily march being "less than 16 miles." (There was insufficient grass for the horses.) On October 18 the dragoons arrived at Council Grove. Cooke "pushed on" leaving five wagons and a small party to follow. On the 24th, near the military road, the troops for Fort Scott, under 2d Lt. Richard S. Ewell, were detached. The Fort Leavenworth dragoons reached their post on October 25. Cooke wrote: "The march from Council Grove began amid flames and billows of smoke tossed by violent winds . . . it ended with two days of snow storm and severe winter weather. . . ."

Ref: *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, v. 12 (June, 1925), pp. 249-254; *Nebraska State Historical Society Publications*, v. 20, p. 122 (from *Missouri Republican of August 28, 1848*, which states: "The largest caravan—175 wagons—that ever started from Independence, left on the 24th."); *New York Weekly Tribune*, January 27, 1844 (which says Norris Colburn reported there were 150 wagons in the train reaching Santa Fe; that the trip had been 106 days in length).

Of the new Osage Subagency headquarters Subagent Robert A. Calloway wrote, in September: "This Agency is located on the river Neosho, about equidistant from the northern & southern boundaries—and near the Eastern boundary of this reservation." (By description this site was south of the present Neosho-Labette county boundary.)

(From 1838 (when Paul L. Chouteau resigned) to 1842, no subagent had maintained residence on the Osage reserve. But Calloway had "found it impossible to attend to his business while living in the Seneca country," and Sup't William Armstrong had "thought it best" to erect buildings "in the Osage nation"—as Calloway reported in a September 1, 1842, letter. William Sherer (or Sharer?), the contractor, finally received $2,000, in 1844, for the Osage Subagency quarters he built, though Indian department officials thought his claim "extravagantly high."]

Also new on the Osage reserve were two houses for Osage millers (built between April 20 and June 20, 1843, for $217.50 each, by contractor Edward L. Chouteau), at a location not specified, on the Neosho river, where a site for a mill had been selected, but no mill, as yet, built, or even started.

Calloway stated that the blacksmiths' shop was on the Neosho, 12 to 15 miles above the subagency; and still five or six miles higher up was the
American Fur Company’s trading house, whose agent Pierre Melicourt Papin (an “excellent man, well qualified . . .”) had been in the Indian trade for 30 years. He noted, too, the recent trading application by a Mr. Clymer [Joseph Clymer] of the firm Ewing & Clymer,” who came “well recommended.”

About two-thirds of the Osages—the bands of White Hair and the Little Osages—were on the Neosho, the subagent reported. The other two bands—Clermont’s and Paw-ne-no-pashees [the Big Hill band?]—lived on the Verdigris near the Osages’ southern boundary.

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 7, typed copy, pp. 406, 407; and ibid., v. 8, typed copy, pp. 228-239 (for Calloway’s report of September 1, 1843); 29th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Doc. No. 42 (Serial 441), p. 15; 29th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Doc. No. 91 (Serial 483), p. 2; OIA, Register of letters received (National Archives Microcopy 18, Roll 23) for Calloway’s letter of September 1, 1842.

In September Father Felix L. Verreydt (superior at Sugar Creek Mission) reported: “I have secured the services of Messrs. Thomas Watkins, and John Tipton (a Potawatomi?) as school-masters; the former teaches the English language . . . and the latter the English and the Potawatomi languages conjointly . . . both belonging to the nation and very popular.”

It is presumed that the former was the Thomas Watkins who taught school in Chicago during the early 1830’s; later served as chief clerk in the Chicago post office (under the first postmaster there); and married a daughter of Joseph Laframboise (Potawatomi chief). The Watkins-Laframboise wedding was an important social event in Chicago, according to Mayor John Wentworth, who was present. However, the couple was subsequently divorced; and Mrs. Watkins afterwards married Menard Beaubien, “son of Jean Baptiste Beaubien of Chicago and later a resident of Silver Creek [Silver Lake?], Kansas.”

Ref: Garraghan, op. cit., v. 2, p. 209.

September 13.—Hieron T. Wilson (recently employed as clerk for his brother Thomas E. Wilson, sutler at Fort Gibson) arrived at Fort Scott. A partnership (or half-interest) arrangement he made with John A. Bugg (see March 3 entry) for the post sutlership lasted six years.

(In 1849 Bugg went to California and Wilson became sole proprietor.)


After a September journey across present Kansas, “Mr. Weatherhead’s [Samuel P. Wethered’s?] company of Santa Fe traders, 140 in number” arrived at Independence, Mo., about the end of the month. Twelve of the party (including Wethered), at St. Louis early in October, were reported to have in their possession “500 pounds weight of gold and silver in bars,” and to be en route East to purchase goods.

Out on the Arkansas, on September 15, Capt. P. St. George Cooke (west-
bound) had met this "small[?] American portion of the Spring caravan returning with a few empty wagons."

Ref: Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, October 4, 1843; Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v. 12 (June, 1925), p. 251.

† September.—The first general sale of lots took place at the new town of St. Joseph, Mo.—formerly "Blacksnake Hills, the old Indian trading station of Monsieur Joseph Robidoux." (The town had been laid out in June; and a plat had been certified by Robidoux, at St. Louis, on July 26.)

Subagent Richard S. Elliott who had debarked from the John Aull at Blakesnake Hills on May 20, 1843, later wrote: "Mons. Robidoux's warehouse . . . was a building of stockade fashion, split logs, set upright and roofed with clapboards. . . . His ample [old] log house for dwelling and trade . . . stood a short distance away on the gentle slope of a hill, with his little corn-cracking mill on a 'branch' in the foreground." That very day "the active old gentleman . . . was mounting his horse for a ride to the land office, to be opened next day at Plattsburg. He wanted to be on hand early to enter his quarter section, which it was said the people of Buchanan country intended to take from him for a county seat. They wanted to lay out a town and sell lots; but so did Mons. Robidoux. . . . With proper self-regard, he named the town after himself, St. JOSEPH. . . ."

On November 20, 1843, the name of the post office was changed from Blakesnake Hills to St. Joseph.

Ref: Richard S. Elliott's Notes Taken in Sixty Years (St. Louis, 1883), pp. 168-169; The History of Buchanan County, Missouri (St. Joseph, 1881), pp. 405, 409, 413. See, also, KHQ, v. 29, p. 27, v. 29, p. 351.

† September.—As related by Missionary Ira D. Blanchard, 23 pupils (12 boys and 11 girls) were attending Delaware Baptist Mission's manual labor school; during the year a new house, 18 by 20 feet, a story and a half high, had been added to the mission buildings; and the farm crops (some not yet harvested) would provide an abundant supply for the station.

Ref: Blanchard's September 25, 1843, report in Comm'r of Indian Affairs Report for 1843.

† September-October.—Leaving the Missouri frontier, on the Santa Fe trail, in the fore part of September, the wagon train headed by Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain overtook Capt. P. St. G. Cooke (and the Mexican traders' caravan) about October 1.

Cooke, on October 1, wrote in his journal: "I was 25 miles below the [Arkansas] crossing: and the caravan was strung out on desperate roads 10 or 15 miles behind . . . when the arrival of Bent & . . . [St. Vrain] announcing the approach of provisions for wintering in the wilderness, relieved me in some degree."

(At St. Louis, in late August, the traders had contracted to transport about 35,000 pounds of government "stores and provisions" from Westport, Mo., to
“the trading house on the Arkansas river, called Fort Williams” [Bent’s Fort] and store them up to October 1, 1844, at eight cents per pound. Subsequently [in 1844] there was some difficulty over this contract.)


C Late September(?)—Two Otoe Indians, held prisoners at Fort Leavenworth for outrages of the previous summer, made a break for freedom. One was shot and killed by a sentinel; the other escaped.

Ref: Niels’ National Register, v. 65 (October 21, 1843), p. 115 (from St. Louis (Mo.) Gazette of October 8); SIA, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 7, typed copy, p. 411.

C Died: Wy-lah-lah-piah, or Wa-wa-la-peah (a leading chief of the Shawnee nation), on October 3, at his home in present Johnson county.

J. C. Berryman described him as “a man of imposing personal presence, superior intellect, and eloquent speech, mighty in exhortation and prayer, his influence was a power for good among his people.” James G. Hamilton, of Westport, Mo., wrote that “Wawalapi” was one of the most talented Shawnees he ever knew, and the “greatest orator in the tribe. . . .”


C On October 1, from a camp near the Platte’s South Fork, 22 men of Sir William Drummond Stewart’s homeward-bound “pleasure excursion” set out in advance of the main company. (The journey back from the “hunting frolic” to the Wind River mountains had begun August 17—see p. 461.)

This group, made up of persons either at odds with Sir William’s autocratic ways, or impatient with his slow homeward pace, included Lt. Richard H. Graham and Lt. Sidney Smith (whose furloughs were rapidly expiring), Cyprian Menard, Edmund F. Chouteau, Jefferson K. Clark, and W. Clark Kennerly (who kept a diary of the trip eastward). Isaac Greathouse was appointed captain.

In “Kansas,” at the Oregon trail Kansas river crossing (present Topeka), Graham, Smith, Clark, and two men from the main party who caught up with them, left the trail to follow “precisely the road we had taken going up” (as stated in the Graham-Smith report)—that is, along the north side of the river to the old ford at the one-time Kansa Agency (nearly 20 miles below present Topeka). The others, it appears, all kept to the Oregon trail, crossing the Kansas at Papin’s (i. e., at “Topeka”). Some 20 of the splinter party arrived at St. Louis on October 23, aboard the Omega.

Sir William, William L. Sublette, and the rest of the company came down the Oregon trail not far behind the Greathouse party. Matt Field, and two mess-mates, reached Joseph Papin’s cabin early on October 15, a day ahead of the others. Field wrote, in his diary, on October 16: “Camp [Stewart, Sublette, et al] came to the [Kansas] crossing at noon, and we got everything over in a 40 foot pirogue of Charles Chouteau’s by sundown . . . swam
the animals over beautifully. . . . On October 30, aboard the steamboats *Iatan* and *John Aull*, most, if not all these expedition members, reached St. Louis.

Ref: Field, *op cit.*; W. C. Kennerly's diary in *Persimmon Hill*, pp. 158-167, 237; *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, v. 11 (October, 1954), pp. 50-53 (for Graham-Smith report of the homeward journey). Charles B. Chouteau (1808-1884), a son of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., and his second wife, was a full brother of Francis G., Cyprian, and Frederick Chouteau. The above is the earliest mention found linking him with the Kansas river trade (and Frederick Chouteau's post—a few miles above present Topeka).

\[\text{October 5-10.—Descending the Missouri in a Mackinaw boat,}\]
\[\text{naturalist John J. Audubon, his companions (Edward Harris, J. G.}\]
\[\text{Bell, L. M. Squires, Isaac Sprague—see May 3 entry), and some}\]
\[\text{oarsmen, arrived at Fort Croghan (at present Council Bluffs, Iowa)}\]
\[\text{on October 5. Next day, accompanied by another boat carrying}\]
\[\text{Lt. James H. Carleton and 18 men of the First dragoons, the}\]
\[\text{journey downriver was resumed. On October 10, at 4 P. M. they}\]
\[\text{put in at Fort Leavenworth Landing. At half-past six, Audubon's}\]
\[\text{boat departed, proceeding to the Independence lower landing by}\]
\[\text{sunset. Audubon and his friends reached St. Louis on October 19.}\]
\[\text{(They had left Fort Union [N. D.] on August 16; and Fort Pierre}\]
\[\text{[S. D.] on September 8.)}\]

Ref: Edward Harris' journal—see May 3 annals entry; *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, v. 10 (April, 1943), pp. 83-82.

\[\text{October 6.—Fort Croghan, Iowa (see above entry) was aban-}\]
\[\text{doned on this day. Capt. John H. K. Burgwin and part of his First}\]
\[\text{dragoons started overland for Fort Leavenworth; while Lt. James}\]
\[\text{H. Carleton and 18 men left for the post by water.}\]
\[\text{(See p. 437 for short-lived Fort Croghan's founding, in June, 1842.)}\]

Ref: Edward Harris' journal, *op. cit.*, p. 183.

\[\text{October.—The Wyandot Indians (now scarcely more than 600?}\]
\[\text{in number), who had been encamped (since the end of July) on the}\]
\[\text{Kaw's right bank, near its mouth, moved across the river to the}\]
\[\text{east end of the Delawares' reserve (on lands subsequently pur-}\]
\[\text{chased; the eastern section of present Wyandotte county, between}\]
\[\text{the Missouri and Kansas rivers).}\]

Subagent Jonathan Phillips, arriving in mid-November, found white men building cabins and clearing land for some of the more affluent Wyandots. Of the nation as a whole, he reported: "In consequence of fatigue in removing [from Ohio], a change of climate, and intemperance, together with the exhalations of the low ground on which they encamped, they lost about 100 of the tribe. Little sympathy was manifested for the sick and dying. The increase of the annuity to the Survivors was enlarged." In the "above distressing circumstances," the Delawares had entreated the Wyandots "to cross the Kanzas and occupy their lands until some arrangements could be entered into in regard to an agreement [see December 14 entry] for the purchase of the same."
The Wyandot nation’s ferry across the Kansas, near its mouth (known to have been in operation in November, 1843) probably had its origin at the time of the move in October. Free to Wyandots, but not to others, this ferry was operated by the nation till 1856.

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, v. 8, typed copy, pp. 343-348; (for Phillips’ report); KHI, v. 2, pp. 252-254, 402; (for ferry data); also, Kansas Reports, v. 2, p. 210; Andreas and Cutler, op. cit., p. 1227; Goodspeed’s Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas (1880); testimony of C. B. Garrett, in U. S. vs. Willis Wills, 1857, First U. S. District Court, Lecompton, K. T. (ms. in KHI, Archives division).

October.—At Shawnee Methodist Mission, a steam mill, on which work had begun in January, under the superintendence of Allen T. Ward, was completed. The engine and flouring machinery had been purchased at St. Louis.

Ref: Allen T. Ward’s letters of March 18 and October 20, 1843 (in KHI ms. division).

October 20.—Agent R. W. Cummins, head of the Fort Leavenworth Agency, in a letter to the Indian department, outlined his reasons for refusing to grant a trading license to Samuel C. Roby, a part-time Westport, Mo., resident.

Roby’s “most intimate and particular associates” were the McGees, he wrote, and “this family, the father until his death, and four sons,” had been “silly selling whiskey” to the Delawares and Shawnees “nearly ever since” Cummins (appointed 1830) had been agent. “I obtained a judgement against Milton Mc Gee, one of the sons, and Brother to Mr Roby’s clerk, for carrying and selling whiskey in the Indian Country,” Cummins stated, adding that Milton Mc Gee had made over his property to avoid paying the “judgement” and had not been seen around for a long time. (Milton Mc Gee went overland to California in 1843 (see p. 469); and again in 1849; but returned to Missouri.) As a result of Cummins’ letter, Samuel C. Roby’s already-granted license to trade in the Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River Agency was revoked!

(Milton Mc Gee later became “one of the most influential and enterprising young men” in Kansas City, Mo. During the Kansas territorial struggle, he was “among the most violent Pro-slavery men”; but “became an ardent Union man” during the Civil War, and “spent his time and money for the Union cause.”)

Ref: OIA, Letters received from Fort Leavenworth Agency (National Archives Microcopy No. 234, Roll 302); Kansas City (Mo.) Star, November 20, 1904 (or, see Biographical “Clippings,” M. v. 14, pp. 174-179, in KHI library; KHC, v. 3, p. 430.

Near the end of October, the New Haven (Union Fur Company steamboat) passed along the “Kansas” shore en route to St. Louis—arriving there November 3.

She had left the mouth of the Yellowstone on October 1; and passed by Fort Pierre (S. D.) on the 10th, carrying around 160 bales of buffalo robes, and a small quantity of furs. Sioux Indians had fired on the New Haven as she passed their settlements on the Missouri.

Ref: Niles’ National Register, v. 65 (December 16, 1843), p. 256; OIA, Letters received from SIA, St. Louis (National Archives Microcopy No. 234, Roll 753), for Andrew Driggs’ letter, at Fort Pierre, October 15, 1843, which says: “Mr. Cuttings steam boat passed on the 10th Inst. . . .”
November (?) — Ten voyageurs from Fremont’s expedition (out of 11 who had been discharged at Fort Hall [Idaho] on September 20 — see p. 468) probably crossed “Kansas” during this month, en route to Missouri. They reached St. Louis, aboard the General Brooke, December 3.

On September 22, Theodore Talbot (with Lt. John C. Fremont at Fort Hall) had written in his journal: “The party bound for St. Louis [11 men] started early this morn. They are all mounted, have guns, and 12 days provision to take them into a buffalo country.” Their names (from Fremont’s report): Basil and Francois Lajeunese, Henry Lee, Clinton (or Charles?) De Forrest, Patrick White, John A. Campbell, Michael Crélis (or Creely?), Auguste Vasquez, Baptiste Tesson, William Creuss, and Alexis Pera.


December 14.—By purchase (36 sections for $46,080) and by gift (three sections), the Wyandots obtained 24,960 acres of land from their long-time friends the Delawares. The Wyandot-Delaware agreement made this day, was sanctioned by act of congress July 25, 1848. (See October annals entry on p. 483.)

Ref: KHC, v. 9, p. 85.

December.—Trader Norris Colburn arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 23d (in advance of the company with which he had left Santa Fe on November 15, and Bent’s Fort on December 1), having had fine weather the whole trip.

Large numbers of Indians met en route—150 lodges of Cheyennes and a larger camp of Arapahoes (25 miles below Fort William), also, a war party of about 150 Cheyennes (looking for Pawnees) about 100 miles farther east—had been friendly. Those in the rear of Colburn, by report, sent to Independence for provisions and clothing; apparently did not reach Missouri till January, 1844.


Employed in “Kansas” by the Indian Department during all, or part of the year 1843 were the following persons:

**Fort Leavenworth Agency—**Agent Richard W. Cummins; **Interpreters** Clement Lessert and Henry Tiblow; **Blacksmiths** William Donalson and James M. Simpson (for Shawnees), Isaac Munday (for Delawares), Charles Fish (for Kansa); **Assistant blacksmiths** Jackson Pitman and Joseph Parks “coloured boy” (for Shawnees), Powhatan Phifer (for Delawares), Mab Frankier (for Kansa); **Farmer** William H. Mitchell (for Kansa).

**Great Nemaha Subagency—**Subagent William P. Richardson; **Interpreters** John Rubeti (for Sacs & Foxes), Samuel M. Irvin (for Iowas); **Blacksmiths** James Gilmore (for Sacs & Foxes), Benjamin Stewart (for Iowas); **Assistant blacksmiths** William Daviess (for Sacs & Foxes), Elisha P. Dorton (for Iowas); **Farmers** Preston Richardson (for Sacs & Foxes), Aurey Ballard (for Iowas); **Assistant farmer** Pleasant Johnson (for Sacs & Foxes); **Teacher** William Hamilton (for Sacs & Foxes).
OSAGE RIVER [MARAI DES CYGNES] SUBAGENCY—Subagent Anthony L. Davis (removed from office in July); Joshua Carpenter (appointed November 23); Interpreter Luther Rice (for Pottawatomies, till May 15; he died on May 21); Blacksmiths Robert Simerwell and Robert Wilson (for Pottawatomies); Assistant blacksmiths Thomas N. Stinson and D. Moreland (for Pottawatomies); Miller Peter Perillard (at Pottawatomie creek, for Pottawatomies; from January 1).

OSAGE SUBAGENCY—Subagent Robert A. Calloway (removed during 1843), Hector Bell (appointed December 16; but did not take office); Interpreter Charles Mongrain; Blacksmiths Elias N. Beardon, John Mathews (dismissed in April), Jesse Rhinehart (appointed May 12); Assistant blacksmiths William (half-Osage) and Jacob (an Osage).

WYANDOT SUBAGENCY—Subagent Jonathan Phillips (appointed October 24). (In Ohio, prior to the Wyandots' removal to "Kansas," Purdy McElvain had been subagent from October 1, 1842, to October 30, 1843.; Interpreter James Rankin; Blacksmith Charles Graham; Assistant blacksmith Abraham Trager.


(Part Thirteen Will Appear in the Spring, 1964, Issue.)