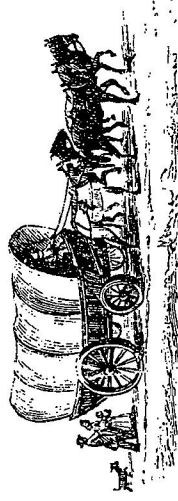


The Beginning of the West

*Annals of the Kansas Gateway
to the American West
1540-1854*

by LOUISE BARRY



LOC # 78-17252

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ROBERT R. (BOB) SANDERS, STATE PRINTER
TOPEKA, KANSAS
1972



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Published by the
Kansas State Historical Society
Topeka, Kansas

Therefore, through the indefatigable research of Miss Barry and the generous help of Dale L. Morgan, this basic Western source book, *The Beginning of the West*, has reached fruition. Of course it is not claimed that every individual who moved into the early American West through the Kansas gateway will be found in these pages. Yet, in this three-century, who-was-who annals, the cast of characters seems incredibly large and inclusive.

When this book finds its place as a valued research tool for all historians of the American West, it also will become something of a memorial to Dale Morgan. And without doubt its panoramic view of America-in-motion should fascinate lovers of history everywhere.

NYLIE H. MILLER, *Executive Director*,
Kansas State Historical Society.

January 5, 1972.

The Beginning of the West

1541-1540

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (governor of a Mexican province) headed a large Spanish expedition (200 horsemen and 70 foot soldiers, well-armed; nearly 1,000 Indians and servants; perhaps 1,200 horses; pack mules; some light artillery; droves of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine) which set out from Compostela [in northwestern Mexico] late in February to search for the reportedly large and wealthy Seven Cities of Cibola. In July this great company came to the first of the Cities—a Zuni village [on the western border of present New Mexico]. Greatly disappointed, but still hopeful of finding riches, Coronado made his headquarters among the Zuni and sent out exploring parties. One, led by Cardenas, discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Another, under Alvarado, traveled eastward to the Rio Grande and found Indian pueblos [north of present Albuquerque] where there were food supplies. Coronado then moved to the Rio Grande valley for the winter. His next objective was the kingdom of Quivira—a land of enormous wealth, according to an Indian slave known as “Turk.”

Ref. See next entry.

1541

In search of fabled rich Quivira, Coronado and a small, selected party (30 mounted men; six foot soldiers; the Franciscan father, Juan de Padilla; some attendants; extra horses and pack animals) apparently entered present Kansas in June [possibly near present Liberal], having come from the southwest across the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles of today. On June 29 these explorers reached and crossed the Arkansas [in present Ford county?]. A week later, east and north of the river's great bend, they came to a Quivira settlement. The friendly Indians were tall (some over six and a half feet), dark-skinned, tattooed, nearly-naked people [identified as the Wichitas], who lived in round, grass-covered houses and raised crops of corn, beans, and melons.

For 25 days Coronado and his men ranged the land of the Quiviras, particularly, it is thought, in present Rice and McPherson counties. They visited the scattered Indian villages (some had as many as 200 houses). Nowhere did they find the sought-for

their families who had followed them eastward). The Missouri river Indians (Kansa, Missouris, Otoes, Iowas, and Panimahas) reluctantly agreed to make peace with the Padoucas.

On October 8, Bourgmont, with a party totaling 40, set out across present Kansas to visit the Great Chief of the Grand Village of the Padoucas. Accompanying Bourgmont were his ten-year-old son (by a Missouri woman); 14 Frenchmen; the five Padouca envoys; seven Missouris; five Kansa chiefs; four Otoe, and three Iowa chiefs. They had ten baggage-carrying horses. Proceeding west and southwest they crossed the Kansas river [near present Ross-ville?] on October 11; then traveled some 48 leagues farther (first southwest, and then west) during the next seven days.

On October 18 they met the Padoucas [in present Saline? or Ellsworth? county]. At the Grand Village, not far from a little river with brackish water [the Saline presumably], they were welcomed warmly. There were some 500 lodges, 800 warriors, 1,500 women, and more than 2,000 children in that village. The Padoucas had some horses, and lots of dogs. On October 19 Bourgmont presented many gifts to the Indians; then, before the assembled chiefs and head men (some 200 persons) he made a speech exhorting the Padoucas to cease warfare with the Missouri river Indians. A peace treaty was agreed to, and the Great Chief (who had been given a French flag) promised the allegiance of more than 2,000 warriors, as well as aid to Frenchmen who wished to cross to New Mexico. (The Spaniards were 12 days' travel from the village he said.) Bourgmont was presented with seven horses as a gift.

On October 22 the Frenchmen and Missouri river Indians started homeward. They took a route northeast, and east to the Kansas river (which they reached and crossed on the 27th). From that place they followed down the river valley till they came to the Missouri, near the mouth of the Kansas. On November 1 Bourgmont embarked in a canoe with some of his men (sending the rest overland with the horses) and reached Fort Orleans on November 5.

Ref: See preceding entry. Wedel discusses Bourgmont's route and the conclusions others have reached as to the locale of the Grand Village of the Padoucas.

1725

¶ Bourgmont, returning to France in the summer of 1725, escorted a delegation of Indians—including a Missouri, an Otoe, an Osage, and a young "Princess of the Missouri" to France. They arrived in Paris on September 20, were presented at court, and entertained

[1725]

THE BEGINNING OF THE WEST

by royalty. The "Princess" was baptized in Notre Dame cathedral, and married one of Bourgmont's lieutenants. After more than a year abroad these Indian "ambassadors" were returned to their own people.

Ref: Carraghan, *op. cit.*, p. 69; *Missouri Historical Review*, v. 36, p. 295; *Nebraska History*, v. 6, pp. 33-38; Nasatir, *op. cit.*, v. 1, pp. 21, 22.

1739—1740

¶ Bound for New Mexico on a trading expedition, the brothers Paul and Peter Mallet, and six other Frenchmen, ascended the Missouri river in the late spring, at least as far as the Panimaha village [on the Niobrara? river in Nebraska] before learning they had gone far out of their way. From that place they set out overland, with pack horses, on May 29, on a route which would take them back where they could set a course for the Spanish settlements. The river which they came to on June 2 they named the "Plate" [Platte]. Following up this stream beyond the river of the Padoucas [the Loup Fork?], they crossed the Platte on June 13 and set out toward the southwest. As they proceeded through present Kansas they crossed several large streams. On the 20th they lost seven merchandise-laden horses in the waters [swollen by rain?] of a river they thought was the "Cances" [possibly the south fork of the Solomon]. On June 30 they reached the banks of the Arkansas [perhaps in Ford county], where they found stones with Spanish inscriptions. Following upstream, on July 5 they came to a camp of Laitan [Comanche] Indians [perhaps in the vicinity of Lamar, Colo.]. From there, an Arikara slave guided them to the Spanish settlements. They reached Santa Fe on July 22; received good treatment in friendly custody; and remained for nine months. The Mallet party was the first (of record) to reach New Mexico from the Missouri country.

Ref: Margry, *op. cit.*, v. 6, pp. 455-465; *The Colorado Magazine*, v. 16, pp. 161-179; Nasatir, *op. cit.*, v. 1, p. 28.

1740

¶ Seven of the eight Frenchmen of the Mallet party left Santa Fe on May 1, intending to go to New Orleans. Arriving at the Canadian river on May 10, they followed downstream for three days [reaching a point probably a little east of the New Mexico-Texas boundary]. There the party split, three men deciding to "take the route of the Pani Indians" to the Illinois country. They reached

van usually in the rear of our stately procession. The sun was sinking when finally reached the other side of the swamp."

After camping overnight, Wislizenus continued eastward; finally, on the fifth day of his solitary travel, he came out on the Santa Fe road. The next day he "went 25 miles on a stretch of Cottonwood Creek" where he caught up with his companions. (This was on October 4.) Reaching Council Grove on October 6, these travelers stayed three days (because of continuous rains), and left again on the 9th. On October 14 they rode into Westport, Mo.

Ref: Frederick A. Wislizenus, *A Journey to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1839* translated from the original German edition of 1840 (St. Louis, 1912), pp. 85-147. The Cheyenne Bottoms account can be found on pp. 143, 144; L. R. and Ann W. Hafen, *op. cit.*, p. 62 (for Obadiiah Oakley's list of persons with Wislizenus); Walter H. Schoewe's *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, v. 56, June, 1953, p. 164) states: "The Cheyenne Bottoms are in Barton County, primarily in T. 18 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W., about six miles northeast of Great Bend. Hoisington is in the northwest corner of the bottom, Ellinwood lies to the southeast."

I In the late summer and during the autumn the Kansa "suffered readfully with sickness," and perhaps 100, or more, of the nation died. Commenting on this in February, 1840, the Rev. Thomas Johnson also wrote: "They left their villages in the time of their sickness and have not all returned yet."

Agent R. W. Cummins, in his October, 1839, report, stated, of the Kansa: "This tribe has been exceedingly sickly this season; many of them died; their number at present is 1,602. (See April, 1839, entry for other comment on the Kansa population.)"

Ref: *Christian Advocate and Journal*, v. 14 (March 20, 1840), p. 122 (for Thomas Johnson's statement—his source it may be assumed was either his brother William Emmissionary of the Kansa), or Agent Cummins; Lorenzo Waugh in his *Autobiography* (2d, enlarged edition, 1884), p. 126, stated that when he arrived at the Kansa mission [either in 1839, or 1840] to serve as assistant missionary for a few months, "sickness was prevailing among these Indians at a terrible rate, and many were dying off." The latter part of 1840 was also a time of much illness among the Kansa—see *KHC*, v. 16, p. 231.

I BORN: on September 30, at Kickapoo Methodist Mission (present Leavenworth county), John Wesley Berryman, son of the Rev. Jerome C. and Sarah C. (Cessna) Berryman.

Ref: 15th *Biennial Report* of the Kansas State Historical Society, p. 35.

I October 5.—About this date, apparently, Ewing, Clymer, & Co., opened a store and trading establishment in Westport, Mo. An extant account book (October, 1839-October, 1840) of the firm states, on a front page: "These Books commenced October 5th 1839."

"Clymer" was Joseph Clymer ("of the firm of Ewing Walker & Co.," of Logansport, Ind.), who had arrived in western Missouri in the spring (?) with letters of introduction from Sen. John Tipton and George W. Ewing, both of Logansport.

The largest (and longest) accounts in this record are labeled "Sugar Creek outfit" (*i. e.*, the Pottawatomie Indians of Sugar creek, present Linn county),

to whom were sold blankets, scarlet cloth, calico, shoes, gloves, coats, bridles, spurs, beads, knives, axes, pans, kettles, salt, flour, bacon, etc.

Listed below are the names of individuals (largely Westport residents) who purchased goods (gloves, coats, fur caps, blankets, and a wide variety of merchandise items) from Ewing, Clymer, & Co., in 1839:

Daniel Yoacham, Johnston Lykins, Milton McGee, James Johnston, Jos. R. De Prefontaine, A. L. Davis [Indian subagent], Allen McGee, James McGee, Joseph Parks [of the Shawnee Nation], Robert Weathered, Jonathan J. Piert, Boone Hays, A. B. Van Bibber, William M. Chick, John C. McCoy, Samuel C. Roby, William Parks [of the Shawnee Nation?], John W. Polke, Baptiste Peoria [Indian interpreter], Francis Philibert, Lewis Vogel, Jacob Ragan, Andrew H. Stinson [brother-in-law of A. L. Davis], Seth Hays [later trader at Council Grove], Greenup Dodson, David H. Burnett, Hamilton McDowell, Luther Rice [part-Pottawatomie], Wesley Mulkey, William Bowers, David Lock, Stephen Bourassa [part-Pottawatomie], James B. Devenport, Robert Wilson, John ["Tany"] Jones, Samuel J. Hensley, John B. Young, William Pelott, Isaac McCoy, George W. Yoacham, John Self, Charles Cummins, Samuel Wade, Walter Bales.

Ref: Ewing, Clymer, & Co., account book (microfilm, KHI). The original is now located at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library. An account item of April, 1840, date "Reed De Smith" (for six yards of "Canadian Jeanes," etc.) may represent a sale to the Rev. Pierre-Jean De Smet. The Isaac McCoy manuscripts contain the Tipton and Ewing letters of February 28 and March 16, 1839, respectively. "J. Climer" and "G. N. Ewing" (as transcribed) are listed in the 1840 U. S. census of Jackson county, Mo. *The History of Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri*. . . . (St. Joseph, Mo., 1883), p. 807, lists Joseph Clymer as an early resident of West Boone township, Bates co.—near the "Kansas" line—and states that he moved to Texas after the Civil War.

I In a small (five-wagon) eastbound caravan of Mexican merchants (one of them Don José Chavez) which crossed "Kansas" in October, Matthew C. Field was the only "American." From Council Grove, on October 24, he and three Spanish companions (also three servants) rode on ahead to Independence, Mo., arriving there October 30.

This party, which left San Miguel, N. M., September 23 to take the Cimarron route, had been accompanied to the Arkansas crossing by a military escort (25 mule-mounted soldiers) headed by Lt. José Hernandez. A brass cannon served the traders as protection from that point to Cottonwood Grove, where it was cached.

→ Matt Field, in his journal, recorded Spanish names (and translations) for "Kansas" streams and places: *Nepeste* [Arkansas] river, *Río de Panamas* [Pawnee Fork], *Río de Nuezes* [Walnut creek], *Punta la Circuilla* [Plum Buttes], *Río de Nepestita* [Little Arkansas river], *Río de Alamos* [Cottonwood river], and *Concilio Arboleda* [Council Grove].

Ref: Sunder, *op. cit.*, pp. xxiv, 50-59 (for the journal), 288-293, 304-311. On p. 300, Field states: "The party was composed entirely of Mexicans, the writer forming one solitary exception." Evidently Dr. David Waldo (see p. xxiv) traveled in company only as far as San Miguel. *Niles' National Register*, v. 57 (November 30, 1839), p. 217, stated that the Pizarro which reached St. Louis on November 11, had on board \$60,000 in specie brought from Santa Fe; and that her passengers included Matt Field and five Mexican gentlemen from Santa Fe.

¶ October 22-29.—In this interval, the following events occurred at the *new* Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian manual labor school (present Johnson county):

On the 22d the Rev. Thomas Johnson moved his family down from the old mission (some six miles northwest, near present Turner, Wyandotte co.—see p. 179) to the new location. (A report of October 15 had stated that a frame building sufficient for two families was nearly completed, and a brick building, intended for a boarding house, cook room, and family residence, was in progress.—See, also, May 23, 1839, annals item.)

On the 23d the Indian students were moved to the new institution. On the 25th the centenary of Methodism was celebrated there. On the 29th the Indian manual labor school opened. The missionaries were ministers Thomas Johnson (and his wife), Jesse Greene (and his wife), Wesley Browning (who arrived on October 14), David Kinnear (formerly at Kickapoo mission), and Elizabeth Lee (recently of Kickapoo mission).

Ref: Martha B. Caldwell, compiler, *Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission* (Topeka, 1889), pp. 31, 32; also, Miss Caldwell's typescript compilation (with sources of data), which was the basis for the published *Annals* (on file in KHi ms. division).

¶ MARRIED: the Rev. Francis Barker, and Elizabeth Churchill, both of Shawnee Baptist Mission, on the evening of October 23, at the mission (present Johnson county), by the Rev. Jotham Meeker (of Ottawa Mission).

Ref: *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, v. 20 (March, and June, 1840), pp. 58, 126; Jotham Meeker's "Diary," October 28, 1839.

¶ MARRIED: Patrick Brown (son of Jacob and Maria Henry Brown), of Fort Leavenworth, and Catharine Sweany (daughter of Hubert and Johanna Boys Sweany), on October 27, at the home of the groom, by the Rev. Anthony Eysvogels, S. J., of Kickapoo Catholic Mission.

Ref: "Kickapoo Register" (microfilm in KHi).

→ ¶ October 29.—At Fort Leavenworth contracts were let for construction of sections of the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road principally in the area between the Marais des Cygnes and Spring river crossings. (See, also, October 15, 1838, annals.)

In the middle of 1840, when Capt. Thomas Swords returned to Fort Leavenworth after inspecting the road as far as the Arkansas river crossing (in present Oklahoma), he reported it "very nearly finished."

Ref: 26th Cong., 1st Sess., *H. Doc. No. 89* (Serial 365), p. 41; F. P. Prucha, *op. cit.*, p. 86; *KHQ*, v. 11, pp. 124, 125.

¶ Late in October(?) 62 Chippewa Indians of the Swan Creek band, conducted from their Michigan homes by Albert J. Smith, arrived at their small (two by six mile) reserve on the Marais des

Cygnets (west of the Ottawas' lands), in present Franklin county. In the party were Chief Esh-ton-o-quot (Clear Sky), or Francis McCoonse, his family, some relatives, and a few followers.

Of their journey to "Kansas," no account has been found. Sup't Joshua Pilcher, at St. Louis, learned of their emigration *after* the Chippewas reached their destination. Abraham S. Schoolcraft and William P. Patrick assisted Smith in conducting the party to the Indian Country.

By report, these Chippewas "immediately began to clear lands and make preparation for building and fencing. The mildness of the climate permitted them to labor uninterruptedly through the winter. . . . By the 20th of April, 1840, each head of a family had cleared and fenced and planted a number of acres, and most of them had built comfortable log cabins. . . . The chief had from twelve to fifteen acres enclosed, and had completed a good log dwelling. . . ."

(For the confederation of the Munsee Indians with these Chippewas, in 1859, see December, 1837, annals entry, and see, also, August 30, 1837.)

Ref: SIA, St. Louis, "Records," v. 7, typed copy, p. 60; *Report of the Comm'r of Indian Affairs for 1839*; Henry R. Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs* . . . (1851), p. 670; *KHC*, v. 11, pp. 314-316; 26th Cong., 1st Sess., *Sen. Doc. No. 126* (Serial 557), p. 8 (lists Smith, Schoolcraft, and Patrick as emigrating officers; and gives October 29, 1839, as the date their service ended).

¶ November.—Col. S. W. Kearny and five companies of Fort Leavenworth's First U. S. dragoons journeyed as far as Fort Wayne [Okla.] and home again over the new military road. (The troops marched south on October 28, and returned November 20.) Factional difficulties in the Cherokee Nation prompted this hasty trip. As Colonel Kearny put it, concisely, in a letter he wrote in December:

"Genl. [Mathew] Arbuckle, assisted by the Arkansas people, tried hard to get up an alarm against the Cherokees. I marched down with 250 Dragoons, found all quiet but the Genl. and then marched home again. Great men have done the same before me. . . ."

Ref: 26th Cong., 1st Sess., *Sen. Doc. No. 1* (Serial 354), p. 56; *Report of the Comm'r of Indian Affairs for 1839* (see Secretary of War J. R. Poinsett's letter of November 9, 1839, to Brig. Gen. Mathew Arbuckle); Fort Leavenworth post returns; *The Trail Guide* (published by the Kansas City posse, *The Westerners*), v. 1, no. 3 (July, 1956), p. 19 (for quote from Kearny's letter of December 17, 1839, to Maj. E. A. Hitchcock); *Niles' National Register*, v. 57 (December 14, 1839), p. 241. An article on Nathan Boone, in the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, v. 19 (December, 1941), p. 337, states that the dragoons remained but three days at Fort Wayne; and that "The return trip was made in nine days," the troops returning to Fort Leavenworth November 20, after marching almost 300 miles.

¶ About November 2(?) Nicholas Boilvin (agent to explore lands for a Winnebago reserve) debarked at Westport Landing, Mo., from the *Malta*. (The Winnebagoes who were to have accompanied him had decided it was too late in the year for such a tour.)

The prospective reserve (suggested by Isaac McCoy) was north of the Delawares, south of the Otoes, and west of the Kickapoos, Iowas, and Sacs &

Foxes. McCoy later wrote: "early in November, I gave direction to a tour of exploration by N. Boilvin, Esq. . . ." and "I spent seven days in the wilderness at the commencement of this tour."

Other facts about the trip can be deduced from Boilvin's expense account. At Westport, on November 9, he settled with Daniel Yoacham (for board and room?). This was likely the starting date of his late-in-the-year overland journey. On November 25 (having concluded his exploration of the prospective reserve?) he paid the Rev. William Hamilton (of the Iowa, Sac & Fox Mission) for expenses "at Great Nemahaw." On November 30 (back at Kansas river?) he paid out nine dollars to "C[y]prian and F[rederick] Choteau" for blankets. On December 2 he settled with William M. Chick (at Westport) a merchandise bill of \$235.23, paid "Tom Captain" for the use of a horse for 22 days, and paid Benjamin Lagoterie (an Iroquois) \$22 for his services (at a dollar a day?) as guide. On December 21 Richard Brooks received \$33 for his services as a "hand" for one month.

Ref: Isaac McCoy manuscripts (for Boilvin's letters of October 20 and November 4, 1839; also McCoy's letter of November 5, 1839, to J. C. McCoy); Isaac McCoy's *History of Baptist Indian Missions* (1840), p. 558 (for quotes, above); 26th Cong., 2d Sess., Sen. Doc. 161 (Serial 378), p. 47 (for Boilvin's disbursements).

¶ November 7.—Seven Wyandots from Ohio (described as "Hicks & Co.") arrived at Westport, Mo., to consider a location for a reserve in "Kansas" which an earlier delegation (see July 25 entry) had reported as desirable. Probably Francis A. Hicks, aged 39, headed this group, rather than his father Chief John Hicks. U. S. Comm'r William H. Hunter (congressman from Ohio) joined them later in the month, with instructions to purchase land from the Delawares and Shawnees, contingent on the Wyandots' acceptance of it as their future home.

When negotiations ended, in December, both the Delawares and Shawnees had agreed to sell certain acreage from their reserves. But the Wyandots failed to carry the matter further. Four more years elapsed before they made a treaty for removal.

Ref: *Report of the Comm'r of Indian Affairs, 1839*; Isaac McCoy's *History of Baptist Indian Missions* (1840), p. 559; KHC, v. 9, pp. 82-85, 225. In the Ewing, Clymer, & Co. (Westport, Mo.) 1839-1840 account book (microfilm, KHI) an entry under December 10, 1839, is for halters, saddles, bridles, etc. sold to "Hicks & Co. ('Wiandott') . . . Bording at D[aniel] Yoachams."

¶ November.—In his annual report the army's commander-in-chief in Washington listed Fort Leavenworth's garrison as six First U. S. dragoon companies—with Col. Stephen W. Kearny's command having an aggregate of 436 (23 commissioned officers and 413 troops). This compared with a six-company aggregate of 329 in 1838 (see p. 359).

Ref: 26th Cong., 1st Sess., Sen. Doc. No. 1 (Serial 354), table pp. 72, 73.

¶ November 30.—Indian department disbursements of this date

show payment to the following persons for services to the Iowas, and to the Sacs & Foxes in "Kansas," as fulfillment of some September 17, 1836, treaty terms—see p. 314.

For the Iowas: to J. T. V. Thompson "for breaking up and enclosing grounds," \$2,800; to W. J. Norris "for live stock," \$1,163.62; to R. B. Mitchell "for erection of houses," \$5,500; and to Garnet M. Hensley "for a ferry boat," \$100.

For the Sacs & Foxes: to William J. Norris "for livestock" \$1,163.62; to R. B. Mitchell "for erection of houses," \$2,100; to J. T. V. Thompson "for breaking up and enclosing grounds," \$2,800; also, on November 16, to Garnet M. Hensley "for erection of mills, etc.," \$2,786. (This last item may have been for both the Sac & Fox and Iowa mills.)

Ref: 26th Cong., 2d Sess., Sen. Doc. 161 (Serial 378), p. 55.

¶ BORN: on December 3, at Pottawatomie Methodist Mission, present Miami(?) county, James Andrew Peery, son of the Rev. Edward T. and Mary S. (Peery) Peery.

Ref: Si and Shirley Corn's *Our Family Tree* (1959), Section IV; U. S. Census, 1850, Jackson County, Mo., Kaw township, no. 86 (for Edward T. Peery family). James Andrew Peery died February 28, 1853.

¶ December 5.—Albert G. Wilson was appointed postmaster at Fort Leavenworth. It is probable that Wilson had received appointment as sutler at the military post some weeks earlier.

The preceding postmaster had been Joseph V. Hamilton (see an item on his sutlership, p. 285; also the April 3, 1838, item on his appointment as postmaster; and the June 27, 1839, item on his appointment as Indian agent at Council Bluffs). According to Col. S. W. Kearny, the Fort Leavenworth council of administration nominated "a Mr. Miller [Daniel Miller?], a young Country Merchant" to succeed Hamilton as sutler, and Miller subsequently was appointed [temporarily?] against Kearny's wishes. But Kearny states: "I insisted upon my right to have a voice in the appointment. . . ." Apparently, then, Albert G. Wilson was Kearny's choice. Wilson was succeeded in mid-1841 by Hiram Rich.

Ref: KHC, v. 1-2, p. 255 (or, v. 7, p. 441); *The Trail Guide* (Kansas City posse, The Westerners), v. 1, no. 3 (July, 1956), p. 18 (for Kearny's letter of December 17, 1839). For a comment on "Daniel Miller," see KHC, v. 14, p. 649.

¶ December 5(?)—With John W. Newcom (a Stockbridge, of Buffalo, N. Y.) as their conductor, a party of Stockbridge and Munsee Indians from Wisconsin territory arrived at Westport, Mo.; and on December 6(?) reached the Delaware reserve, north of Kansas river.

The Munsees joined their people—the 72 Munsees who had come to "Kansas" in December, 1837 (see p. 338)—at the "Westfield" settlement (where Muncie, Wyandotte co. is today). Newcom stated 84 Munsees were in his party. Agent R. W. Cummins, in February, 1840, put their number at 105[1]

one expedition" 80-82
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FIFTH
 FREEDOM'S FRONTIER
 CORRIDORS OF INFLUENCE
 TRAILS, 1825-1854, AND SOME RELATED DEVELOPMENTS
 (See Back Endpaper)

- 1825-1827 Santa Fe trail surveyed by Sibley and Brown. (Pages 122-124, 142, 143.) The upper (survey) crossing of the Arkansas (in Chouteau's Island vicinity) was used in early years. In the 1830's the middle crossing (near present Cimarron) became the established fording area. A lower crossing (near mouth of Mulberry creek) had limited use.
- 1827 "Sublette's Trace," pioneered in the winter, was retraced by fur trade party in the spring. This pathway, with some variations, became the "Independence" Oregon-California trail. (Pages 137, 139.)
- 1827 Kansa Agency established on Kansas river, some four miles below the Grasshopper's (Delaware's) mouth. (Pages 138, 139.) From 1829 up to 1838, this was the crossing point for "Sublette's Trace" travelers. (Pages 265, 323, and 474—for its use in 1843.)
- 1827 Cantonment Leavenworth established, on the Missouri's right bank, below mouth of Salt creek. (Page 141.)
- 1827 Independence, Mo., founded. (Page 144.) By 1832 it was the outfitting point for, and eastern terminus of, the Santa Fe trade.
- 1829 Sublette's pack-train, en route West by way of Independence, Mo., probably for the first time traveled out the Santa Fe trail some distance before turning northwest towards the Kansas river. This became the established Oregon-California trail route. (Pages 157, 171.)
- 1831 Council Grove (treaty point, 1825, and Santa Fe trail landmark) first used as rendezvous by a New Mexico-bound traders' caravan. (Pages 203, 204.)
- 1831 By this year (and perhaps in 1830) the lower Kansas river ferry known as Delaware or Grinter crossing was in use. The later-established Fort Leavenworth-Fort Gibson military road crossed the Kansas here. (Pages 175, 181.)
- 1834 Westport, Mo., established. (Page 261.) This inland town's access to the Missouri was at present Kansas City, Mo. (which, though lots were sold in 1838, did not begin to develop till 1846, and was better known as Westport Landing up to that time.)
- 1834 Bent's Fort (Fort William), fur trade post on the upper Arkansas, established. (Page 256.) A Bent, St. Vrain & Company party (with wagons) eastbound from Santa Fe in the late summer, traveled by way of Taos and Raton Pass to Fort William; then came down the Arkansas to the Santa Fe trail—thus opening the Bent's Fort branch of the Santa Fe trail. (Pages 276, 277.)
- 1835 Dodge's expedition, on a summer tour, traveled from the South Platte down to the upper Arkansas by a route along the base of the Rockies; then followed downriver past Bent's Fort to the Santa Fe trail junction on the march back to Fort Leavenworth. (Pages 287, 293.)

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- 1839 Gregg's Santa Fe-bound party (from Van Buren, Ark.) traveled a north-of-the-Canadian route, but returning kept mostly to the south side. (Page 367.) Leavitt, in 1846 (page 573), some '49ers, and Marcy's expedition in 1849 (pages 798, 799, 804) also traveled west by north-of-the-Canadian routes.
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- 1844 Before 1848 (and speculatively pioneered in 1844—the flood year) an Oregon-California trail cut-off route over the hills left the main trail five miles east of the Little (Red) Vermillion crossing, and rejoined it at the Big (Black) Vermillion. (Page 747, for mention in 1848; and page 1157, for 1853 mention.)
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- 1848 Union Town (Pottawatomie trading post) established. (Pages 737, 738.) Many '49ers ferried or forded the Kansas at this new upper crossing, on the "Independence" Oregon-California trail. From August, 1850, to July, 1854, Union Town was on the Independence-Fort Laramie-Salt Lake mail route. (Page 957.)
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- 1850 From Fort Leavenworth out to the Big Blue, Ogden's party improved and shortened, the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Kearny road. (Pages 908, 973, 974; and *see, also*, pages 546, 819, and 899.)
- 1850 Fort Atkinson established, on the Santa Fe trail some 20¹/₂ miles below the Cimarron crossing of the Arkansas. It closed in 1853. (Page 965.)
- 1851 Aubry, in October (after a first attempt in May), found a good Santa Fe trail cut-off which avoided the Jornada. He turned off the established route near (or at) Cold Spring, on the Cimarron, and traveled "from 10 to 40 degrees east of North" to the Arkansas. (Page 1042; and *see, also*, pages 999, 1038, 1046.)
- 1852 Smith's Kansas river ferry established at a site a few miles above Papin's "Topeka" ferry. (Page 1088.)
- 1852 Marshall's trading post and ferry established (at Big Blue crossing—"Marysville") on St. Joseph branch of Oregon-California trail and Fort Leavenworth-Fort Kearny military road. (Pages 1067, 1068.)
- 1852 From Parkville, Mo., a road west on the north side of the Kansas was in use. (Year of origin not known.) (Pages 1076, 1183.)
- 1852 Road from Fort Leavenworth to St. Mary's Mission (76 miles) reconnoitered in June by Woodruff. (Page 1103.) This became part of the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Riley military road.
- 1853 Fort Riley established, at junction of Smoky Hill and Republican rivers. (Pages 1131, 1150.)
- 1853 Fort Leavenworth-Fort Riley military road in use. Rough and difficult to travel. Ferry in operation at Big Blue crossing, above present Manhattan. (Pages 1150, 1183.)
- 1854 Trail pioneered northwestward from 110-mile creek crossing of Santa Fe trail to Fort Riley, and from Fort Riley to a junction with the Oregon-California trail, by a party of Salt Lake-bound Mormons. (Page 1222.)

