An Addendum to “Kansas Before 1854:  
A Revised Annals”

Compiled by Louise Barry

To correct errors, and otherwise to improve the annals by noting pertinent additional data, and references, it seems desirable to publish the following supplement. By way of preface, this table showing the 23 Quarterly issues containing the annals, and the chronology period covered in each, may be useful:

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1717-1718 (v. 27, p. 80)—The statement that on Delisle’s 1718 Carte de la Louisiane “For the first time, so far as known, the Kansas river . . . appeared by that name on a map . . .” is incorrect; and should be modified to read second time. The Vermale Carte Generale de la Louisiane ou du Missisipi, dated one year earlier—1717—shows the “R. des canzes,” and the nation “les canzes.” It is reproduced in Carl I. Wheat’s Mapping the Trans-mississippi West (San Francisco, 1957), v. 1, between pp. 62, 63. To the title (as given above) is appended: “dressée sur plusieurs memoires et dissinee par le Sr. Vermale cy devant Cornette de Dragons.” Comment is made in Wheat’s text (pp. 65, 66) that the Vermale map “apparently [was] made on the spot—at least reflective of actual experience,” and that “Here French operations in the Western country make their first cartographic appearance.” Notably, also, Vermale’s map shows “F. du Missouri” (evidently on the Missouri’s left bank—not far below the Platte’s mouth?). This first French post on the Missouri (established by Bourmont in 1717—?; and of brief occupancy?) is mentioned (though not by name) in A. P. Nasatir’s Before Lewis and Clark (St. Louis, 1958), v. 1, p. 14. The caption for Delisle’s Carte de la Louisiane . . .

Louise Barry is a member of the staff of the Kansas State Historical Society.
(v. 27, facing p. 81) should be changed to read: “Here, the Kansas river
... appeared by that name for the second time on a map, so far as known.”

1719 (v. 27, pp. 80-83)—Du Tisne, in 1719, hoped to visit the powerful
Padoucas—a nation whose identity (as Comanches?, or Plains Apaches?) is
controversial. The following excerpt from August P. Chouteau’s June 28, 1838,
report from Fort Mason (Okla.), bears on this matter of identity: “I was
visited on the 27th May [1838] by Tabaquena (one of the principal Chiefs of
the Pa-do-kah Indians). ... He brought with him a Deputation from
eight of the different tribes—viz, the Ky-oh-way, Ka-ta-kah, Pa-do-kah, Yamp-
a-rhe-kah or Comanche, Sho-sho-nee, Hoish, Co-che-te-kah and Wee-che-
tah, among whom were 22 of their principal chiefs, and a number of warriors.
...” (As printed in Grant Foreman’s Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest
[1926], pp. 236, 237.) Clearly, in this 19th century report, the Padoucas
and Comanches are separate nations.

1720 (v. 27, pp. 83, 84)—Jean-Bernard Bossu, in his Travels ...
(London, 1771), v. 1, pp. 151-155, related an interesting version of the Villa-
sur expedition’s massacre by the “Missouris.” His account was written in a
letter dated “At the Illinois, the 15th of May, 1753.” See Bossu’s Travels in the
Interior of North America, 1751-1762, translated and edited by Seymour Feiler
(Norman, Okla., c1962), pp. 85-90, for the same material.

1723 (v. 27, p. 84)—Though briefly held (as appears), Bourgmont’s Fort
du Missouri (of 1711? origin)—noted in the 1717-1718 addendum item—
antedated Fort Orleans. The statement on p. 84, then, should be modified to
read: “... Fort Orleans—the second French fortification on the Missouri.”

1744 (v. 27, p. 88)—The French post Fort de Cavagnial (not Cavagnolle)
exists for 20 years on “Kansus” soil. It was abandoned in 1764. The specific
reference on its evacuation is to be found in Collections, v. 3, p. 356, of the
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis (in Auguste Chouteau’s Narrative) in
which it is referred to as the “Fort des Canses” (misprinted “Causes”). If
“Fort du Missouri” (see under 1717-1718 addendum item) is to be listed as
the first French fort on the Missouri, and Fort Orleans (1723-1728) as the
second post, Fort de Cavagnial then becomes third in line. For a detailed
history of “Fort de Cavagnial,” by Charles E. Hoffhaus (which was not available
when the annals item for 1744 was published) see Kansas Historical
“Narrative” has been reprinted in John F. McDermott, ed., The Early Histories
of St. Louis (St. Louis, 1952), pp. 47-59 (with mention of “Fort des Canses”
on p. 52).

1755 (v. 27, p. 92)—The year 1755 is incorrect for this town’s origination.
It would have been better to omit Ste. Genevieve, or to put the entry under
1735(?), which is the traditional founding date of the first village of Ste.
Genevieve. (Louis Houck, in his A History of Missouri ... [Chicago,
1908], v. 1, p. 838, concluded that the year was 1732. Francis J. Yealy, in his
Sainte Genevieve [St. Genevieve, 1935], stated: “We can then safely assert
that the village was founded as early as 1732 and perhaps a few years earlier.
Beyond this our present knowledge does not go.”) As for the St. Genevieve
of the 1750’s(?), see Jean Bernard Bossu’s Travels ... (London, 1771),
v. 1, p. 127, wherein, in his letter dated "At the Illinois, the 15th of May, 1758," it is stated: "There are now five great villages of French inhabitants in these parts"; and a footnote (written later?) says: "The five villages of the French are that of the Kaskaki, the Fort Chartres, St. Philip, the Kaokias, and the Prairie du Rocher (meadow on the rock); there is now a sixth, called St. Genevieve." (Bossu was a captain in the French marine; the London edition of his *Travels...* was translated by John Reinhold Forster.) Bossu's *Travels...* translated and edited by Seymour Feller, and published in 1962 (see under 1720 above), has the same material on p. 76.

(v. 27, facing p. 208)—The caption for the Catlin portraits of the Kansa, in the light of further study of this artist, and his Kansa subjects, should be revised to read: "Kansa Indians Sketched by George Catlin, Probably in 1832" (see *KHQ*, v. 28, p. 199). Also, Sho-me-kos-see was never head chief of the Kansa, but "a chief of some distinction." It is doubtful that the woman shown was the chief's wife. See Thomas Donaldson, The *George Catlin Indian Gallery in the U. S. National Museum...* (Washington, 1887), pp. 40, 41, and Plate 18, for comment on Kansa portraits by Catlin.

1795 (v. 27, p. 212)—The Antoine Soulard map of 1795 (the Spanish version, oddly mistated "1785") has been reproduced in Robert W. Baughman's *Kansas in Maps* (Topeka, 1961), p. 16.

1805 (v. 27, p. 356)—The Rev. James M. Jameson, who met the Kansa American Chief, in 1841, wrote that Pres. Thomas Jefferson had appointed him chief when he visited Washington in 1805. See *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents*, edited by Donald Jackson (Urbana, 1962), pp. 284-289, as further reference on the Indian delegation in Washington. On page 289, a January 11, 1806, letter by President Jefferson states that the Indians will set out in a few days for New York and perhaps Boston; that there are four Little Osages, two Missouris, one Kansa (Wa-kan-ze-re—American Chief), one Otoe, two Pawnees, two Iowas, one Sioux, two Foxes, five Sac, one Pottawatomi, and two interpreters.

1806 (v. 27, pp. 357-361)—The Journals of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, With Letters and Related Documents, edited and annotated by Donald Jackson, in two volumes, was published by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1966. For an English historian's review of the definitive edition of Pike's journals, and his assessment of Pike, see *Saturday Review*, New York, September 3, 1966.


1808 (v. 27, p. 364)—An additional reference for the Fort Osage item is David Meriwether's *My Life in the Mountains and on the Plains* (Norman, c.1965), pp. 103-113. Meriwether was at the post in 1821-182; and tells of its reoccupation, in 1821, by the military. He was there as sutler, and as trader with the Osage and Iowa Indians.

1808 (v. 27, pp. 364, 365)—For a painting of White Hair I, by artist St. Memin, see *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Oklahoma City, v. 36 (Summer, 1938), facing p. 32. Reference is made to an article on St. Memin in the American Antiquarian Society's *Quarterly Bulletin* of April, 1928.
1809 (v. 27, p. 365)—The Bulletin, v. 20 (April, 1964), pp. 179-192, of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, has "Journey to the Mandans, 1809; the Lost Narrative of Dr. Thomas," edited by Donald Jackson. The rediscovered "lost" section of Doctor Thomas' 1809 narrative includes information on the Kansa Indians (residing "about 150 miles" up the Kansas river). He refers to them as "the terror of the neighbouring Indians"; describes a massacre "a few weeks since" (Thomas is writing in the summer of 1809) in which "a band of 100 [Kansa] warriors entered the Paumie [Republic] village . . . , and killed the principal chief and his family consisting of 15 souls; they were immediately pursued and upwards of 40 of them cut to pieces." Thomas continues: "these people cannot be at peace with the white or red people; they rob, murder and destroy when opportunity offers; fortunately for their neighbours, they are few in number, and their daily outrages serve to lessen their numbers still more, their country abounds with game, particularly beaver, deer, buffalo, elk, black bear, &c. &c. and afford the Cansas (hardly less savage) an abundance of food and raiment."

1816 (v. 27, p. 379)—As another reference on Chouteau's Island, see Niles' Register, Baltimore, v. 11 (October 19, 1816), p. 127, wherein it is stated: "A Mr. Chouteau and party had been attacked by 150 Pawnees. He had one man killed and four wounded; but he defeated the Savages, killed seven and wounded several others and brought in 44 packs of beaver, that is about 4,400 pounds." (This is quoted in Grant Foreman, op. cit., p. 78.)

1818 (v. 27, p. 382)—Accompanying the manuscript Henry Atkinson "Journal," 1818-1820 (which is in the Coe Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven) there is a "Plan of Martin's Cantonment on the Missouri, October 31, 1818." This "Plan" possibly will be reproduced on a Kansas Historical Quarterly cover, in color, sometime in the future.

1819 (v. 27, p. 499)—David Meriwether, op. cit., contains additional information on the Yellowstone expedition.

1819 (v. 27, p. 499)—Richard C. Wood's Stephen Harriman Long . . . (Glendale, Calif., 1966), is a recently published additional "reference" for the Yellowstone expedition. See pp. 59-84. In the Kansas City (Mo.) Western Journal of Commerce, of February 27, 1858, there is an interesting summary of the 1819 era of steamboat navigation on the Missouri river.

1819 (v. 27, p. 500)—The eighth line from the bottom of the page was, of course, intended to read: "That evening the hospitable Indians . . . [etc.]."


It was called 'Four Houses,' being four log houses arranged in a square, answering the purpose of a fort. . . ."

1820-1821 (v. 27, p. 507)—As an annals item to be inserted, the following:

June.—From the Council Bluffs, David Meriwether, aged 19, and Alfred, a Negro youth, joined Big Elk’s party of 17 Pawnees, at the Pawnee villages, and set out, late in June, 1820, for New Mexico. (The Indians were a raiding party; Meriwether’s was a journey of exploration—agreed to by Agent John O’Fallon and Capt. Lewis Bissell, U.S.A.—with the principal objectives of finding a wagon route to Santa Fe, and to learn “the amount of gold and silver in New Mexico.”)

They traveled southwardly (across “Kansas”) to the Arkansas; then followed upriver “for about a week” before fording the stream. Later (on the headwaters of the Canadian?), Mexicans killed all the party except Meriwether, Alfred, and three Pawnees (one of whom was badly wounded). Meriwether and Alfred were captured, and taken to Santa Fe. Meriwether’s autobiography (dictated in 1856) describes, also, his experiences as a prisoner; his (and Alfred’s) release; the start homeward; the subsequent reunion with the three Pawnees (at a food cache point); and the journey back to the Council Bluffs—reached about March 1, 1821.

Ref: David Meriwether, op. cit., pp. 82-103. Meriwether later (from 1853-1857) was governor of New Mexico territory.—See KIHQ, v. 33, pp. 397.

1822 (v. 27, p. 520)—In Iris H. Wilson’s William Wolfskill 1798-1866 (Glendale, Calif., 1965), p. 36, it is stated that the Becknell company of 1822 (21 men in all) included Wolfskill, Henry Ferril, and Ewing Young; and that Wolfskill and Young remained in New Mexico.

1823 (v. 27, pp. 524, 525)—In 1953 Glen Dawson, Los Angeles, published a 20-page booklet entitled A Pioneer of Pioneers, containing the narrative of Joel P. Walker (original manuscript in the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif.), describing the Cooper-Walker expedition to Santa Fe, and other adventures. Walker recollected that this company of “1822” (i.e., 1823) numbered 31 men; that Indians got 50 of their horses and mules; that “Cooper, Walker, Bird and McKenny” returned to Missouri for more animals; that later, out on the Arkansas, they encountered Joseph R. Walker (brother of Joel P.) and his company of trappers (who, having recovered cached furs, were also Santa Fe-bound). The combined party (55 men and 200 animals), subsequently (on the Jornada, evidently) suffered so from thirst the men killed buffalo and drank the blood.

1823 (v. 27, pp. 525-527)—In (Francis A.) Chardon’s Journal at Fort Clark, edited by Annie H. Abel (Pierre, S. D., 1932), pp. 231, 232, is published Prince Paul’s letter, dated “St louis May 5th 1823,” to William Clark, regarding his passport (and noting his German companion named J. G. Shlapo, and his Creole hunter); also, Clark’s May 18, 1823, letter to the secretary of war regarding Prince Paul and the passport given him.

1824 (v. 27, p. 530)—It appears that Jacob Gregg (an older brother of Josiah) was one of Alexander Le Grand’s companions on the Santa Fe expe-

1824 (v. 27, p. 530)—The following item should appear in the annals preceding the Mission Neosho entry. (It modifies a statement made in the annals for 1826—v. 28, p. 38.)

In June the steamboat Mandan (which had left St. Louis May 26) passed up the Missouri, bound for the Council Bluffs (and Fort Atkinson). She reached her destination some time after July 9. One passenger was Agent Benjamin O’Fallon, who, because of the Mandan’s slow progress, journeyed the last 50-some miles by land. She may have been the first steamboat since 1820 to ascend this high up the Missouri.

Ref: St. Louis Enquirer, May 24, 31, 1824; a Benjamin O’Fallon letter of July 9, 1824 (excerpt sent to the compiler by Dale Morgan).

1824 (v. 27, p. 531)—In the St. Louis Enquirer of May 24, 1824, was printed a Bartholomew Bacca letter of February 21, 1824, to O’Fallon, stating that the two Spanish commissioners would leave Santa Fe in May. In the Superintendency of Indian affairs, “Records” (in KHi ms. division), v. 21, p. 6, is a record that O’Fallon, on September 27, 1824, paid “Charleville & Moreau” $39.00 for “services rendered the Indian deputation during the visit of the Spaniards.”

1825 (v. 27, p. 532)—Josiah Gregg’s older brother, John, went overland to Santa Fe this year. See Diary & Letters of Josiah Gregg, edited by M. G. Fulton, v. 1, p. 126. It appears that Jacob Gregg—who had made the trip in 1824—also went to New Mexico in 1825. William M. Paxton’s Annals of Platte County, Missouri (Kansas City, Mo., 1897), p. 977, states that Jacob Gregg went to Santa Fe in 1825 “with a caravan of twenty-four wagons piloted by Hl Emmons.”

1825 (v. 27, p. 542)—The Republican Pawnees definitely had moved northward again before the Pawnee-United States treaty of October, 1833. The “tour” Henry L. Ellsworth made of the Pawnee villages in October, 1833, makes plain that the Republican band was on the Platte.—See J. T. Irving, Jr., Indian Sketches . . ., edited by John F. McDermott (Norman, Okla., c1855), p. 150.

1827 (v. 28, p. 32)—Clement Lessert was a Frenchman. The statement in mid-page should read: “Besides Boone and his family, other ‘first residents’ were Gabriel Philibert (the blacksmith), Clement Lessert (interpreter) and his Kansa family, Louis Gonville with his Kansa family . . . [etc.]”

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1827 (v. 28, p. 37)—An additional annals entry for midyear is the following:

In July (?) 25 mounted Missourians (from Lafayette and Jackson counties), captained by James Cockrell, crossed "Kansas" en route to "Colorado" in search of a silver mine (discovered by Cockrell some four years earlier while on a hunting-trapping expedition in the West). Benjamin Majors, Mark Foster, and Clark Davis were members of this party.

From Missouri they traveled "across the prairie a little south of west" to the Great Bend of the Arkansas, then followed up the river to the foothills. After some search, the "silver" was found, and the party started home with specimens. In the vicinity of present Dodge City, during October, Indians stampeded the horses. Making the rest of the journey on foot, and after hardships and privations, all 25 men eventually reached home.

Ref: Alexander Majors, Seventy Years on the Frontier (1893), p. 32. Note that Benjamin Majors was in G. C. Sibley's employ till July 1, 1827—KHQ, v. 28, p. 85.

1827 (v. 28, pp. 38, 39)—In 32d Cong., 1st Sess., H. Ex. Doc. No. 103 (Serial 647), p. 391, it is recorded that these payments (from Indian dept. disbursements) were made (under terms of an act of congress, approved March 3, 1849, for the relief of Thomas Talbott and others): October 13, Thomas Talbott, $2,515; October 15, Elisha Stanley $935, William Wolfskill, $105, James Collins, $100, Solomon Houck, $120, Ed. M. Ryland, $150, James Fielding, $120.

1828 (v. 28, p. 39)—An additional entry for the early part of the year is the following:

March.—William Sublette and a company of hunters left St. Louis for the Rocky mountains. Robert Newell's statement reads: "March 7, 1828. I left St. Louis with Mr Wm Sublette who was the proprietor of our Camp on a hunting expedition for beever 55 men in all arrived at the foot of the mountains on Sweet water the 17th of July where we met his hunters or a part and crossed the mountain from the waters of the Missouri to the Columbia and on piers fork we fell in with Messers Smith & Jackson partners of Mr Subletts. August 20th held Rendezvous and Separated for Beever hunting when all together about 175 men.


1828 (v. 28, pp. 39, 40)—Wetmore's company, it appears, included John Hardeman. See Arizona and the West, Tucson, v. 6 (Winter, 1964), p. 314, for note on Hardeman's trip to Santa Fe, and other biographical data. He left Franklin, Mo., late in May; arrived at Santa Fe in August. W. E. Connelley's Doniphan's Expedition ..., (Topeka, 1907), p. 279, contains a biographical sketch of Dr. Henry Connelly which states that in 1828 "he joined a party under a man named Stephenson, bound for Chihuahua, Mexico," and that Stephenson's party [probably having traveled to Santa Fe with the caravan
leaving in early May?] arrived at Chihuahua after many adventures with the Indians and much suffering from hunger and thirst." (Connelley reviews Dr. Henry Connelly’s subsequent long association with the Santa Fe trail overland trade.) As for Stephenson, see an annals reference (of 1846) to him in KHO, v. 30, p. 389.

1828 (v. 28, pp. 41, 42)—The St. Louis Catholic Historical Review, v. 2 (April-July, 1920), pp. 76-84, has additional information relating to the Vasquez-McNair-Lutz-Kansa Indians entries—the source being two letters (of 1828) by the Rev. Joseph Anthony Lutz.

1828 (v. 28, p. 46)—In William J. Dalton’s The Life of Father Bernard Donnelly (Kansas City, Mo., 1921), the name “Roux” appears as “Le Roux.” See, for example, p. 133—“Fr. Benedict Le Roux.”

1828 (v. 28, p. 47)—In the last annals item on the page, read “Shawnee reserve” rather than “Shawnee reserves.”

1829 (v. 28, p. 52)—Marston G. Clark had, in March, accepted the appointment made in February. The letter of appointment was dated February 19, 1829. (This item courtesy of Dale L. Morgan, who cites “Records Group 75, National Archives.”)

1829 (v. 28, p. 54)—An account of the life of John Thornton, Liberty, Mo., in The U. S. Biographical Dictionary, Missouri Volume (1878), pp. 602-604, says (on p. 603) that Thornton had received a letter from Lt. Francis Lee, in command at Fort Leavenworth, dated July 24, 1829, in regard to the trouble with the Iowa Indians in Randolph county, and the need for militia.

1829 (v. 28, pp. 58, 59)—The statement that the Kansa villages were “permanent” (i.e., “in locations they were to occupy till 1847”) needs to be qualified. Hard Chief, at least, moved his town. See the January 17, 1835, annals item—v. 28, p. 497.

1830 (v. 28, p. 167)—Prince Paul left Fort Tecumseh for St. Louis on August 20. See various items relating to his travels on the Missouri in 1830 in (Francis A.) Chardon’s Journal at Fort Clark, edited by Annie H. Abel, pp. 221, 222, 229-231.

1830 (v. 28, p. 168)—Sussannah A. Yoacham was the daughter of Daniel and Rosannah (May) Yoacham. “Campbell” is an error. For some data on the Yoachams and Campbells, see Cora B. Sevier and Nancy S. Madden, Sevier Family History (Washington, D. C., 1961), pp. 244, 301, 302; and see “Christopher Collection,” in KHI ms. division.

1830 (v. 28, p. 171)—As an added reference for the Bean-Sinclair party, see Pony Express Courier, Placerville, Calif., v. 4, no. 2 (July, 1937), p. 6.

1830 (v. 28, p. 173)—In the Cahokia census of August 27, 1787 (in C. W. Alvord’s Cahokia Records 1778-1790, p. 632), is an entry for “Michel Peltier.” A footnote states: “Pelletier called Antaya. The family was among the early arrivals in Canada. About 1665 one of the family married an Indian woman, from whom came the name Antaya. The family was in Cahokia as early as 1751.”

1830 (v. 28, p. 177)—The Cooke-Hertzog marriage was recorded at the
Clay county, Missouri, courthouse, Liberty, Mo. The minister was the Rev. John Edwards.

1830 (v. 28, pp. 178, 179)—As added references for the Shawnee Methodist Mission, see the following: Thomas Johnson’s August 16, 1833, letter (copy in “Christopher Collection,” in KHi ms. division); Thomas Johnson’s letter of July 21, 1834, to Isaac McCoy (in “McCoy Collection,” in KHi ms. division); and, for a description of the mission buildings, etc., see Office of Indian affairs (OIA), “Letters received from the St. Louis Superintendency,” National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 751, under William Clark’s letter of November 15, 1836, enclosing Thomas Johnson’s report, and R. W. Cummins’ report.

1831 (v. 28, pp. 184, 185)—In Robert Newell’s Memoranda . . .”, edited by Dorothy O. Johansen, p. 32, Newell says (from the upper Missouri): “The Spring of 1831 Mr Fitzpatrick went to St Louis for Supplies. . . .” The 1962 Brand Book of the Denver Posse of The Westerners (Denver, 1963), pp. 273-290, contains Harry E. Chrisman’s article, “Here They Killed Jed Smith” (on the Wagon Body, or Fargo Springs site). The David E. Jackson estate papers, in the Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, courthouse, show that the young man “Minter” was E. S. Minter. (This item courtesy of Dale L. Morgan.)

1831 (v. 28, p. 187)—The Shawnee Baptist Mission was in present Mission township (not Shawnee), of Johnson county.

1831 (v. 28, p. 189)—The magazine Old Santa Fe, Santa Fe, v. 2 (October, 1914), pp. 207-211, contains a letter by a descendant of William Rogers Schenck, of Warren county, Ohio. Schenck, he says, left Cincinnati on February 3, 1831; went to St. Louis, then to Independence, and from there to Santa Fe in a party which included Albert Pike. The party consisted of 75 (?) men, and was fitted out by “Carter” (i.e., Charles) Bent, Fredericq, and ___ Holliday. The train consisted of 10 wagons, all but one drawn by oxen. They left St. Louis August 10; set out from Independence between September 5 and 10; got into Taos (some on one day, some on another) between November 9 and 15, 1831. (Schenck came back with the party of early 1833—see KHi, v. 28, p. 317.) Annie H. Abel, in Chardon’s Journal . . .”, p. 235, cites, as an Albert Pike reference source, a “MS. Autobiography” in the Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C.

1831 (v. 28, p. 189)—The Indiana Historical Collections, Indianapolis, v. 24, p. 438, contains a note on Delaware chief William Anderson; and mentions that Thomas Dean, who visited Anderson (on White river, at present Anderson, Ind.) in 1817, described him as a “plain, majestic looking man, sixty or sixty-five years old.”

1831 (v. 28, p. 199)—The Wickliffe-Hertzog marriage was recorded at the Clay county, Missouri, courthouse, Liberty, Mo. The minister was the Rev. John Edwards.

1832 (v. 28, p. 191)—A Memorial and Biographical Record of Kansas City and Jackson County, Mo. (Chicago, 1896), p. 354, states that Daniel Boone (son of Daniel Morgan Boone) married Marie Constance Philibert; that her brother Gabriel was a gunsmith with the Kansas Indian Agency; that her
father's name also was Gabriel; that both her parents died early in life; that while visiting her brother at the Agency, she became the wife of Daniel Boone, the marriage being performed by the Rev. Thomas Johnson. Implied here is that the marriage ceremony was at the Kansa Agency, in south Jefferson county of today.

1832 (v. 28, p. 192)—According to the tombstone record, as published in Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri, compiled by the Kansas City chapter, D. A. R. (c1934), p. 313, Martha Jane Peery died November 17 (not March 17), 1835. See, also, annals item for 1835, in KHQ, v. 28, p. 350, for same error to be corrected.

1832 (v. 28, p. 193)—The reminiscences of William Banks, pp. 311-313 of The History of Holt and Atchison Counties, Missouri (St. Joseph, 1882), relate that Banks was a deckhand on the Yellowstone in 1832.

1832 (v. 28, p. 195)—Second line should read “Rocky” Mountain Fur Company . . . and sixth line should be “. . . Nathaniel J. [not B.] Wyeth.” Robert Newell’s Memoranda . . . , edited by Dorothy O. Johansen, p. 32, has information on the Sublette party at the rendezvous.

1832 (v. 28, p. 196)—The White Hair who succeeded the chief who died in midyear, 1832, was “Majakita.” He was deposed in 1843. See Tidner’s Travels on the Osage Prairies, edited by John F. McDermott (Norman, Okla., 1940), pp. 128, 143ff.

1832 (v. 28, p. 202)—The Chouteaus’ Shawnee reserve post on the Kaw’s south bank was in present Wyandotte (not Johnson) county.

1832 (v. 28, p. 204)—In Superintendency of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, “Records,” v. 8 (typed copy), p. 6, an R. W. Cummins letter of May 14, 1839, states that 24 Shawnees of the River Huron moved west with the Shawnees arriving in “Kansas” in 1832; and that 14 more arrived in “Kansas” on September 15, 1833, making, in all, 38. Chief George Bluejacket died in 1833 before the party came. In 1839, according to Cummins, the Huron river Shawnees in “Kansas” totaled 39. See, also, KHQ, v. 28, p. 334.

1833 (v. 28, p. 317)—In the Office of Indian affairs, “Letters Received from Osage Subagency” (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 632), among the 1844 letters, are some papers dealing with Dr. David Waldo’s claim re some 25 to 30 mules stolen by Osages from Jackson & Waldo, in the winter of 1832-1833 while on the way to (or, returning from?) Santa Fe. Subagent Paul L. Chouteau, in one statement, said Waldo had a permit to pass with 250 mules. Names mentioned in connection with the trip, or, of persons who testified, included James H. Quisenberry, Joseph García, William Waldo, and S. E. Hardesty.

1833 (v. 28, p. 317)—As an added reference on William Rogers Schenck, see Old Santa Fe, Santa Fe, v. 2 (October, 1914), pp. 207-211.

1833 (v. 28, p. 318)—In the “Barker Collection,” in KHi ms. division, are letters on the subject of the Blanchard dismissal.

1833 (v. 28, p. 319)—Captain Matthew Duncan’s Company F had, as its other officers, 1st Lt. Benjamin D. Moore, 2d Lt. William Bradford, 2d Lt.

1833 (v. 28, p. 321)—Maximilian's comment on the French fort location apparently was in error. Fort de Cavagnal (see KHQ, v. 27, p. 88; and v. 30, pp. 425-454), was near the Kansa village in Salt creek valley, as indicated by other and earlier sources.


1833 (v. 28, p. 325)—For a description of the Peoria Methodist Mission buildings, see Office of Indian affairs, "Letters Received from the St. Louis Superintendency" (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 751), William Clark's letter of November 15, 1836, enclosing R. W. Cummins' report on Methodist mission schools.

1833 (v. 28, p. 331)—For the mills of 1845, see KHQ, v. 30, pp. 229, 230.

1833 (v. 28, p. 334)—Joseph Parks was one-quarter (not half) Shawnee. (See the Shawnee-U. S. treaty of 1831.)

1833 (v. 28, p. 342)—In the list of witnesses to the treaty-signing, the name "J. S. Bean" should read "J. L. Bean"; and "Lewis La Chapelle" probably should be "Louis La Chapelle."

1833 (v. 28, p. 344)—Laurence (or Laurent) Penseineau, and Paschal Penseineau were brothers, not father and son. See John Reynolds' The Pioneer History of Illinois, second edition (1887), pp. 362-364 (for data on the Penseineau family); and see KHQ, v. 29, pp. 159, 160.

1834 (v. 28, p. 348)—The name "Lasweese"—correctly, "La Suisse," also appears as "Suisse," and "Swiss" in records of the period.

1834 (v. 28, p. 349)—Wea Presbyterian Mission was "on Wea creek, about five miles north of Osage [Marais des Cygnes] river."—Comm'r of Indian affairs, "Report," 1837, p. 609. In the "McCoy Collection" in KHi ms. division, is an April 18, 1836, letter by "Elihu M. Shepard." (So "Sheppard" is incorrect.)

1834 (v. 28, p. 350)—As noted in this addendum under 1832, Martha Jane Peery died November 17 (not March 17), 1835.

1834 (v. 28, p. 355)—An annals item should have been entered for Spring, 1834, noting Joseph Robidoux's purchase of the Blacksnake Hills trading post. Maximilian, coming down the Missouri, with Bodmer, Dreidoppel, and Mackinaw boat crew, wrote that on May 21, 1834, they met the Steamboat "Iowa"; and that "Old Roubédux," who was on board, had just purchased the Blacksnake Hills trading house from the American Fur Company for $500. (See Maximilian, as published in R. C. Thwaites' Early Western Travels, v. 24, p. 121.)

1834 (v. 28, p. 356)—Probably "Thomas H. Boggs" instead of "Thomas J. Boggs." See KHQ, v. 28, pp. 25, 26. "I. G. Smith" was Ira Gilbert Smith,
younger brother of Jedediah Smith. (This information from Dale Morgan, Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif.) A printing press apparently was taken over the Santa Fe trail to New Mexico in the 1834 caravan. See discussion of this in George R. Gibson, A Soldier Under Kearny and Doniphan, edited by R. P. Bieber (Glendale, Calif., 1935), p. 103.

1834 (v. 28, p. 357)—The Newberry Library, Chicago, has a manuscript document which is the permit Sup't of Indian affairs, St. Louis (William Clark), issued to "Baron Braunsbergh" (Maximilian) to pass through the Indian country to the Rocky mountains, with Charles Bodmer and David Dreydopple. It is dated April 2, 1833.

1834 (v. 28, p. 358)—McCoy was in error. In Office of Indian affairs, "Letters Received from St. Louis Superintendency," Thompson's letter of October 7, 1834, refers to his having turned over his command to Captain Hunter, earlier, because Dodge had not returned.

1834 (v. 28, p. 365)—Line seven should read: “... at the small New Hopefield Mission. ...”

1834 (v. 28, p. 366)—Maria (Meeker) Simpson died January 15, 1855, as stated in "Miscellaneous Genealogical Records from Kansas Society, D. A. R." (v. 8), p. 9 (in KHi library).

1834 (v. 28, p. 367)—The commandant's wife—Christina (McDonald) Dodge—was at Fort Leavenworth, at least in 1835. (A letter by Dodge to Isaac McCoy of December, 1835, verifies this. See "McCoy Collection," in KHi ms. division.) Wharton was absent (on leave?, or in other service?) some of the time; and Cooke was in the East, on recruiting duty.

1834 (v. 28, p. 369)—The Kansa chiefs' names were recorded on December 29, 1834, at the Kansa village, as "Nompe warrow," "Kehiga wat inga," "Kihega watcha," "Micho chinga," and "Wah con chia."—Richard W. Cummins’ letter of January 25, 1835, in Office of Indian affairs, "Letters Received from St. Louis Superintendency" (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 750).

1835 (v. 28, p. 499)—"C B Lykins" was Dr. Claiborne Lykins, a brother of Dr. Johnston Lykins. See, in "McCoy Collection" (in KHi ms. division) Johnston Lykins' letter of January 28, 1839; and Isaac McCoy's March 1, 1839, letter.

1835 (v. 28, p. 500)—I. O. Smith was blacksmith for the Kickapoos from April 1, 1835, to November 15, 1837. Since the Kickapoo blacksmiths were paid by the tribe, they were not listed in Indian department disbursement records. See Superintendency of Indian affairs, St. Louis, "Records," v. 8, typed copy, p. 129. For the period of I. O. Smith's employment as smith, W. V. Smith was "striker" (or assistant smith).

1835 (v. 28, p. 500)—As an added annals item, the following:

MARRIED: John Dement (who held the rank of colonel in the Black Hawk war) and Mary Louise Dodge, daughter of post commandant Col. Henry Dodge and Christiana (McDonald) Dodge, on April 1, at Fort Leavenworth.

1835 (v. 28, p. 503)—“Mr. Winter’s trading party” is mentioned in mid-page. Dale L. Morgan (in February 11, 1963, letter to the compiler) identifies the trader as “S. P. Winter.”

1835 (v. 28, p. 504)—The Diana went only as high as Fort Pierre. Dale L. Morgan (in February 11, 1963, letter to the compiler) states that the Teton or Bad river was also often called the Little Missouri in this era.

1835 (v. 28, p. 507)—At bottom of page, the child baptized on July 18 was Cyprian Terrien (son of Cyprian and Louise [Valle] Terrien). A descendant—Mrs. Alfred Garrison, Bartlesville, Okla.—provided this compiler with much help on the Terrien, and other French families of the Kaw’s mouth area. There was, also, a Ferrier (Farrier) family.

1835 (v. 28, p. 508)—Since the 1835 annals were published, Mrs. Max W. Myer’s translation of Louis R. Corthambert’s “Journey to the Land of the Osages, 1835-1836,” has been published in *The Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, v. 19 (April, 1963), pp. 199-229. The *Missouri Republican*, St. Louis, January 29, 1852, has interesting information on “L. R. Corthambert” (the same man?).

1836 (v. 29, p. 42)—A George J. Remsburg letter of May 5, 1908, in KHi ms. division, states that John P. and Elizabeth Smith came to Kickapoo mission in the spring of 1834, from Clinton county, Missouri, with two children—Mary A. and Lucretia. They remained three years. Gustavus P. Smith was born March 4, 1836.

1836 (v. 29, p. 46)—In the Shawnee census of 1837, in KHi archives division, the Friends Labor School consisting of 320 acres is described as located on the S½ of Sec. 7, T. 12 S., R. 25 E.

1836 (v. 29, p. 48)—The last sentence of the italicized paragraph should be crossed out. The Whitman-Spalding-Gray party cattle were not the first over the Rockies to Oregon. The Lees and Shepard had driven cattle to Oregon in 1834—see KHQ, v. 28, p. 355.

1836 (v. 29, p. 50)—As another reference for the Charles Bent entry, see Robert Newell’s *Memoranda*, p. 33.


1837 (v. 29, p. 60)—Abram B. Burnett was a full-blood Potawatome.

1837 (v. 29, p. 63)—Line 5, “Lewis McNeff,” not “Lewis McNeff.”

1837 (v. 29, p. 72)—Lines 9 and 12, undoubtedly “Joseph Barnett” instead of “Joseph Barrette.” In mid-page, read “St. Joseph river,” not “St. Joseph’s river”; and “George Proffit,” rather than “George Profitt.” Of the Potawatomies who came with Profitt, it is stated in *The Journals and Indian Paintings of George Winter, 1837-1839* (Indianapolis, 1948), p. 147, that
Pepper wrote the OLA he expected a party of 120 to emigrate, but "Only 47 were going." This group left Crooked creek on August 23, under Profitt. According to Winter, Kee-wan-nay, O-ga-maus, and Nas-waw-kay were among these emigrants. Joseph Barron accompanied them. They moved slowly, Profitt being ill; and reached the destination in "Kansas" on October 23! Nearly all this party returned to Indiana within a year, it is said.

1837 (v. 29, p. 73)—The military road survey entry should state: "Between September 1 and November 8 . . . ." (rather than October 8). In an article on Nathan Boone, in the Chronicles of Oklahoma, v. 19 (December, 1941), p. 385, it is stated that "a letter from Fort Leavenworth reported that Colonel Kearny, Captain Boone, Lieutenants Kearny and Thompson of the civil engineers with Captain Dimmock and Mr. Minor, left Fort Leavenworth September 5, 1837, to make a reconnaissance for the military road to Fort Gibson." (Cited as references: Army and Navy Chronicle, Washington, August 10, September 7, October 26, 1837; and Thomas Kearny's General Philip Kearny [New York, 1937], p. 44.) Otis E. Young's The West of Philip St. George Cooke . . . . (Glendale, Calif., 1955), p. 92, states that Company H, First dragoons, was detached on September 1, 1837, to serve as escort to the military road commissioners; and that the company returned to Fort Leavenworth on November 8. (Cited as reference: "Annual Report of Alterations & Casualties, First Dragoons, 1837," War department records.)

1837 (v. 29, pp. 74, 75)—In the "John G. Pratt Collection" (in KHi ms. division) among the Kansas Agency papers, 1851-1854, there are copies of muster rolls of Delaware volunteers who served in the Florida War; and in the same collection, among the Indian subagency Wyandot papers, in an 1851 packet, are lists of Shawnees and Delawares who served in the Florida war.

1837 (v. 29, p. 77)—A letter Jotham Meeker wrote February 24, 1842, stated: "At the Potawatome Station Br. Simerwell still works in the smith shop—he occupies one end of the mission buildings, and Dr. Lykins the other. . . . Brn. Jones and Fuller and an old woman continue to be the only Potawatome Church members there. . . ." ("Meeker Collection," in KHi ms. division.)

1838 (v. 29, p. 152)—Mid-page, "Joseph Napoleon Bourassa—an educated Potawatome . . . ." was intended.

1838 (v. 29, p. 152)—Charles and James Findlay, it appears, were nephews of Governor Findlay of Pennsylvania. See OIA, "Letters Received from Fort Leavenworth Agency" (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 302), June 19, 1845, memorial.

1838 (v. 29, p. 155)—Added reference for birth date of Anna Maria Hamilton: "Highland Presbyterian Church Records, 1843-1890" (microfilm in KHi), where, under January 16, 1848, is noted the baptism of Anna Maria Hamilton, born August 3, 1838.


1838 (v. 29, p. 160)—As earlier noted in this addendum, John Reynolds'
The Pioneer History of Illinois, second edition, pp. 362-364, contains an extensive account of the Pensineau family. Laurent (or, Laurence) and Paschal were brothers.

1839 (v. 29, p. 166)—Line 1, read “Big Sugar creek,” instead of “Sugar creek.” As an added reference: St. Louis Catholic Historical Review, v. 2 (April-July, 1920), p. 95, has Aelen’s 1839 report from “Sugar Creek.”

1839 (v. 29, p. 167)—William Laidlaw (noted in mid-page) died October 10, 1851, it appears. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of October 22, 1851, has item: “Died: Wm Laidlaw, aged about 60, in Clay Co. on the 10th.”

1839 (v. 29, p. 169)—T. J. Schoonover’s The Life and Times of Gen. John A. Sutter, rev. and enl. edition (Sacramento, 1907), p. 257, states that Peter Lassen (b. August 7, 1800, in Denmark; to Boston in 1824) “left Missouri in 1839 in company with twenty-seven men and two women”—who crossed the plains, reaching Oregon in the autumn; and that Lassen remained there till spring. In Georgia W. Read and Ruth P. Gaines, eds., Gold Rush—The Journals, Drawings, and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff . . . (New York, 1949), p. 666, it is stated that Peter Lassen left Missouri in the spring of 1839 in company with 12 others; and that they arrived at the Dalles in Oregon, in October.

1839 (v. 29, p. 177)—In 22d Cong., 2d Sess., H. Doc. No. 137 (Serial 235), p. 73, Osage agent Paul L. Chouteau’s expenditures for the October 1, 1831-September 30, 1832, period, include one to “M[ichel] Giraud” for transportation of annuities.

1839 (v. 29, p. 180)—The Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, v. 9 (July, 1953), p. 425, under “acquisitions,” lists some Santa Fe “Papers.” One is an inventory of goods turned over by Robert W. Morris to P. W. Thompson, agent for Powell, Lamont, & Co., merchants, St. Louis, May 12, 1837; and there are two letters concerning collection of bill for above goods, one signed by Levi Keithly, L. Roubidoux, and Antonio Martinez, June 6, 1839, at Santa Fe; the other signed Charles Bent, Arkansas River, Road to Santa Fe, October 18, 1839.

1839 (v. 29, p. 180)—In W. E. Connelly’s Doniphan’s Expedition . . . , pp. 142, 143, is mention of “Amos Marney, a freighting for Dr. Henry Connelly.”

1839 (v. 29, p. 185)—Of Kearny’s march to Fort Gibson, the Chronicles of Oklahoma, v. 19 (December, 1941), p. 337, in the article on Nathan Boone, states that the dragoons remained but three days at Fort Wayne (and did not go on to Fort Gibson); and that “The return trip was made in nine days,” the force arriving at Fort Leavenworth November 20 after marching almost three hundred miles. (The reference: Army and Navy Chronicle, December 12, 1839, p. 381, cols. 1, 2.)

1839 (v. 29, p. 188)—In OIA, “Letters Received from Fort Leavenworth Agency” (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 901), is Cummins’ (February 27, 1840) muster roll of 69 Stockbridges emigrated from Wisconsin territory; and (same date) roll of a party of 105 “Delaware and Munsee” Indians. In
ibid., the 1842 census gives the Munsee total as 208; and the Stockbridge total as 70.

1840 (v. 29, p. 325)—Boone left Fort Leavenworth on March 25, 1840, for the Nishabotna, to expel the Otoses who had been committing the depredations. See article on Nathan Boone in Chronicles of Oklahoma, v. 19 (December, 1941), pp. 337, 338. (The reference for this: Army and Navy Chronicle, April 16, 1849, p. 248, col. 1.)

1840 (v. 29, p. 325)—The Highland Presbyterian church records, 1843-1890 (microfilm in KHi), in recording the baptism of three daughters of William Hamilton, on January 16, 1843, erroneously (?) entered the birth date of Margaret E. Hamilton as April 3, 1840, rather than April 7.

1840 (v. 29, pp. 334, 335) John E. Sunder's article "British Army Officers on the Santa Fe Trail," in The Bulletin (of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis), v. 25 (January, 1967), pp. 147-157, has an account of the expedition into "Kansas." The small party (overland from St. Louis) camped near Shawnee Methodist Mission on September 13; subsequently traveled the Santa Fe trail; sighted the first buffalo on September 27; reached the Walnut creek area October 4; hunted on the Pawnee fork in mid-October; began the journey home on the 16th (prairie fires made the return trip a hazardous one); reached Westport at the end of October.

1840 (v. 29, p. 337)—Mrs. Blanche O. Garrison, of Bartlesville, Okla., thinks that it was not Joseph Carbeneau (No. 4, on the list) but rather, Pierre Charbonneau (the same person also known as Pierre Revallette).

1841 (v. 29, p. 345)—Line 1, read "Solomon Houck," not "Samuel Houck."

1841 (v. 29, p. 347)—Paragraph 2, line 5, read "On August 11, at Soda Springs . . . ," instead of "On August 3 . . . ." (This correction from Dale L. Morgan, Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif. He notes, also, that there were 32 men in the party—no question about it!)

1841 (v. 29, p. 348)—Line 3, read "[James W. Magoffin]," not "[James W. McGoffia]."

1841 (v. 29, p. 354)—Edward Rogers was not one of the party of six returning from the West in September, 1841. Edward Rogers wintered with the Whitmans in Oregon, and returned east in 1842, traveling in company with Joseph Williams most of the way. (This correction from Dale L. Morgan.)

1841 (v. 29, p. 357)—P. St. George Cooke, in his Scenes and Adventures in the Army . . . (Philadelphia, 1859), p. 243, writing while at Cottonwood Fork on September 6, 1843, stated: "I find Mr. [Antoine] Robidoux here, with a dozen light horse-carts; he has a trading house three hundred miles beyond Santa Fe. The snow-storm of the 8th of November last [but it was 1841, not 1842!] fell upon him in this vicinity; more than a hundred horses and mules perished, and indeed one man; he had lost his only axe, or he could have cut down cotton-woods for food to save his animals." Cooke evidently was off a year on this event; and perhaps wrong about the number of horses and mules lost!
1842 (v. 29, p. 434)—Next to last line on the page, “O’Fallon” was William O. Fallon. (Identification from Dale L. Morgan.)

1842 (v. 29, p. 435)—As a new annals entry, the following:
   Born: on May 5, at Iowa, Sac & Fox Presbyterian Mission, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William and Julia A. N. Hamilton.
   Ref: Highland Presbyterian Church Records, 1843-1890 (microfilm in KHi), under January 16, 1843, baptismal record.

1842 (v. 29, p. 437)—As an added reference, the following:
   Ref: Highland Presbyterian church records, 1843-1890 (microfilm in KHi).

1842 (v. 29, p. 437)—Fort Scott records, from the National Archives, are now available on microfilm in KHi. The June, 1842, post return shows that Capt. Burdett A. Terrett joined his company (A) at the new camp on June 22; the July, 1842, return shows that 2d Lt. Richard S. Ewell and 2d Lt. John Love arrived on July 15, and Capt. Thomas Swords, on July 21. Bvt. Maj. William M. Graham and Company D, Fourth infantry reached Fort Scott October 23, 1842.

1842 (v. 29, p. 444)—George Henshaw did not return overland in the summer of 1842. (His return trip was by sea.) Dale L. Morgan, who supplied this correction, suggests the overland party did not come by way of Fort Hall, but, rather, by the Spanish trail. Joseph Williams, arriving overland from the West at Independence, Mo., on October 25, 1842, met there Robert Rickman, who had just returned home. See Williams’ Narrative of a Tour from the State of Indiana to the Oregon Territory (New York, 1921), p. 91.

1842 (v. 29, p. 446)—The Rev. Leander Ker was a Presbyterian. He is thus listed in the Fort Leavenworth post returns (microfilm from National Archives) recently acquired by KHi.

1842 (v. 29, p. 447)—“A Shutz” was Alfred Shutes. (This information from Dale L. Morgan.)

1843 (v. 29, p. 453)—Lines 5 and 6. Joseph Bertrand, Jr., was part-Pottawatomie. His wife, Elizabeth Ann (Jackson) Bertrand had no Indian blood.

1843 (v. 29, p. 459)—The paragraph beginning “Audubon probably went ashore . . .” should precede the one beginning “Two hours were spent at the post landing. . . .”

1843 (v. 29, p. 461)—“W. Glasgow” was probably W. H. Glasgow. In 30th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. No. 458 (Serial 525), both W. H. and Edward I. [J.] Glasgow are listed as Santa Fe traders.

1843 (v. 29, pp. 461-463, 469)—As added references for the “Great Emigration” of 1843, the following: Samuel Penter’s “Recollections,” in Oregon Historical Quarterly, Salem, v. 7, pp. 56-61; Maude A. Rucker, The Oregon Trail and Some of Its Blazers (New York, 1930), which has information about the Applegates and other emigrants of 1843. Samuel M. Gilmore’s November
11, 1843, letter, from Fort Vancouver, was published in the Weston (Mo.) Journal of March 15, 1845, and reprinted in the Oregon Historical Quarterly, v. 16, pp. 280-284. "We left Westport on the 27th of May [1843], and crossed the Kansas River near the old village; [he wrote] thence up the north side of the Kansas, where we had a great deal of rain and stormy weather to encounter, which made it very disagreeable traveling. We then crossed over the Platte, about eighty miles above the Pawnee village. . . . [He said they reached Fort Hall August 25] we were 6 mos today [to a day] from the time we left home in getting to this place." William J. Martin (see line 6, p. 463) returned to Platte City, Mo., in 1844. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of January 23, 1846, published his advice to prospective emigrants; and his recommendation of St. Joseph as a starting point. He returned to Oregon, overland, in 1846. See KHz( ), v. 30, p. 345.

1843 (v. 29, p. 464)—Dr. Frederick A. Wisilienus (with Albert Speyer's trading caravan), crossed the Arkansas on June 10, 1846, and noted: "... pitched our night camp on 'Battle Ground,' (15 miles from Arkansas). . . ." He further commented that this was where Snively's Texans engaged the vanguard of Armiyo's army and "made a dreadful havoc among them."—Wisilienus' Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico . . . in 1846 and 1847 (Washington, 1848), p. 11.

1843 (v. 29, p. 467)—See W. E. Connelley's Doniphan's Expedition . . ., p. 147, for some comment on William Gilpin and the trip with Fremont.

1843 (v. 29, p. 469)—The following is quoted from Georgia W. Read and Ruth Gaines, op. cit., p. 650: "With [E. Milton] McGee in this Chiles-Walker party of '43 were his Missouri friends 'Maj. S. J. H.' and 'J. M.' ('Autobiography,' MS, Native Sons of Kansas City, Mo.; courtesy James Anderson), whom we suppose to be Maj. Samuel J. Hensley and J. Myers, both listed by Reading. . . ." [The Native Sons of Kansas City, Mo., records, are now at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.] Samuel J. Hensley made a second(?) trip to California in 1848 (see KHz, v. 31, p. 155) and John J. Myers (same as J. Myers?) made the overland journey, for a second, or third time, in 1849 (see ibid., p. 281).

Line 11 from the bottom of p. 469, mentions the Daniel Waldo party. In Mary C. Withington, compiler, A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Collection of Western Americana Founded by William Robertson Coe, Yale University Library (New Haven, 1952), on p. 291, reference is made to a three-page typed item—Daniel Waldo's "Critiques, Narrative and remarks" (the original being in the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif.). Comment is made: "Waldo emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1819 and was a neighbor of the Applegates. . . . He joined the 1843 emigration to Oregon. The ms. summarizes the events of the journey and expresses critical opinions of W. H. Gray, Whitman, and the [Oregon] missions. . . ." Fred Lockley's History of the Columbia River Valley . . . (Chicago, 1928), pp. 1060-1094, contains William Henry Rector's autobiography. (Rector moved to Independence, Mo., in the late 1830's, and formed a partnership with "Lorance Flourney" to build a steam sawmill.) On p. 1068 Rector is quoted as stating "in 1842 [i.e., 1843] I was at the Shawney mishion [Shawnee Methodist Mission] putting up a steam engin for their mills when the emigrants war randavouseing near by. I see
there was a number of families of respectable people. the appegrates Waldo and many others of like good character.

1843 (c. 29, p. 471)—“Dr. East” probably was the “George East”—trader of the 1840’s on the Santa Fe route—mentioned in 30th Cong., 1st Sess., H. R. No. 458 (Serial 525), a document which relates to the claim of Manuel X. Harmony (Santa Fe trader).

1844 (c. 29, p. 484)—In New York City, on May 23, 1846, Missionary Jotham Meeker visited S. C. Roby (“our Ottawa trader”) in jail (on a swindling charge). On November 2, 1846, Meeker went “to Roby’s Store” (from Ottawa Baptist Mission, present Franklin county), where nearly all the Ottawas were assembled “to receive some presents, and listen to some propositions from Roby, &c.”—Jotham Meeker’s “Diary,” in KHI ms. division.


1844 (c. 30, pp. 66, 67)—John E. Sunder’s The Fur Trade on the Upper Missouri, 1840–1865 (Norman, Okla., 1965), pp. 72–75, contains additional data on the American Fur Company and Union Fur Company activities on the Missouri in 1844. Ebbetts and Cutting (and companions) descended the river in Mackinaw to Weston, Mo.; boarded a steamboat; and reached St. Louis May 8.

1844 (c. 30, p. 71)—The Missouri-bound “Mexican traders’ train” mentioned in the May 21 entry, presumably was headed by James Wiley Magoffin (a Kentuckian who first had engaged in trade at Chihuahua in the 1820’s; had served as the first U. S. consul there; and had married, about 1830, Mary Gertrude Valdez, of Chihuahua). Stella M. Drumm, ed., Down the Santa Fe Trail . . . (1926), quoted James Wiley Magoffin’s son Joseph as follows: “In 1844 my father and family and my Uncle Samuel [Magoffin], who was not then married, left Chihuahua for the States, and my father settled near Independence, Missouri. He bought a farm there, and my mother died there in January, 1845. Of course, our journey from Chihuahua to Independence [in 1844] was overland.”

1844 (c. 30, p. 72)—William Findley, en route to Oregon in 1845 (with a company starting from St. Joseph, Mo.) in his “Overland Journal,” noted, under date of June 2, “Passed the grave of Mr. I. P. W. Chusteson[?] of St. Louis. Died June 29, 1844.” The site was just beyond the Big Blue crossing.

1844 (c. 30, p. 73)—For other information on the Frollic (noted in midpage) see Sunder’s The Fur Trade . . ., p. 73.

1844 (c. 30, p. 73)—Undoubtedly the Simpson with Glasgow and Bent was George Simpson, who, with J. B. Doyle and Alexander Barclay, founded “Pueblo” trading post in 1842. —See David Lavender’s Bent’s Fort (New York, 1954), p. 212. “Mr. Pomroy” was Ebenezer W. Pomroy (brother-in-law of Robert Aull).—See Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Collections, v. 5 (June, 1928), p. 295.

1844 (v. 30, p. 81)—For more on the Union Fur Company Mackinaw boats, see Sunderland’s The Fur Trade . . . , p. 72.

1844 (v. 30, p. 83)—Capt. Burdett A. Terrett (Company A, First dragoons) had come from Fort Scott (left July 5) to join Wharton’s command. He brought to Fort Leavenworth, with him, three sergeants, three corporals, a bugler, a farrier, a blacksmith, and 45 privates. The Fort Scott post returns show that Terrett and his company returned from the summer trip on September 28, 1844. (Microfilm of Fort Scott records, from National Archives, in KHI.) The reminiscences of William Banks, in The History of Holt and Atchison Counties, Missouri . . . (St. Joseph, 1882), contain important information on “Jeffrey’s, or Iowa Point”—noted sixth line from bottom of page 83.

1844 (v. 30, p. 85)—Wisilzenus, in his Memoir . . . , pp. 13, 14, noted, in passing the “Willow creek” area on June 15, 1846, the skulls and bones of about 100 mules “which Mr. Speyer had lost here several years ago. . . .”

In James J. Webb, Adventures in the Santa Fé Trade . . . (Glendale, Calif., 1931), pp. 107, 108, mention is made of Speyer’s and Glasgow’s losses in the 1844 storm.

1844 (v. 30, p. 88)—For the October 22 entry these added notes: “Mr. Ferguson” probably was Alexander C. Ferguson. “Lucas” was probably J. S. Lucas. (For J. S. Lucas, see The Daily Reveille, St. Louis, March 26, 1850.)

1845 (v. 30, pp. 215, 216)—As an added reference for Hackleman’s (Hackleman’s?) company, see Pacific Northwest Quarterly, Seattle, v. 37 (January, 1946), pp. 19 and 20, for two letters by the Rev. Hezekiah Johnson (Baptist missionary), who went to Oregon overland in 1845. Johnson and the Rev. Ezra Fisher left Iowa, “with a large company of emigrants,” early in April, 1845. They (and their families) reached “the Tualitin plains in Oregon” after about seven and a half months.—Baptist Home Missions in North America . . . 1832-1882 (New York, 1883), p. 338. Johnson’s May 18, 1845, letter, from St. Joseph, Mo., mentions he has two wagons, four oxen, and 13 cows; and that Fisher has gone on ahead to the “Indian Agency.” In the letter of May 23, 1845, from “Nimaha Agency,” Johnson says: “Ours is the fourth caravan that has come this way [i.e., crossing the Missouri at St. Joseph]. The three that have gone before us contained 175 wagons, 1000 persons, and 2000 cattle. We have 50 wagons, 214 persons, 666 cattle, and a few horses. A caravan of 500 wagons has left Independence. Another is about to leave Independence containing about 60 or 100 wagons. In all 825 wagons, probably 4214 persons and 8666 cattle.”

1845 (v. 30, p. 219)—In 1850, the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of April 12 (in an item from the St. Louis Union) noted the return East (by sea?) of “Capt. Griggsby,” once of southwest Missouri; and indicated he would take the overland route on his trip back to California.

1845 (v. 30, p. 221)—Lt. William Eustis, and 54 Company A, First dragoons, had left Fort Scott on May 3, 1845, en route to Fort Leavenworth.—See Fort Scott records (microfilm from National Archives) in KHI.

1845 (v. 30, p. 224)—For more on the Frolic’s trip, see Sunderland, The Fur Trade . . . , p. 81.

1845 (v. 30, p. 231)—Third line from bottom, should identify “Tom Otobus” as Thomas Autobee.


1845 (v. 30, p. 235)—“Hastings used a detour from Fort Laramie to the Fort Bridger area rather than following the Oregon Trail all the way to Fort Hall.”—Dale L. Morgan’s statement to L. Barry, in letter of June 19, 1964.

1845 (v. 30, p. 239)—In mid-page, read “Messrs. Kaufman (i.e., Hoffman) and party...

1845 (v. 30, p. 241)—Margaret (Clark) Northrup (b. August 28, 1828; d. June 29, 1887) is buried in Huron cemetery, Kansas City, Kan.—See The Kansas City Genealogist, v. 4 (July 1, 1963), p. 3.

1845 (v. 30, p. 243)—Eighth line from bottom of page, should read “Harvey W. Forman,” instead of “Harry W. Forman.”

1846 (v. 30, p. 343)—Francile B. Oakley’s “Arkansas’ Golden Army of ’49” (in Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Fayetteville, v. 6 [Spring, 1947]), on p. 9, has a brief account of Leavitt’s party of 1846. It is stated that Leavitt and 60 followers set out from Napoleon, Ark., and were joined at Fort Smith by Hiram Hudson and some Cherokees. They had Gregg’s map and route description, and made the trip to Santa Fe in 31 days without difficulty. There the parties divided. The murder of Captain Leavitt and his followers is mentioned; and the writer says Hudson and his men (who had obtained Mexican passports, and gone to Albuquerque) were arrested and held as American spics, till Doniphan’s force captured the town.

1846 (v. 30, p. 346)—The sentence beginning (on line 7) “The Gregg train...” should be deleted. The statement, in mid-page, that “Fort Kearny was established in 1847” was intended to read “... in 1848.” “Harvey Forman,” not “Harvey Foreman” (12th line from bottom of page).

1846 (v. 30, p. 347)—As an added note on “Owen’s Landing”: The History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties, Missouri ... (1888), p. 22, states that in February, 1842, the Andrew county court authorized a tobacco inspection warehouse (one-story, 20’ by 70’) to be erected at Nicholas C. Owen’s landing on the Missouri.

1846 (v. 30, p. 351)—In third paragraph, “Great Nemaha Subagency,” not “Agency.”


1846 (v. 30, p. 354)—Near end of second paragraph, “James F. Reed,” not “James J. Reed.” The Pony Express Courier, Placerville, Calif., v. 1, no. 11 (April, 1935), p. 1, states that J. D. Green (who had first gone to California in 1833 with Bonneville; returned in 1835; settled in Jackson county, Mo.), in
1846, with his family, emigrated to California in "Capt. Campbell's party," arriving at Santa Clara in October, 1846.

1846 (v. 30, p. 355)—The Missouri Republican, St. Louis, December 21, 1849, issue, in noting the death of Samuel M. Fox (aged 50), head of the house of Fox & Livingston, on the 9th instant," stated that some 20 years earlier, the house of C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston had succeeded that of Francis Depau; that a little later Mr. Bolton retired; and that Messrs. Fox and Livingston (who had married the two daughters of Depau and inherited a share of a large fortune) had continued the business.

1846 (v. 30, p. 357)—The Saint Louis Daily Union, April 4, 1848, noted the arrival at New Orleans of "Speyers," who was said to be thoroughly anti-American—a German using a British protection in Mexico. The April 8, 1848, issue has some comments by J. S. Dougerty on "Mr. Speyers."

1846 (v. 30, p. 379)—For some information on the Harvey, Primeau & Co. origins, see Historical Society of Montana Contributions, Helena, v. 10 (1940), pp. 265, 302-305; and for the 1846 expedition of this company, see, also, Sunder, op. cit., pp. 87, 93, 94.


1846 (v. 30, pp. 373, 374)—For Kearny's journey, see, also, Dwight L. Clarke, ed., The Original Journals of Henry Smith Turner . . . (Norman, Okla., 1966).

1846 (v. 30, p. 383)—The History of Marion County, Missouri . . . (St. Louis, 1884), pp. 284-287, has data on "Capt. David Willock's Extra Battalion." Willock was elected lieutenant colonel on August 3, 1846. Anson Smith then succeeded Willock as the Marion county company captain. Some time later, at the request of the majority of his men, Smith resigned, and Samuel Shepard (adjutant) succeeded him. The History of Ray County, Mo. . . . (St. Louis, 1881), p. 278, noted the death of Capt. Israel R. Hendley (killed January 25, 1847, at Moro, N. M.); and stated that he was succeeded by Capt. William M. Jacobs; and that this Ray county company (Company G) was discharged at Fort Leavenworth on September 17, 1847.


1846 (v. 30, p. 385)—The "A. F. Davidson" mentioned in the August 1 entry had made the overland journey West in 1845. On the return trip he drew a series of 22 manuscript maps showing the return route—maps covering the last five weeks, from June 26(?) to August. "They show location of the road, changes in route, location of water and fuel, and the camps, with some 1845 camps as well. . . ."—See Mary C. Withington, op. cit., pp. 56-60; and Carl I. Wheat, op. cit., p. 29.

1846 (v. 30, p. 386)—For the General Brooke, see, also, Sunder, op. cit., p. 86.
1846 (v. 30, p. 386) — Last line on page, read "Captains McMillan..." not "Captains McMillen..." (On p. 387, line 6, "McMillan's...".)

1846 (v. 30, p. 395) — Third line from bottom of page, "Shaw, of St. Louis..." was John S. Shaw. (Same note applies to p. 396, line 4.)

1846 (v. 30, p. 399) — "Messrs. [A. P.] Kean & [Jacob] Hall." Hall subsequently (1850) was mail contractor on the Independence-Santa Fe route. In KHI library is a brief in Circuit Court of U. S. for District of Kansas, Hall vs. Hufnaker, in which Jacob Hall says (in evidence taken June 24, 1862): "I reside at Independence, Missouri, where I have been residing for over 20 years. I commenced trading to Santa Fe, N. M. in the fall of 1846. I took out, in company with Mr. A. P. Kean, in that year, some 14 or 15 wagon loads of goods. I returned in the Spring of 1847." Alonzo P. Kean was killed September 2(?) 1850, at Independence, Mo., in a warehouse explosion. — Independence Commonwealth, September 2, 1850.

1846 (v. 30, p. 402) — In mid-page, instead of "Chiefs Keokuk and Hard Chief," read "Chiefs Keokuk and Hard Fish..."

1846 (v. 30, p. 404) — In 1850, W. H. Hildreth was at Davenport, Iowa. — See OIA, "Letters Received from Fort Leavenworth Agency" (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 303).

1846 (v. 30, p. 405) — In mid-page, instead of "Little Sugar creek..." read "Sugar creek..."

1847 (v. 30, p. 499) — Under March 31 entry, "Hambright" was Amos Hambright of Buchanan county, Missouri, who died in Chilnualna in October, 1849 — see St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, January 11, 1850.

1847 (v. 30, p. 503) — "Mr. Cuniffe" was Henry J. Cuniffe (not Cunniffe). The St. Louis Daily Union, June 14, 1848, has mention of "H. J. Cuniff" of San Miguel.

1847 (v. 30, p. 504) — In mid-page, the James Brown who carried the mail very likely was the same as "Judge or Col. Brown."

1847 (v. 30, p. 504) — Last entry on page, mentions Dr. Hereford. The History of Saline County, Missouri... (St. Louis, 1851), p. 694, states that Dr. G. W. Hereford, a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, had moved to Saline county in 1844.

1847 (v. 30, pp. 507, 508) — As an added reference for "Capt. Whitcomb's" company, see Hugh Cosgrove's reminiscences of his 1847 overland journey in Oregon Historical Quarterly, v. 1 (September, 1900), pp. 255-269. Pages 258-259 relate to the early part of the trip. Cosgrove says a party of 13 families left Joliet, Ill., in April, 1847, and crossed overland to the Missouri. Lot Whitcomb's was among them (also James McKay's?), and Cosgrove's. After crossing the Missouri, he says, a train of 114 wagons was organized with Lot Whitcomb as captain. Subsequently a division of the too-large company took place. Cosgrove (who had three wagons), and others, with a total of 13 wagons, made up one of the splinter parties.

1847 (v. 30, p. 515) — Chittenden's statement that Mrs. Joseph La Barge...
made the trip on the Martha seems to be an error. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of June 18, 1851, reporting that the St. Ange “passed up on Friday last . . . ,” also stated: “Capt. La Barge had his wife and family on board and it is said that she will be the first white female that has ever ascended the Missouri as far as the Yellowstone.” (Italics supplied.)

1847 (v. 30, p. 516)—The Highland Presbyterian church records 1843-1890 (microfilm in KHI) include the May 29, 1847, marriage record of Paul Blooohm of Otoe and Omaha Mission and Jane Gresham of England . . . .

1847 (v. 30, facing p. 520)—Despite the “April, 1848” date on Chief Keokuk’s tombstone, the evidence is that he died in late May, 1848.—See KHO, v. 31, pp. 159, 160.

1847 (v. 30, p. 522)—For the Tributary’s trip, see, also, Sunder, op. cit., p. 97 (which contains some variations from annals account).

1847 (v. 30, p. 522)—For the June 22-23 entry, see, also, a Thomas Fitzpatrick letter of July 6, 1850 (written at St. Louis) in regard to a claim made against “Osages” by “Messrs. Thompson, Miller [Henry C. Miller?], and Turl[ely]” for depredations committed on the Santa Fe trail, near Pawnee Fork in June, 1847. Fitzpatrick (who was with Lt. John Love) describes the incidents relating to the claim; says positively the Indians were Comanches and Kiowas (not Osages), etc. Ref: OIA, “Letters Received from Osage Agency” (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 663).

1847 (v. 30, pp. 529, 530)—For the Martha’s trip, see, also, Sunder, op. cit., pp. 97, 98.

1847 (v. 30, p. 532)—As an added entry, the following:
July 11.—The Lake of the Woods, with $40,000 to $50,000 in supplies, and 50 to 60 men, left St. Louis for Harvey, Princeau and Co.’s. upriver posts. (She returned to St. Louis on September 5.)
Ref: Sunder, op. cit., pp. 100-103.

1847 (v. 30, p. 536)—For the Haydee and Amaranth, see, also, Sunder, op. cit., p. 97.

1847 (v. 30, p. 536)—“Judge, or Col. Brown” was James Brown, of Pettis county, Mo., Santa Fe trader, freighter, and later, mail contractor.

1847 (v. 30, pp. 543, 544)—For the September 1-18 entry, read “Santa Fe trace battalion” instead of “Santa Fe battalion.” The same change applies to the October 4-6 entry on p. 549. “Gilpin’s battalion” was the name most commonly applied to this military force. (It also was called “Indian battalion,” and “Arkansas battalion.”) There was, in New Mexico, in the 1847-1848 period, a “Santa Fe battalion” composed largely of reenlisted Missouri volunteers, and headed by Maj. Robert Walker.

1847 (v. 30, p. 546)—Trader Isaac McCarty, of Lexington, Mo., died at Santa Fe on October 10, 1850.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, December 18, 1850.

1847 (v. 30, p. 554)—See KHO, v. 31, p. 139, for additional comment on the Catholic church site Verreydt selected. It seems more likely the location was on the Wakarusa than on upper Mission creek.
1847 (v. 30, p. 557)—Lines 4 and 5. Lt. William B. Royall was adjutant of the Santa Fe battalion (not Gilpin’s battalion).

1848 (v. 31, pp. 139, 140)—“Mr. Glendy” evidently was “Thomas Glendy,” who is mentioned in 33d Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 17 (Serial 694), p. 4, as having received payment at Sutter, Calif., in September, 1849 (from Lt. D. R. Jones, U. S. A.) for services as guide.

1848 (v. 31, p. 143)—See color portrait of Na-che-ning-a, or No-Heart-of-Fear on cover of Winter, 1965, issue of KHQ.

1848 (v. 31, p. 146)—Third entry, “Andrew Drips” not “Andrews Drips.”


1848 (v. 31, p. 154)—Paragraph 4. Since the 1848 annals appeared in print, a typed copy of the Edward Smith (Edward L. B. Smith) diary has become available, courtesy of George C. Deckard, and Dale L. Morgan, Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif. Smith’s brief diary is of special interest in its mention of a point five miles east of the Little (now Red) Vermillion crossing, where a branch road turned off the regularly traveled Oregon-California trail. He refers to the branching-off point as the “junction of the Oregon trail which runs over the ridge some miles north of the Kansas River.” The “Oregon company” took this ridge road, Smith says. His party traveled the more-used trail. Apparently the two roads came together at the “Big (now Black) Vermillion” in present Marshall county. (Smith’s party and the “Oregon company” joined forces at the “Big Vermillion.”)

1848 (v. 31, p. 160)—Grant Foreman, in his The Last Trek of the Indians (Chicago, 1946), p. 226, makes mention of Edward McConne’s August 24, 1875, letter relating to the desecration of Keokuk’s and Hard Fish’s graves, and further states that McConne later secured the medals [taken] which he restored to the graves, together with the bones of the dead Indians, and replaced the inscribed slabs . . . .” Foreman’s reference is a Sauk and Fox “Letter Book” in the Oklahoma Historical Society archives.


1848 (v. 31, facing p. 161)—Although Elizabeth S. Morse stated that the Delaware Baptist Mission was 56’ by 56’, Pratt’s description—that it was “36 feet square”—undoubtedly gave the correct measurements.


1848 (v. 31, p. 189)—Line 1, presumably should be “Theodore F. Warner” instead of “J. F. Warner.”

1848 (v. 31, p. 198)—Under Osage River Agency blacksmiths, Withington and Baker were employed for the Sacs & Foxes, not the Pottawatomies.

1849 (v. 31, p. 257)—In mid-page, read “James Tate,” not “James Tates.”

1849 (v. 31, p. 265)—Line 10, “Hixson’s party,” not “Hixon’s party.”
1849 (v. 31, p. 273)—A letter by M. Sarver, dated at St. Louis, May 23, 1850, and addressed to Orlando Brown, Comm'r of Indian affairs, comments on the activities of Solomon P. Sublette as Indian agent; notes Sublette's subsequent journey to Santa Fe "upon a commercial enterprise," and from there to Chihuahua—"from which place he returned in February 1850." (In OIA, "Letters Received from Osage River Agency," National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 644.)

1849 (v. 31, pp. 278, 279)—In the Missouri Historical Review, Columbia, v. 43 (October, 1948), pp. 38-47, is the October 27, 1850, letter of James W. Evans, telling of his overland journey in 1849. On pp. 46, 47, is the following: "I left Home on the 24th day of March; left Fort Smith on the 30th: Remained 3 weeks in Benton Co. Ark., Apr 23rd got into the State of Mo.; Got to Fort Scott, May 1st; Left Mo. at West Point—and struck out West, May 8th. . . . Passed Fort Kearney May 28th. Fort Laramie, June 16th."

1849 (v. 31, p. 281)—The Fort Osage township, Jackson county, Missouri, 1850 census (taken September 26, 1850) lists the household of William Hudspeth (75) in which were sons Silas (35), Benoni (33), Joel (31), George (29), and Robert (26); also the households of Joseph Hudspeth (41) and family, Nathan Hudspeth (47) and family, and Cynthia Hudspeth (female; 36) and family. (Was Cynthia the widow of Thomas?)

1849 (v. 31, p. 283)—The "Congress and California Mutual Protection Association" was another New England company organized at Boston. "Major" John Webber, of Boston, was president and captain. (The officers wore navy blue; the noncoms and privates had gray uniforms.) Dr. Charles Robinson, Fitchburg, Mass. (the company's surgeon), from 1854 to 1861 had a leading role in Kansas territorial history; and in 1861 became the first Kansas state governor. Before the CCMPA reached Kansas (City), Mo. (via steamboat on April 10), there was a split into two parties, and a subsequent division of the jointly held equipment and supplies, while the New Englanders spent a month in the Kansas (City) area. Printed excerpts from Charles Robinson's '49er diary (the original not in existence?) describe his party's experiences in the Kaw's mouth area; and give details of the "Kansas" section of the overland journey (begun on May 10).


1849 (v. 31, pp. 283, 284)—Sheffield Ingall's History of Atchison County Kansas (Lawrence, 1916), p. 98, in a biographical sketch of Almond, states that Almond's company of '49ers included Benjamin Holladay.

1849 (v. 31, p. 294)—In the table at top of page, under May 30 the "3,739 wagons" should be transferred to the column headed "Total."

1849 (v. 31, p. 304)—For the Edwards-Hart companies, the diary of Joseph R. Simmons (nephew of ex-Gov. John C. Edwards) adds substantial information on their overland journey. (The diary is in the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection of the University of Missouri.) Though Edwards' party reached Westport, Mo., on April 28, the move into "Kansas" was not made till
May 29. (On June 1 and 2, the camp was near Lone Elm.) Arriving at Council Grove on June 12, the Edwards company was joined at that place on the 15th by "Maj. Hart"; and Hart's trains caught up, west of the Grove, on the 16th; and the same day "another company . . . Dr. Richardson's" joined them. (Of Edwards' group, "Saling" died on June 6, and "Taffinder" on the 10th; "Mr. Williams of Richardson's Co." died on June 30 on the Arkansas.) Simmons' July 3 entry states that they camped two miles beyond Mann's Fort; and that "The Fort is all in ruins, having been torn down by Indians, and by the Emigrants for fuel." On July 4 they met four wagons of "Capt. Evans'" company of Californians, returning from Taos(!) and going back home to Arkansas. After passing the Moro, on July 25, Simmons wrote in his diary: "A Fort is being built here by Mr [Alexander] Barclay: to be called Fort Alexander. . . ." (But it was "Barclay's Fort" to Santa Fe trail travelers.)

1849 (v. 31, p. 304)—Last line of paragraph headed "(12)" should read "L. D. Aldrich," not "L. C. Aldrich."

1849 (v. 31, p. 311)—Line 8 should identify "Meier's Train" as follows: "Meier's [Henry Mayer's] Train. . . ."

1849 (v. 31, p. 319)—Fifth line from bottom of page, read "Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co."


1849 (v. 31, p. 328)—Isaac McCarty, of Lexington, Mo., died at Santa Fe on October 10, 1850. See Missouri Republican, St. Louis, December 7, 1850.

1849 (v. 31, p. 331)—Line 7, "Mr. Ritson" was Christopher Ritson, presumably. See KHQ, v. 32, p. 73 (8th line from bottom of page).

1849 (v. 31, pp. 332, 333)—As an additional reference for the Pottawatomie Baptist Mission, see Dr. Johnston Lykins' letter of June 7, 1849, regarding contracts for the buildings, in OIA, "Letters Received from Fort Leavenworth Agency" (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 303).

1850 (v. 32, p. 39)—It appears there was a road on the north side of the Kansas river (first used by emigrants in 1849?) which should have been listed in the paragraph in brackets, under the March 7 entry. See KHQ, v. 32, p. 44s, in the notice advertising Parkville, Mo., as "the best point to cross the Missouri," for a mention of this road.

1850 (v. 32, p. 38)—Lines 9-11. Emigrant Francis White was an 1852 (not 1850) emigrant. He crossed Wolf creek bridge "early in May, 1852. . . ."

1850 (v. 32, p. 74)—The New York Daily Times of September 6, 1852, via telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans (where the SS Daniel Webster, from San Francisco, had arrived on September 4, with "Panama dates to August 29"), reported: "Hon Edward Gilbert has been killed in a duel with Gen. [James W.] Denver, in San Francisco." The Missouri Republican, St. Louis, of September 20, 1852, published a letter from "Gen. [James M.] Estill, dated "Rag Town, Carson River, Utah Territory, July 10th, 1852."
1850 (v. 32, p. 82)—Line 12 should state, “see April 18 entry,” not April 16.

1850 (v. 32, p. 106)—“William Thorp” probably should read “William Tharp.”

1851 (v. 32, pp. 220, 221)—Discussing the Shawnees’ land-cession treaty of May 10, 1854, a correspondent (from “Kansas” territory) wrote the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, in a November 6, 1854, letter, that “the Mission of Dr. Still was not recognized at the conclusion of the treaty, and in consequence he was made a trespasser upon their lands, and was obliged to break up his mission, sacrifice all his property except $800 which a brother [an Indian] . . . gave him for that . . . [which he could have taken free].” See “Webb Scrapbook,” v. 2, p. 3, in KHi library.

1851 (v. 32, p. 237)—In mid-page, read “Cristobal Lucero,” instead of “Cristobal Luero.”

1851 (v. 32, p. 240)—In mid-page, the sentence beginning “Subtracted from the Fort Kearny total . . .” should state that “the remainder—617 [not 637]—would represent the number of wagons crossing at all other points below.”

1851 (v. 32, p. 244)—In mid-page, “Little Mountain Chief” should have been identified as a Kiowa chief—the famed “To-hau-sen” (or “Do-hau-sen”); and “Little Bear,” perhaps, was the Kiowa war chief Sitting Bear (Satank)?

1851 (v. 32, p. 249)—Under July 9, not “McCar(t)by’s” but “McCarty’s.”

1851 (v. 32, p. 255)—In mid-page, Bvt. Lt. Col. Samuel Cooper (not “Bvt. Col. . . . “).

1852 (v. 32, pp. 430, 431)—The Missouri Republican, St. Louis, May 8, 1854, noted the arrival at New York of the Northern Light; and that E(benezer) W. Pomeroy and James Lightner, both of Lexington, Mo., and members of the firm of “Martin, Pomeroy & Co.” were on this ship. “They were large adventurers in stock to California in 1851 [i.e., 1852?]. They bring with them a net profit of one hundred thousand dollars, independent of losses sustained by the unfortunate death of Capt. Anderson[,] Martin, under whose superintendence the expedition was conducted. . . .”

1852 (v. 32, pp. 490, 491)—As an added reference for Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, see Weekly Kansas Chief, Troy, November 23, 1893 (or, see ibid., in a bound clipping volume, pp. 403-406, in KHi library).

1853 (v. 33, pp. 35 and 40)—On p. 35, line 16, read “G. H. Heap,” not G. W. Heap. On p. 40, in the list of references under June 18 item, the G. H. Heap edition cited was published in 1957, not 1857.

1853 (v. 33, p. 51)—“Weld’s” ferry—as referred to by Tidball—probably is correct, though W. W. Cone, in his Historical Sketch of Shawnee County, Kansas (1877), says the ferry operator was “Hiram Wells.” The 12th election district (Soldier creek) poll book, November 29, 1854 (original in KHi archives), lists “W. H. Weld” as a voter.

1853 (v. 33, p. 54)—Line 2, read “E. G. Booth,” not C. G. Booth.
1854 (c. 33, pp. 205, 206)—In February, 1855, the 12th district, Kansas territory census-taker wrote of the persons residing "on the main Nemaha, and in the vicinity of the crossing of the St Joseph Road," as follows: "At this place a Town has been laid out by one Martin of St. Joseph but which is claimed by W. W. Moore who resides at the place. Several families have been residing in this vicinity since August 1853. The place is ninety miles from St. Joseph forty-five miles from Woodward and Marshall's on the Blue, three miles from the Nebraska line and between fifty and sixty miles from the Kansas River due North."—Written in original 1855 census (in KHi archives). Part of the 12th district was, by proclamation of Governor Reeder, February 24, 1855, included in the newly created 18th district.