

Don Ubben has been researching the life and works of Jesse Quinn Thornton for a number of years. In the process he has compiled notes on many other pioneer families. He has graciously shared these notes with me.

Notes:
Researched and Compiled by [Don Ubben](#)

CHAPTER I

(1) Ref: *Huston, E. Franklin – History of the Huston families and their Descendants, 1450-1912, with a genealogical record. Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Carlisle Pub. Co. 1912*: The father of Agnes ‘Nancy’ M. Huston Logue was Jonathan Huston, who’s first marriage was to Agnes Mickey and by her, he had one child, a daughter named Agnes, who’s first marriage was to George Logue, of Carlisle. George died a few years after their marriage. Afterward, on February 8, 1838, she married Jesse Quinn Thornton, a lawyer, who she met in Illinois while teaching school in that state.

(2) Ref: *New Light on The Donner Party, by Kirsten Johnson*: Reed was born (Nov. 14, 1800) in (Armagh Co.) Northern Ireland, but he was reportedly of noble Polish extraction and the name was originally "Reednoski." He married, in 1835, the widowed Margret (Keyes) Backenstoe who had one daughter, Virginia. The union of James and Margret brought forth four additional children: Patty, James Jr., Tommy, and Gershom Francis. The latter died in early childhood and was buried beside his grandfather Keyes. After the Reed family reached California, two additional children were born: Charles Cadden and Williamoski Yount. The latter child was born in 1850 but died at nine years of age. The Reed family is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery; San Jose, CA.

(3) Ref: *Early Settlers of Sangamon County – 1876, by John Carroll Power*: George Donner was born about 1786, in Rowan Co., N.C. He was there married and had five children by his first wife Mary: William born May 3, 1812; James W. born Jan. 7, 1834; Sarah E. born Sep. 27, 1836; George T. born May 27, 1839. He later moved to Sangamon Co., IL where he married Mary Blue. To this union were born: Elitha Cumi, and Leanna C. born Dec. 5, 1834. His 2nd wife died in Sangamon Co., IL. Then in about 1841, George Donner married the widowed Tamsen (Eustace) Dozier. There were born to this union three children, all girls: Frances E, born Jul. 4, 1840; Georgiana born Dec. 3, 1841 and Eliza P. born Mar. 8, 1843. George Donner later died at Alder Creek Canyon.

(4) Ref: *Early Settlers of Sangamon County – 1876, by John Carroll Power*: Jacob Donner was born in 1790 near Salem, Rowan Co., N.C. In Sangamon Co. he married a widow, Elizabeth (Blue) Hook, with 2 children from her former marriage: Solomon E. born Jan. 11, 1832 and William born in 1834. Solomon lived through the disaster in the Sierras but William, in company with a relief party, being in a starved condition, ate too much food and perished in 1847. Elizabeth (Blue) Hook was a sister to George’s 2nd wife (Mary Blue). The union with Jacob Donner produced 5 children: George born in Aug. 1837; Mary M. born Mar. 18, 1839; Isaac born in 1841; Lewis and Samuel. Isaac, Lewis and Samuel all perished in the Sierras. Jacob Donner died at Prosser Creek.

(5) Ref: *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns, Volume 6*: Thornton evidently borrowed the preceding lines from Robert Burns' poem *Highland Mary*. It is usually sung to the tune of Katherine Ogie.

(6) Ref: *Records of Real Life in the Palace and the Cottage by Miss Harriett Pigott, revised by the late John Galt*: It appears these lines were taken from *Records of Real Life in the Palace and the Cottage*.

(7) Ref: *Napa County Biographies*: Lilburn W. Boggs, son of John M. and Martha Oliver Boggs, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 14, 1798. In 1817 he married Julia Bent, daughter of Judge Silas Bent. The marriage produced 2 children: August and Henry C. Julia died Sept. 21, 1820 after the birth of their 2nd child (Henry). In 1823, Lilburn married Panthea G. Boone. Panthea was the daughter of Jesse Boone and granddaughter of Daniel Boone. The union of Lilburn & Panthea produced three children of record; Thomas Oliver, William M. and George W.

Ref: *Missouri State Archives Abstract Records*: In 1836 Lilburn Wycliff Boggs was elected the 6th Governor of Missouri. During his term he was responsible for the infamous Expulsion Order, to force the Mormons out of Missouri. Lilburn W. Boggs and family safely reached California, where Lilburn died at Napa Valley March 4, 1860.

(8) Ref: *DCGenWeb Archives Project*: William Henry Russell, the prime mover of the 1846 emigration was born in Nicholas Co., KY Oct. 9, 1802, the son of Robert Spotswood & Deborah Allen Russell. He married Zanette Freeland of Baltimore March 11, 1824. The union produced the following children: Robert Eugene, Egbert Freeland, Frederick William, Thomas Allen, Henry Clay, Josephine Deborah, and George Washington. With a background in law, he served in the 1830 legislature & also the Black Hawk War. During the period 1841-1845, he was appointed US Marshall, District of MO. & Indian Territory through which he acquired the courtesy name 'Colonel'. William Henry Russell died Oct. 13, 1873 in Washington DC. Upon reaching Ft. Bridger; W.H. Russell, organized a pack mule party, which was the first to follow Fremont's path across the Great Salt Desert. According to Bryant's journal, Hudspeth & three young men from the emigrant parties accompanied them as far as the Salt Plain. <Bryant's Journal> June 27th: "I concluded, this morning, a trade with Mr. New, a trader from the head-waters of the Arkansas, by which Mr. Jacob and myself realized seven mules with pack-saddles and other trappings, for packing for our wagon and three yokes of oxen and their appendages." <George Mc Kinstry Diary> June 28th - "Col. Russell, Messrs. Bryant, Jacobs, Kirkendall, Ewing, Holder, B[r]ookie, Nuttall & W.B. Brown left on pack Mules" and on June 29th, "left the fort about 3 O'clock p.m. on pack mules with Messrs. Ames, Wells, & Mc Cleary, traveled 20 miles & encamped at a large spring—"Mc Kinstry does not explain why he did not join the Russell pack party in going on from Fort Bernard. <Bryant's Journal> June 28th: "The party which started consisted, of Messrs. Russell, Jacob, Kirkendall, W.B. Brown, Curry, Holder, Nuttall and Brookey. . . . We passed a company of Oregon emigrants, from one of whom I learned that Ewing had joined a party of traders, bound for Taos or the headwaters of the Arkansas." Obviously Mc Kinstry is mistaken as listing Ewing among Russell's party." <Bryant's Journal> July 2nd: "Mr. Kirkendall, whom I expected would accompany us, having changed his destination from California to Oregon, in consequence, as I suppose, of the unfavorable representations made at Fort Bernard in reference to the first named country, we were compelled to strengthen our party by adding to it some other person in his place. . . . I rode back some five or six miles where I met Governor Bogg's company and prevailed upon Mr. Hiram Miller, a member of it, to join us." And, on July 3rd; "We were joined to-day by Capt. Welles and Mr. [James] Mc Clary, the first a mountain-trapper, intending to accompany us as far as Fort Bridger, and the last an emigrant bound for California." And, on July 6th: "By invitation, Mr. John C.

Buchanan, of Lexington, Ky., joined us at this place. And, on July 18th, “Messrs. Curry and Holder left us to-day, having determined to go to Oregon instead of California.”

CHAPTER II

(9) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: “Quintus Horatius Flaccus (8 December 65 BCE -27 November 8 BCE), known in the English-speaking world as Horace, was the leading Roman lyric poet during the time of Augustus”

(10) Ref: *Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia*: Thomas Creech, translator, was born in 1659 at Blandford Forum, Dorset, educated at Sherborne and Oxford, became Head Master of Sherborne School. He translated Lucretius in verse (1682), for which he received a Fellowship at Oxford, and also Manilus, Horace, Theocritus, and other classics. Thomas Creech was found dead July 19, 1700. It has been long thought that Mr. Creech hanged himself due to a disappointment in love; however, it is more likely that the suicide was caused by pecuniary difficulties and the culmination of life-long recurring depression.

(11) Ref: *Salubrious – Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster.....*: Etymology: Latin “salubris”; akin to “salvus”: <Salubrious> means healthy and invigorating.

(12) Richard Taylor Jacob and Robert Ewing sons of John J. Jacob and Dr. Ewing of Louisville, Ky., were entrusted to the care of Edwin Bryant, to ensure their safe passage to the western territory.

Ref: *A History of Kentucky & Kentuckians by E. Polk Johnson*: R. T. Jacob was a son of John J. Jacob from Louisville, by John Jacob’s 2nd marriage to Lucy Donald Robertson. Richard Taylor Jacob was born in 1825 and died in 1905. He married (1) Eliza Benton, daughter of Thomas Hart Benton, and (2) Laura Wilson. Richard’s mother was a grand- daughter of Comm. Richard Taylor & she was also related to President Zachary Taylor. In 1863 Richard T. Jacob became Lt. Governor of Kentucky.

(13) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: “The Thornton Affair (also called the Thornton Skirmish) was an incident between the militaries of the United States and Mexico. During the skirmish, some sixteen U.S. Dragoons were killed, an unknown number of Mexicans were dead, and Thornton and many of his officers were taken prisoners and held at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, as prisoners of war. This motivated President Polk to ask for a declaration of war before Congress and precipitated the war against Mexico in 1846.”

(14) William Henry Kirkendall [Kuykendal] was the son of Isaac Kuykendall and Jane Calvin. Isaac Kuykendall was b. July 03, 1766. Isaac married Jane Calvin. Children: Nathaniel b. Sept. 25, 1796, Jacob b. Dec. 22, 1799, John b. Oct 05, 1805, Luke b. Feb. 18, 1808, William b. Aug. 19, 1809, Sarah b. Sept. 25, 1813; (m. Alfred Taylor), James b. Oct 16, 1818, Susan b. Feb. 14, 1821.

Ref: *History of the Kuykendall Family by George Benson Kuykendall*: “William Henry.....was born August 19, 1809. He moved to Oregon in 1845.....He married Margaret J. Hines March 9, 1848. She started (across the plains) to Oregon in the spring of 1847. Her father died of cholera on Platte River on the way, and Margaret took his place as teamster and drove the team all the rest of the way through to Polk County, Oregon. William H. and Margaret J. Kuykendall had only one child, William Henry Kuykendall, born in Polk County, Oregon, and named for his father. He married Miss Lucia Ellis June 13, 1875. They have four children, all living: names as follows: Clifford. M. born July 24, 1876; Charles A. born Aug. 11, 1877; Ivy Maybell born July 26, 1879; William Roy born

Jan. 23, 1882. “

Ref: *William Kuykendall*: “William Kuykendall b. in Va.: He went to Oregon Territory arrived the last day of Oct. 1847. He married Margaret J. Hines 9 Mar. 1848 Polk Co., Ore. She was b. 1827 Coles Co., Missouri. He took a donation land claim #5217 in Polk Co., Ore. They had two children, but Wm. age 4, b. Ore. was the only living child by 1883.

Ref: *{www.fulkerson.org} Descendants of Abraham Fulkerson*: “Margaret Jane Hines.....b. 10 Feb. 1827 in Cole Co., MO. Margaret drove the family’s wagon from Idaho to Oregon Territory after the death of her father. Probably in 1848 she m. William Dempsey Kuykendall (b. ca. 1815 in VA, died 1851). William came to Oregon Territory with a train of pack mules, arriving the last day of Oct. 1847. [He may have traveled the Oregon Trail two years earlier]. Bancroft includes his name on the 1845 list, and his son says he arrived in 1846. [Possibly he went to California first, and then up to Oregon Territory in 1847]. Margaret and William settled on a donation claim (#5217) in Polk Co. on 1 Jun. 1850. In 1875, the claim was within the bounds of the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation. After William’s death in 1851: Margaret m. Avery D. Babcock. Margaret and William had two children: William H. Kuykendall.....b. 11 Aug 1849 near Dallas, Polk Co., O.T., m. Lucia Ellis on 13 June 1875; & unknown child.....ca. 1851-1853.” See also note (173).

(15) Ref: *Clark & Tabitha Brown Emigrant Profile – OCTA*: Orus Brown was the 1st son of Rev. Clark Brown & Tabitha Moffatt. Orus and his 2nd wife Lavina Waddell brought 9 children ages 2 to 17 on the 1846 emigration. Orus Brown was born. Sep. 4, 1800 Brimfield, MA & died June 5, 1874 Forest Grove, OR.

Ref: *Rescue Efforts Internet*: “Orus was a brother-in-law to Virgil Pringle.” “Tabitha Brown, 66-year old mother of both Orus Brown and Virgil Pringle’s wife, Pherne Brown, explained later that her son, Orus, had originally migrated in 1843, returned home for his family, and then piloted two of the 1846 parties. He had been six days ahead of them when they reached Ft. Hall, so he had arrived there over a week before Jesse Applegate. Knowing nothing of the new South Road, he had proceeded on down the regular Oregon Trail route, probably assuming his relatives were following. He reached the settlements in early October.”

(16) May 16th, Butterfield, Baker, Dunleavy & several others were expelled from the wagon train due to an excessive “head of cattle”. On June 13th Thornton’s party came up with Dunleavy’s party of 30 wagons.

Ref: *Year of Decision* by Bernard De Voto: At Yerba Buena (San Francisco), Feb. 3, 1847, Dunleavy spoke for James Reed at a mass meeting, urging the citizens to form a rescue party for the stranded emigrants in the Sierras. Dunleavy was able to guess exactly where the party was stranded. \$1,300 was raised to equip and pay for a relief expedition.

Ref: *A Trip to the Gold Mines of California in 1841* by John A. Swan: “James G. T. Dunleavy, a Methodist minister, came overland to California, in 1846. He was prominent in San Francisco affairs during 1847, but before the end of that year he moved to Santa Cruz, where he assisted in the inauguration of Protestant services and, in April, 1848, was proposed as alcalde. On June 4, 1848, on his way to the mines from Santa Cruz, he spoke at a temperance meeting in San Jose. One who attended described the gathering as “nothing great” and noted that while Dunleavy was a “decent speaker,” his audience could not forget “how shockingly he beat his wife a short time since.”

(17) Ref: *Descendants of William Jackson Fish abt. 1760-1833*: Chief Paschal ‘Pas-Cal-We’ Fish was born in 1805 in Shawnee Tribe, (Kansas Territory), (United States) and died in 1894 in Baxter Springs, Cherokee, Kansas, United States at age 89. His son, Charles ‘Sa-La-Ne-Weh’ Fish was born in 1815 in Shawnee Tribe, Kansas Territory (Kansas), (United States) and died on 27 Dec.

1866 at age 51. "A statue of Chief Paschal Fish and his daughter, Eudora, is being created by world renowned Lawrence [Kansas] sculptor, Jim Brothers. When completed, it will be a 7 ½ foot tall bronze statue and will be placed in the CPA Park in downtown Eudora. The casting will be completed by the Ad Astra Foundry, which is located about 10 miles NW of Eudora. The statue has been created to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the City of Eudora (1857-2007) and will be dedicated October 6th, 2007 during the annual Eudora Fest. It depicts Shawnee Indian Chief Paschal Fish and his daughter, Eudora, in the year of 1857 with Chief Fish holding a Ferry oar and with Eudora clutching his waist."

(18) The American Tract Society was formed in Boston in 1814; and in Philadelphia in 1815. Thornton was referring to religious pamphlets or material promoting Christianity, which he could distribute among the emigrants.

(19) Ref: *The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West: Louisville Examiner*, Mar. 3, 1849; *St. Louis Daily Union* Mar. 21, 1849; and subsequent issues, cited in Barry *Beginning of the West* pps. 799-800 "The files of the *Independence Expositor*" were lost to history in a fire...." No further information on Mr. Webb could be found other than Thornton's term "editor."

(20) According to Bryant, the Mr. Hay mentioned by Thornton, was a great grandson of Daniel Boone. It's a matter of record that Susannah Boone (daughter of Daniel Boone) 1760-1834 Mo. married William Hays 1754 N.C. - 1804 Mo. It is highly probable that Thornton's "Mr. Hay" would have been Susannah & William's grandson.

(21) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: In 1845, Texas became a U.S. state, and President James K. Polk directed Taylor to deploy into disputed territory on the Texas-Mexico border, under the order to defend the state against any attempts by Mexico to take it back after it had lost control by 1836. Taylor was given command of American troops on the Rio Grande, the Army of Occupation, on April 23, 1845. When some of Taylor's men were attacked by Mexican forces near the river, Polk told Congress in May 1846 that a war between Mexico and the United States had started by an act of the former.

(22) Ref: *Bureau Bios 1885 by John Searl*: "(After Reason's death in Oregon his widow applied for a pension based on Reason's 1812 service, but no record of his service could be found and her pension denied.). Reason's second wife was Martha Wright. They were married in 1826 in Dubois County, Indiana, where the Edward Hall clan had moved. They were parents of 10 children."

Ref: *Polk County Queries*: "Martha Wright was born about 1807 in KY. Reason & Martha were married in 1828 in Indiana, but came to Oregon from Illinois."

(23) See notes (26) & (168). There seems to be no reference source available for Dr. Rupert. Dr Reuben Rupert came out from Independence, MO to check on his brother's health. On May 19th he delivered twin boys to Mrs. Martha Hall.

(24) Ref: *Bureau Bios 1885 by John Searl*: Reason Bowie Hall was born in Georgia about 1792. He was named after Jim Bowie, inventor of the bowie knife. In 1809 Reason married Fannie Slocum by whom one son was born. Reason Hall

is buried at Buena Vista Cemetery; Buena Vista, OR.

(25) <Argillaceous> c. 1731: Of, relating to, or containing clay or clay minerals – clayey.

Ref: *Wikipedia*: “Argillaceous minerals appear silvery upon optical reflection and are minerals containing substantial amounts of clay-like components.

(26) See notes (23) & (168). Dr. Ruperts’ brother, referred to as Mr. Roby, died on the morning of Aug. 13, 1846. He had been traveling with the Dickenson Party.

(27) Ref: *The Boone Society, Inc. – Descendants, Genealogists & Historians*: Alphonso Boone was the 3rd child of Jesse Bryan Boone & Chloe Van Bibber. He was born Nov. 7, 1796 and died Feb. 27, 1850. On Feb. 21, 1822, Alphonso married his first cousin Nancy Linville Boone. The union brought forth 10 children, two of who died. All the children, excepting the last one, Alphonso Jr., were born in Montgomery Co., MO. The latter was born in Cole Co. in 1837. In March of 1849, Alphonso set out for California and the gold fields with his sons. Less than a year later, Feb. 27, 1850, he died of fever at a trading post known as Long’s Bar on the Feather River.

(28) Ref: *Daniel Boone & Rebecca Bryan*: Daniel Boone (son of Squire Boone & Sarah Morgan) was born July 14, 1731 at Bucks Co., PA and died Sept. 26, 1820 at St. Charles Co., MO. On Aug. 14, 1756, he married Rebecca Bryan (daughter of Joseph Bryan & Alice Aylee Linville). Rebecca Bryan was born Jan. 9, 1738/39 Winchester, VA and died Mar. 18, 1813 at St. Charles Co., MO. Children: James born 1757, died 1773; Israel born 1759, died 1782 Battle of Blue Licks, KY; Susannah b. Nov. 2, 1760; Jemima born 1762; Levina born 1766, died 1803 Clark Co., KY; Rebecca born 1768, died 1805 Clark Co., KY; Daniel Morgan born 1769, died 1839 Jackson Co., MO; Jesse Bryan, born 1773, died 1820 St. Louis, MO; William b. 1775, died c. 1775; Nathaniel B. born Mar. 2, 1781 Boone’s Station, Fayette Co., KY. Daniel Boone made his first foray into Kentucky in 1767, but he did not move his family to Kentucky until 1775, making his wife, Rebecca (Bryan) Boone, the first European woman to settle in the region of Virginia, that became the State of Kentucky in 1792. Daniel Boone founded Boones-Borough, one of the first English-speaking settlements beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Before the end of the 18th century, more than 200,000 people entered Kentucky by following the route marked by Boone.

(29) The Mr. Brown from Kentucky, who claimed the “best shots”, was most likely the W.B. Brown who accompanied Russell & Bryant on their pack-mule party after they reached Ft. Bridger. It’s not likely this would have been Elam or Orus. Orus Brown was born in Massachusetts and Elam was from Illinois.

(30) Ref: *RootsWeb’s WorldConnect Project Sweeten-King and allied Families*: Joseph E. Gordon (son of John Gordon Jr. & Anna ‘Nancy’ Haynes) was born Mar. 3, 1791 in Gordonville, TN and died Oct. 5, 1876 in Petaluma, CA. In about the year 1800, he first married Matilda Henderson. Children: Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Harrison, James, Maria L., Mary Evaline, Pressley Edwards & Marion Franklin. In about the year 1813, his second marriage was to Elizabeth Rounsaville. Children: Nancy, Narcissa, Lucy Jane, & Mary Elizabeth. Elizabeth Rounsaville died (after 1821) in Callaway Co., MO.

(31) Ref: *farinaceous definition of farinaceous in the Free On Line Encyclopedia*: <farinaceous> means a rock or sediment, having a texture that is mealy, soft, and friable, for example, a limestone or pelagic ooze.

(32) Edwin Bryant, also makes mention of meeting these four mountain men, returning to the settlements from the Rockies, accompanied by several Delaware, “All of whom spoke English so as to be understood.”

(33) Martha Jane ‘Patty’ Reed – the eight year old daughter (sister to ‘Tommy’) of James and Margret Reed.

(34) Thomas Keyes Reed – the three year old son (brother to ‘Patty’) of James and Margret Reed.

(35) Ref: *The Spectator series Translations and Index*: Hor. 3 Od. XVI 21. <Creech> See note (10).

(36) Ref: *Wikipedia*: The Mimosa pudica, a.k.a. <the sensitive plant> is a creeping annual or perennial herb, of which the compound leaves fold inward and droop whenever the plant is touched or shaken.

(37) Ref: *A Modern Herbal by Mrs. M. Grieve*: <Angelica> is a perennial herbaceous plant constituting about thirty varieties some of which are cultivated for their medicinal properties.

(38) Thornton is in error here. On the 26th Thornton makes a couple comments which contradict each other. He first remarks that they, “.....encamped..... on the left bank of the Great Blue Earth River.” Then in the next paragraph, he says, “Immediately above the ford, a small branch, supplied by numerous springs, empties into the main river, which there runs nearly from the south to the north.” Due to an excess of commas in the latter sentence, it is uncertain whether Thornton is referring to the river flowing from “south to north”, or the small stream. The two statements do not reconcile each other. However; the section of river referred to has changed but very little since 1846, and has always flowed from a northerly to southerly direction. It is a well known fact that the 1846 emigrants camped on the east or “left bank” of the Great Blue River. Bryant, in his journal entry of May 26th says, “A small spring branch empties into the main river, which here runs nearly from the north to the south, just above the ford.” And, on the afternoon of the 27th, he says, “This afternoon, accompanied by several of the party, I strolled up the small branch, which I have previously mentioned as emptying into the river just above the ford. About three fourths of a mile from our camp we found a large spring of water, as cold and pure as if it had just been melted from ice.”

(39) Ref: *The Mirror of literature, amusement, and instruction: Volume 4 – Page 322*: – This line appears to be taken from, *A Ramble in the Isle of Wight* by Reuben Percy:

CHAPTER III

(40) This poem *Brignall Banks* is taken from *The Oxford Book of English Verse 1250-1900*, by Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

(41) Ref: *Britannica Encyclopedia*: <Scythian> Pertaining to the Scyths, who were an ancient indo European people of horse-riding nomadic pastoralists who dominated the Pontic-Caspian steppe, known at the time as Scythia.

(42) Ref: *Spenser and Timotheus: A Musical Gloss on E. K.'s Gloss by Nan Carpenter*: Thornton alludes to Alexander and

Timotheus in Plato and Pythagorus regarding the power of music; “to whom when as Timotheus the great Musitian playd the Phrygian melodie, it is said, that he was distraught with such unwonted fury, that straight way rising from the table in great rage, he caused himself to be armed, as ready to goe to warre (for that musich is very war like”.

(43) Ref: *The Eclectic magazine of foreign literature, science, and art, Volume 13*: The following poem by the Birmingham poet, *Go to the Fields* was written by J.A. Langford.

(44) Francis Parkman, in St. Louis on April 25th, remarked that he had found Ewing an “impulsive, unobserving ardent Kentuckian, who lays open his character to everyone, and sees nothing of those about him,” and is speaking of him or his companion Hewitt when he says: “A young Kentuckian had come out to the mountains with Russell’s party of California emigrants. One of his chief objects, as he gave out, was to kill an Indian; an exploit which he afterwards succeeded in achieving, much to the jeopardy of ourselves and others who had to pass through the country of the dead Pawnee’s enraged relatives. Having become disgusted with his emigrant associates, he left them, and had some time before set out with a party of companions for the head of the Arkansas.”

Ref: *Overland in 1846* by Dale Morgan, Note #142: “Robert Ewing has appeared frequently in these pages since settling out for California with Edwin Bryant and R.T. Jacobs, see *The Mc Kinstry Diary*, Etc.” & Edwin Bryant... “With a son of Dr. Ewing, and a son of John I. Jacobs, etc.”

Ref: *The California and Oregon Trail* by Francis Parkman: On April 25, Parkman says; “I have seen a strange variety of characters.....Dixon, the non-entity.....Ewing, the impulsive, unobserving ardent Kentuckian, who lays open his character to everyone, and sees nothing of those about him.....the quiet, sedate, and manly Jacob(s), his companion.” (They were then in company with Edwin Bryant.)

(45) Ref: *The Condor, March-April, 1949*; article by Lois Chambers Taylor: Andrew Jackson Grayson was an American ornithologist, born August 20, 1819 in NW Louisiana. He married Frances J. Timmons on July 21, 1842. Their only son was murdered in Mexico in 1867. They were with the Russell Company in 1846, and at Ft. Bridger, refusing to listen to Hastings’ about his shorter route, the Grayson’s stuck to the old and proven route. They safely reached California where, in subsequent years, Andrew Grayson became known as the ‘Audubon of the West’. Grayson was the author of *Birds of the Pacific Slope* (1853-69), which he considered to be a completion of John James Audubon’s *Birds of America*.

(46) Dale Morgan says, “Labon Morain, son of Judge Morain, died on trail May 1846.”

Ref: *Emigrant Graves and Cemeteries, Pioneer Trails*: May 28, 1846. “Emigrant graves. 2 children, (North side of Cottonwood Creek (14 m. from mouth of Alcove Spring Creek). A stone marker with date on one grave; a wooden cross on the other. One was a son of Judge Josiah Morin, capt. of George Harlan’s Party. Reported by Edwin Bryant, June 1, 1846. (Bryant, p.67).”

<Josiah Morin> was born May 16,1791 in Kentucky of Virginia parents and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eleanor ‘Ella’ Walker, May 20, 1868 at Sonoma Co., CA. On March 1, 1831 Josiah Morin married Harriet Sandidge, who had two prior marriages. The Morin family lost one child (Richard) on the trail May 27, 1846, about 14 miles northwest of Alcove Spring on the west side of the Big Blue River.

Ref: *My Southern Family Abt. 1694 – Abt. 1755* by Adam Banks: Harriet Sandidge born Jun. 22, 1799 VA died 1868 CA; on Mar. 15, 1815 Harriet married (1) James V. Givens born c.1790 died 1819: Child: Larkin Sandidge born Nov. 4, 1816 died Jan. 13, 1860.

On Dec. 23, 1819 Harriet married (2) William Cahell Barnett born 1790 died Sep. 17, 1829. Children: Rachel born Sep. 25, 1820, Joseph Meekins born Feb. 2, 1823, Nathan born Feb. 28, 1825 died Sep. 4, 1841, & Mary Ann born Sep. 2, 1829. On Mar. 1, 1831 Harriet married (3) Josiah Moore. Children: Josiah Jr. born Jul. 29, 1834, Nelson F. born Feb. 4, 1837, Martin van Buren born Mar. 16, 1840, Richard born 1842 died May 27, 1846 & Eleanor born Jan. 12, 1832 died Jul. 11, 1895.

(47) Ref: *Ancestry.com*: Sarah Hanley Keyes was born in the year 1776 in Monroe Co., VA & died May 26, 1846 at Alcove Spring near Blue Rapids, KS. She was married to Humphrey Keyes (pronounced "Kaiz"). Humphrey Keyes was born Nov. 13, 1764 at Keyes Ferry, VA & died Oct. 11, 1833 at Springfield, IL. Children: Gershom born Feb. 16, 1804; James W. born Nov. 1, 1805; Alexander born 1811 & died in 1831 at Springfield, IL; Margret Wilson born March 31, 1814 & died Nov. 25, 1861 at San Jose, CA; Robert Cadden born 1815 & died Sept. 4, 1865 at San Jose, CA; Elizabeth born 1816 in Monroe Co., VA & died 1832 in Sangamon Co., IL.

(48) Ref: *Reed Family – Internet*: On Oct. 14, 1835 at Springfield, IL, James Frazier Reed married Margret (Wilson) Keyes. "Margret was born in Monroe Co. VA (that part of Virginia which became a part of West Virginia when the State was created in 1863.) Margret Keyes' first husband, Lloyd Backenstoe, was a tailor who worked in her brother James' shop. Backenstoe died of cholera at the age of 23 in September of 1834, leaving his widow with a baby daughter, Virginia. James F. Reed and Margret's brother, James Keyes, were close friends. Reed had been engaged to their sister Elizabeth, but she died in the same cholera epidemic as Lloyd Backenstoe. A year later Reed married Margret. She was ill, but was married as she lay in bed, with Reed standing besides her holding her hand. The Reeds had four children before they left Springfield. Patty, James, Jr., and Tommy accompanied their parents to California, but the fourth, a little boy, died as a baby. There is conflicting information about this child—Patty gave his name as Dallas—but a tombstone inscription published in 1896 probably contains the most accurate version. (— Gershom Francis Reed) had been born on 29 Dec 1844 and died 10 Dec 1845. The baby was buried beside his grandfather Keyes. On February 6, 1848, less than a year after her escape from the snow, Margret bore her next child, Charles Cadden Reed. Willianoski Yount, called Willie, followed in 1850 but lived only nine years. Margret's sick headaches never returned, but her health was not robust and she died at age 47, a comparatively young woman."

(49) John Denton was, a young Englishman from Sheffield, England and according to Elitha (Donner) Wilder, a gunsmith by trade; who helped drive her father's wagons. Denton started out in the First Relief Party but perished along the Yuba River on the way. He will always be remembered for carving the gravestone for Sarah Keyes in May of 1846.

Ref: *Serene Musings- Tragedy in the Sierra Nevada, Part VIII*: "Among the group that left with the first relief party was an Englishman from Sheffield named John Denton. A gunsmith by trade, Denton had met the Donner family in Springfield, Illinois, and had joined them as a teamster for the journey west. A world traveler, adventurer, and apparent Renaissance man, Denton was knowledgeable on a variety of subjects from literature to botany to animal husbandry to metal and stone working. As we saw earlier, when James Reed's mother-in-law died early in the voyage, it was Denton who kindly carved her gravestone in northeastern Kansas."

Ref: *Overland in 1846 edited by Dale Morgan (2 volumes)*: "Re: John Denton, v 1, page 304, from letter by James F. Reed to his brother-in-law in Illinois. ... John Denton left with the first company; he gave out on the way, I found him dead, covered him with a counterpane, and buried him in the snow, in the wildest of the wild portion of the earth." Ref: *Overland in 1846 edited by Dale Morgan (2 volumes)*: v. 1, pg 325: "On the 3rd day and emigrant named John Denton,

exhausted by starvation and totally snow-blind, gave out. He tried to keep up a hopeful and cheerful appearance, but we knew he could not live much longer. We made a platform of saplings, built a fire on it, cut some boughs for him to sit upon and left him. This was imperatively necessary. The party who followed in our trail from California found his dead body a few days after we had left him, partially eaten by wolves."

Ref: *Overland in 1846* edited by Dale Morgan (2 volumes) Footnote, page 796 - "If it is true that Denton kept a journal what happened to it is unknown. Little more is known of him than Thornton's remark; at the time he (Denton) carved a headstone for Sarah Keyes' grave, at the crossing of the Big Blue, (that Denton was an Englishman from Sheffield). A man of the same name was with Wyeth 1834-36, but the literature of 1846 has no hint that the English John Denton had ever been in the West. He had lived for some time in the Springfield area before taking the trail in 1846."

(50) Ref: *The Oregon Trail – An American Saga* by David Dary: "At two 'o'clock that afternoon Rev. Josephus Adamson Cornwall, a forty-eight-year-old Presbyterian minister from Georgia, performed the funeral service, and Sarah Keyes' body was laid to rest in a grave not far from Marysville, Kansas."

Ref: www.earliones.net/pafq3996 – Generated by Personal Ancestral File: Rev. Josephus A. Cornwall was born Feb. 18, 1798 in Franklin City, Heard, GA, died Jan. 2, 1879 at Buena Ventura, CA. On Nov. 13, 1828 in Batesville, Independence, AR, he married Nancy Hardin. Nancy Hardin was born Jan. 1, 1811 at Davidsonville, Lawrence, AR and died May 2, 1886 in Eugene, Lane, OR. They had the following children: Elizabeth born Oct. 12, 1829, died Dec. 26, 1904; Margaret born Oct. 29, 1831 at Greenbriar, Independence, AR, died Nov. 8, 1831 at Greenbriar, Independence, AR; Joseph Hardin born Oct. 8, 1832 at Batesville, Independence, AR, died Nov. 9, 1918 at Dallas, Polk, OR; Albuinda born Jan. 28, 1835 at Greenbriar, Independence, AR; Narcissa born Nov. 8, 1836 at Greenbriar, Independence, AR, died Jan. 19, 1928 at Washington, OR; George Adamson born Jan 13, 1839 at Mount Hope, Spokane, WA; Andrew Johnson born Oct. 20, 1841 at Greenbriar, Independence, AR; died July 12, 1845 at Greenbriar, Independence; Laura Ann born June 26, 1844; died Feb. 3, 1933; Anne Angelica born Dec. 10, 1847, died Sept, 9, 1925; Adamson born June 10, 1850, died Nov. 22, 1922; William born Nov. 8, 1852 at Mc Minnville, Yamhill, OR; died Nov. 5, 1935; and Neil Johnson born Aug. 19, 1855 at Mc Minnville, Yamhill, OR
Ref: *History of the first Presbyterian Church – McMinville, Oregon*: The Mc Minnville First Presbyterian Church was founded as the Yamhill Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mc Minnville, in July 1851. The organizing pastor was Rev. Josephus Adamson Cornwall, a Cumberland Presbyterian circuit rider. Cornwall, his wife and seven children (they would eventually have 12 children in all) had moved west from Arkansas with the Donner-Reed party in 1846. After wintering in California they traveled to Oregon Territory via the Applegate Trail, settling on the Yamhill River south of Mc Minnville in the spring of 1847. Cornwall organized several churches in Oregon and was the first moderator of the Oregon Synod.

CHAPTER IV

(51) Ref: *Kansas History Website – Emigrant Graves and Cemeteries*: Emigrant Graves. 2 Children May 28, 1846. North side of Cottonwood Creek (14 miles from mouth of Alcove Spring Creek), a stone marker with date on one grave, a wooden cross on the other. One was the son [Richard] of Josiah Morin, Capt. of George Harlan's Party....reported by Edwin Bryant, June 1, 1846.

(52) Ref: *San Francisco county CA Archives History – Books....United States Army And Navy Officers And Volunteers 1937*.

William S. Clark left Independence May 10, 1846 with an ox-team, in advance of the main wagon train. He crossed the Sierras before winter set in and arrived safely at Yerba Buena. Upon arrival, he volunteered for military duty; his wagon was commandeered by Fremont's men to transport heavy guns; and with other volunteers he rode down the peninsula with other volunteers to fight in the Santa Clara campaign. William S. Clark was one of the founders of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. Clark St. near the waterfront was named for him. William S. Clark was born Oct. 3, 1807 and died Nov. 16, 1889. On June 18, 1868 he married Alice Ann Duncan. William is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery along with his wife, Alice Ann, and son, William Squire Jr.

(53) Ref: *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning 1806-1881 by Theodore Calvin Pease*: The <Mrs. Browning> was probably Eliza Browning, wife of Senator Orville Hickman Browning.

(54) Ref: *Overland in 1846" by Dale Morgan*: Thomas West cut off for California. He traveled with four sons; William T., George R., Francis T. and Thomas M. West.

Ref: *History of San Jose & Surroundings by Frederic Hall, pp. 140-141*: "lists both among the 1847 arrivals, Isaac Branham, wife, two sons, and two daughters.....Thomas West and four sons, (Thomas M., Francis T., Geo. R., and Wm., T.

Ref: *John S. Hittell, Notes of California Pioneers - Hutchings' California Magazine, November, 1860, vol. 5, pp. 209-211, with Elam Brown's help listed some pioneers of 1846, after saying*: "About fifty families were in that years migration, of whom about three-fifths went to Santa Clara Valley, and the remainder to Sonoma and vicinity."

Among those who came to Santa Clara, he lists first, "Mr. West, who has returned to the 'States,' wealthy."

(55) Ref: *John Brisbin 1781-1846-Brisbin-Family History & Genealogy*: "Rice Dunbar, with wife Jane & children, took the family on the Oregon Trail. He was elected Captain. His father-in-law John Brisbin and his sister & brother-in-law Frances Ann and William Moore Brisbin also were included. 1846 Jun 18, Francis Ann married Morgan R. Savage on the trail 1846 Aug 9. At Fort Hall the immigrants in the trains of Rice Dunbar and ex-Governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri were persuaded to take the Applegate Cut-off, which was a newly blazed trail into Oregon by a southern route. 1846 Oct 25: John Brisbin died in the Cow Creek Canyon, Oregon Territory."

Ref: *Family Tree Maker's Genealogy Site: Genealogy Report Descendants*: Rice W. Dunbar was born Feb. 6, 1802 Hamilton Co., OH and died Sept. 15, 1870 Waldo Hills, Marion, OR. On Jan. 22, 1830 he married Jane Miller Brisbin (daughter of John Brisbin & Mary Miller) born Jan. 22, 1809 at Center Co, PA and died May 6, 1858 at Liberty Hill, Marion, O.T. Children: Eliza Ann born c. 1836 in IL; William Rice born in Apr. 1839, died in 1903; Emily born c. 1840 in Schuyler Co., IL; Adalia R. born Mar. 31, 1843 in Schuyler Co., IL; Ralph Oregon born Apr. 26, 1845 in Schuyler Co., IL, died Sep. 19, 1912; Oscar born c. 1847 in O.T; Elizabeth born c. 1849 in O.T.; and Frances A. born in 1852 in O.T, died in Jun. 1892.

(56) <Thermopylae> refers to a battle: c.480 BC: between the allied forces of Greece & Persia.

(57) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon compiled by Stephenie Flora*: John D. Baker & family joined the Russell Wagon-train May 16th. John D. Baker was born in 1794 in Virginia & died (?). He married Elizabeth Rector Oct. 15, 1827. There were four children, all born in Tennessee: Martha Caroline, Mary, William R., and John S. Martha Caroline Baker was married to David Butterfield. John & Elizabeth Baker are buried on Winkle Butte near Corvallis, OR.

Ref: *Meigs County, Tennessee Queries – First Quarter 1998*: “John Baker born 1794 in VA traveled to TN with his parents as a young man. John married Elizabeth Rector Oct 15 1827. Elizabeth was born in TN. They had four children born in TN: Martha Caroline 1827-Oct 1883; Mary born 1830; William R. born Dec 14, 1837 in Meigs County TN; John S. born 1841. John Baker remained in TN until 1843, when he removed to Missouri to make preparation to cross the Oregon Trail, which he did in 1846”.

(58) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon compiled by Stephenie Flora*: David Butterfield was born in 1818 and died in 1889. He married Martha Caroline Baker in 1844.

Ref: *Overland in 1846 by Dale Morgan: p. 104*, Dec. 19th: “.....today we took the back-track. Mr. Owens took Mr. Crump’s family, Mr. Patten and Mr. Duskins took Mr. Butterfield’s family and the widow Butterfield.....etc.” And on Dec. 28th: “.....I let the widow Butterfield have a horse to ride, the Indians having stolen her horse.....etc.”

Ref: *RootsWeb’s World ConnectProjectPioneers of Benton County Oregon*: David Butterfield was born in 1816 in Hamilton Co., OH and died before 1870 in Benton Co., OR. On Sep. 5, 1844 in Jasper Co., MO he married Martha Caroline Baker born about 1827 in Meigs Co., TN. Children: Mary born about 1847 in Benton Co., OR; Sylvia born about 1848 in Corvallis, Benton Co., O.T.; Jane born about 1849 in O.T.; Elizabeth born about 1853 in OR; Martha C. born about 1855 in OR; Ella born about 1857 in Corvallis, Benton Co., OR; and; John born in 1859 in Corvallis, Benton Co., OR.

(59) <Bois de vache> is of French origin: meaning secreted wood, a.k.a., (wood of the cow).

(60) Ref: *Gen-Forum: Crump Family Genealogy Forum*: James T. Crump was born in 1799 in Montgomery Co., KY and died March 18, 1862 in Salem, Marion Co., OR. He married Tabitha Oct. 28, 1834/35 in St. Clair Co., MO. Tabitha Crump (last name unknown) died May 12, 1879 at Salem, Marion Co., OR. The Crump family arrived in Oregon in October of 1846 and settled in Marion County where they took out donation land claim #3812 on June 21, 1852. Children: William R. Crump died June 19, 1887 in Oakland, Alameda Co., CA; James T. Crump married Julia G. Wilson Sep.19, 1869 in Marion Co. James T. died Feb. 23, 1870 in Portland. Susan T. Crump married a man by the name of Glover. Children: Lilburn W. Crump; and Frank Turner Crump. See also note (58) & (201).

(61) Ref: *Laird Family Association; Laird Branches*: Fielding Laird was born in about 1795. In California’s 1860 census he is listed as being born in Kentucky. He married Nancy Sullivan who was from Virginia. Their children were: Susan Jane born 1827; Mary Lucy born 1831; Sarah Catharine (Sally) born 1829; Joseph Austin born 1833 in Missouri; James Rush born 1835; Julia Eva line born 1842 in Missouri (1860 California census); Rebecca Jane born 1837; Martha born 1839 in Missouri (1860 California census); Rachel (Ella) Ellen born 1848 in California, (1860 California census); and Theodore Henry born 1844 in California, (1860 California Census).

(62) Lazarus Van Bebber was a son of Peter and Ellender van Bebber. Lazarus was born in Clayton Co, TN, Feb. 27, 1807 and died Feb. 20, 1889. His wife Martha, who was born in 1805 and died Nov. 3, 1883 at the age of 26 years & 8 months, was a first cousin and the daughter of James Van Bebber & Hannah Hoover. A child of Lazarus & Martha Van Bebber, Almeda Jane, was born about 1831 in IL. Marth van Bebber’s father, James van Bebber, Sr., was born c. 1767 in Greenbrier Co., VA and died. c. 1834 in Clairborne Co., TN. James moved to Lee County, VA in 1786 where, in Russell Co., VA. c. 1793, he married Hannah Hoover, (of

Lee Co., VA). James & Hannah moved to the Clairborne Co., TN area, and later moved to Grainger Co. in 1796.

Ref: *History of Benton County Oregon – Published by David D. Fagan, A.G. Walling Printer – 1885 – Page #528*: “Lazarus van Bebber was born in Clayton County, Tennessee, February 27, 1807. At the age of twenty-one years he immigrated to Illinois where he followed farming until the spring of 1846, when, with his family and mule teams, he crossed the plains to O.T. and to Benton County, taking up his donation claim in King’s Valley, where Morris Allen, now lives. He now owns a farm of three hundred and fifty acres in the south end of the valley where he now resides”.

Ref: *Oregon in 1847 – compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Almeda Jane van Bebber (1831-): married (1). Isaac King (1819-1866); married (2). Andrew Jackson Zumwalt (1845-1912). Almeda Jane van Bebber was the daughter of Lazarus and Martha Van Bebber and mother of 10 children by her first marriage including Alfred (1848-); Lazarus (1850-); Melinda C. (1851-); Stephen (1852-); Ellen (1855-); Elinor (1857-); Olive (1858-); Hollis (1860-); Ulysses S.

(1863-) and Melvina (1865-); and the mother of 4 children by her second marriage including George Henry; Lillie May (1868-1870); Sarah Jane (1869-) and Adaline (1874-).

Ref: *Ancestry.com Pioneers of Benton County, Oregon*: Isaac King was born Nov. 23, 1819 in Madison Co, OH, and died Nov. 23, 1866 in Kings Valley, Benton Co, OR. He married Almeda Jane Van Bebber Mar. 22, 1847 in Benton Co, O.T. and they settled on a claim in August of that year. Located in Kings Valley; their claim bordered that of Almeda’s parents, Lazarus and Martha Van Bebber. The Van Bebbers were born in Tennessee and traveled from Illinois, where Almeda was born about 1832, and immigrated to Oregon Territory in 1846. Almeda was a daughter of Lazarus Van Bebber and Martha. She was born about 1831 in IL, and died Apr. 22, 1890 near Wren, Benton Co, OR.

(63) Ref. *Oregon-California Trails Association – Oregon Trail Diaries*: Along the Platte River, Henry (Garrison’s) father took ill with inflammatory rheumatism and was entirely helpless. He had to be propped up in the wagon, not able to move below the neck. After arriving in Oregon, his father recovered and became a preacher and in 1848 in California a gold miner. Henry at the age of 14 became responsible for his family and their wagons. A few days later, Henry’s 7-year-old brother Enoch broke his leg. Henry recommended amputation, but the doctor, actually a government hospital steward, refused. By the time amputation was performed, it was too late and Enoch died of infection. In Henry’s own words, “It was reported that the Indians was in the habit of opening graves for the purpose of getting shrouding. To prevent this, the grave was dug in such a place that the wagons when leaving camp might pass over it. In digging the grave, those who have it in charge was careful to cut and lift the sod in squares so they could be replaced when the grave was filled. Before commencing the grave, bed-quilts were spread on the ground to receive the dirt as it was thrown from the grave. After the grave was filled up, the sods were carefully replaced. The remaining dirt was carried and thrown in the River. When we broke camp next morning, the wagons 74 in number passed over the grave. Father’s wagon was driven to one side and did not pass over the grave.”

(64) Ref: *Erwin English Bryant Family*: Edwin Eustace Bryant [author of *What I saw in California* and *Rocky Mountain Adventures*] was born in 1805 in Massachusetts a son of Ichabod and Silence Bryant (first cousins) and died Dec. 16, 1869 at Louisville, KY. He studied medicine under Peter Bryant (a nephew of the poet William Cullen Bryant). As an established journalist, he moved from Massachusetts to Louisville in 1830 and became editor of the *Lexington Observer* and later the *Lexington Intelligencer*. He was one of the central voices in the 1846 emigration to California, was a volunteer and appointed 1st Lieut. in Fremont’s Battalion in the Mexican War; was later Alcade (Mayor) of San Francisco. Bryant Street is named after him.

Ref: *What I Saw in California by Edwin Bryant; Introduction by Thomas D. Clark*: Edwin Bryant's funeral service was on Dec. 17, 1869 at Christ Church, Louisville, KY. Following the funeral service, his body was embarked on a strange odyssey, twelve years in Louisville's Cave Hill Cemetery; in 1881 the body was reburied in the company's reserve section; and in 1888 the body was exhumed and moved to its final resting place at Spring Grove Cemetery; Cincinnati, OH.

(65) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Laudanum> a.k.a. opium tincture is an alcoholic herbal preparation containing 10% opium and 1% morphine.

(66) <Miss Lard> See notes (61) & (67).

(67) Ref: *Septimus Riley Moutray information – Donner Party Rescuer...*: Riley Septimus Moutray was a teamster for Fielding Lard, whose daughter, Mary Lucy, he married en route. Riley was born Nov. 26, 1824 to the parents James H. Moutray and Mary Higginbotham. Riley Septimus Moutray died Dec. 7, 1910 at Santa Clara, CA. Septimus Moutray & Mary Lucy Lard were married on the way to California, June 14, 1846: Children: Ida, Jimmie, William Elliott, Satira D., Fielding, Marcella, Mary M., Theodosia, George Riley, Nancy B., and Minnie.

(68) Ref: *Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains by Joel Palmer*: Joel Palmer left Oregon City March 5, 1846 for his return to the States. He intended to overtake seven others, who had left earlier, at Dr. Whitman's station. "A short distance below the forks of Platte we met a company of forty-one wagons, under the command of a Mr. Smith.....etc." "This was on the 18th of June."

(69) <Bodine> *Old French origin*: - intestines or "innards": In times of deprivation all parts of the animal were utilized, liver, heart, lungs, intestines, etc. The lungs were referred to as "lights" because when boiled or used in stew, the pieces would float on the surface.

(70) <chef d' oeuvre> The term is of French origin and means masterpiece.

(71) Ref: *Hastings Family Genealogy Page*: Lansford Warren Hastings was born in 1818 in Knox Co., OH, the son of Dr. Waitstill Hastings and Lucinda Wood. He died in 1868 (reportedly at sea en route to Brazil). He married (1) Catherine Mc Cord born aft. 1819; (2) Charlotte Catherine Toler (born abt. 1825) in July 1848; and (3) Janice 'Jennie' Mendenhall born aft. 1819. Lansford wrote *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California*, published in 1845. The only member of his family to support the Confederacy, he helped found a Confederate refuge in Brazil and his guidebook *The Emigrants' Guide to Brazil* was published in 1866. Children of Lansford W. Hastings and Charlotte Catherine Toler: William H; b. July 1849; Isobel b. 1852; Henry Clay b. 1853, d. 1854; Irving B. b. 1855; Amelia b. 1857; Henry T. b. 1860; and Charlotte b. Aug. 10, 186.

(72) Thornton alludes to the Baron von Munchausen, an 18th century German officer, who was known for embellishing the stories of his life and experiences.

(73) Ref: *John Brisbin 1781-1846 – Brisbin Family History & Genealogy....* Morgan R. Savage, the son of Peter Swinburn Savage &

Dorintha Shaunce, was born Feb. 13, 1825 at Jacksonville, Morgan Co., IL, and died Sept 7, in Summit, Benton Co., OR.

(74) Thornton is evidently in error here. The "Miss Dunbar" who married Morgan Savage, was Frances Ann Brisbin, a sister of Rice Dunbar's wife (Jane Brisbin).

RootWeb's WorldConnect Genealogy Site User Home Pages – Jackie Savage....: Frances Ann Brisbin (daughter of John Brisbin) was born Oct. 17, 1828 in Morgan Co., IL. Frances Ann Brisbin married Morgan R. Savage on the trail on June 18, 1846. Children: Martha Jane born Mar. 30, 1847; James William born Sep. 26, 1848; George Washington born Dec. 8, 1853, died Jul. 15, 1935; Charles A. born Mar. 14, 1856; Adaline A. born Mar. 20, 1858; Lydia Ann born Sep. 1, 1860; Dolly L. born Sep. 16, 1862; Mary Catherine born Apr. 10, 1865; Elizabeth Alma born May 30, 1867; Thomas Jefferson born Nov. 17, 1869; and Ellen born Sep. 27, 1872.

(75) Ref: *Oregon Republican League October 2006*: Johann Henry Croisan born 1817 in Neufahrn, Oberbayern, and Bayern, Germany died Sept. 14, 1875 in Salem, Marion, Oregon. On Jun. 18, 1846 (near Ft. Laramie), he married Mary Ann Hall, who was born 1830 in Princeton, Bureau, Illinois, died Jun. 9, 1912 in Salem, Marion, Oregon. Children: Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" born 1846 O.T., George Henry born 1849 O.T., Carolina Carrie born Nov 1851 O.T., Edward Marion born Mar. 27, 1855 O.T., Clara born 1863 OR, & Henriette born OR.

(76) Mary Ann Hall was a distant relative of Morgan and James D. Savage through their step-mother, Charlotte Hassler.

(77) Ref: *Jessie Fremont*: The son of John Pryor and Ann Beverly Whiting; John Charles Fremont was born Jan. 21, 1813 at Savannah, GA, and died at New York, NY Jul. 13, 1890. On Oct. 19, 1841 he married Jesse Benton (daughter of Jesse Hart Benton, the powerful Senator from Missouri & husband of Elizabeth Preston Mc Dowell). Children: Elizabeth Benton 'Lilly' b. Nov. 15, 1842, died in 1919; Benton b. Jul. 24, 1848 d. 1848 St. Louis; John Charles Jr. b. Apr. 19, 1851; Anne Beverly b. Feb. 1, 1853 Paris, France, d. July 11, 1853 Washington DC; and Francis Preston 'Frank' b. May 17, 1855 Washington DC.

(78) *Lefalophodon John Torrey*: John Torrey 1796-1873: The first professional botanist in the New World, Torrey published extensively on the North American flora, advocated the "natural system" of classification that was replacing Linnaeus' artificial system, and collaborated with his disciple Asa Gray for many years.

(79) Ref: *Liatris scariosa – On Line*: <Liatris scariosa> family: asteraceae: *Liatris* belongs to the aster family, with each flower head having only fluffy disk flowers (resembling "blazing stars") and no ray flowers. ... Common names for native *Liatris scariosa* wildflowers include Eastern blazing star, Devil's Bite, Nieuwland's blazing star, New England blazing star and Virginia blazing star.

(80) Ref: *Wikipedia Botanical Dictionary*: <Asclepias> Family Asclepiadacea "(1753), the milkweeds, is a genus of herbaceous perennial, dicotyledonous plants that contains over 140 known species. It previously belonged to the family Asclepiadaceae, but this is now classified as a subfamily Asclepiadoideae of the dogbane family Apocynaceae."

(81) Ref: *Biographical history of botany of St. Louis.... Dec.1908 – Edwin C. James early botanist*: Edwin C. James was born in

Weybridge, Vermont, on August 27, 1797. Edwin was the youngest son of Deacon Daniel James, who was a native of Rhode Island, and had moved to Vermont at the beginning of the revolution. In youth he was very industrious and applied himself to his studies with perseverance. His education was obtained at the district school, and later he attended Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1816. Subsequently he studied medicine with his elder brother in Albany, New York, for three years. During this time he became interested in botany and the natural sciences. Upon the recommendations of Captain Lewis Le Conte and Dr. John Torrey he was appointed to the place left vacant by the death of Dr. Baldwin.

(82) Ref: *Wikipedia Botanical Dictionary*: <Asclepias speciosa> Family Asclepiadaceae, is a species of milkweed known commonly as the showy milkweed. It is native to the western half of North America. This flowering plant is a hairy, erect perennial. The large, pointed, banana-like leaves are arranged opposite on the stalk-like stem. The eye-catching furry-pale-pink to pinkish-purple flowers are arranged in thick umbels. Their corollas are reflexed and the central flower parts, five hoods with prominent hooks, are star-shaped. The fruit is a large, rough follicle filled with many flat oval seeds with luxuriant silky plumes. Many Native American peoples utilized all parts of this plant for a great number of medicinal uses and ate some parts as a food.

(83) Ref: *Re-imagining Joseph N. Nicollet's Mapmaking Expeditions*: Charles (originally Karl) Andreas Geyer (1809-1853) was born in Dresden, Germany, and was the botanist on the 1838 and 1839 expeditions of J. N. Nicollet. He met Nicollet originally in 1835 but declined the opportunity to accompany him on an 1836 trip to the headwaters of the Mississippi.

(84) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: Joseph Nicholas Nicollet (July 24, 1786 – September 11, 1843), also known as Jean-Nicolas Nicollet was a French geographer and mathematician known for mapping the Upper Mississippi River basin during the 1830's. Nicollet led three expeditions exploring the Upper Mississippi, mostly in the area that is now Minnesota, but parts of North and South Dakota as well.

(85) Ref: *Wikisource- Makers of British Botany/Sir William Hooker 1785-1865 by Frederick Orpen Bower*: William Jackson Hooker (06 July 1785 – 12 August 1865) was an English systematic botanist and organizer. Hooker was born in Norwich. His father, Joseph Hooker of Exeter, a member of the same family as the celebrated theologian Richard Hooker, devoted much of his time to the study of German literature and the cultivation of curious plants. There is no detailed history of William's boyhood, but it is known that in his school days he interested himself in entomology, in drawing, and in reading books of natural history. The active life of Sir William Hooker divides itself naturally into two main periods, during which he held two of the most responsible official posts in the country, viz. the Regus Chair of Botany in Glasgow and the Directorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

(86) Ref: *Asclepiadaceae – Asclepias speciosa – Asclepias douglasii*: <Asclepias Douglassii> Family: asclepiadiadaceae: An erect, herbaceous plant, a foot, or a foot and a half high, with rather stout, rounded, generally un-branched, wooly stems. Leaves are opposite or ternately whorled, a span long, varying from almost ovate, or ovate-lanceolate (more rarely subcordate) to oblong, acute, downy above, wooly beneath.

(87) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Chimney Rock> is a famous, prominent geological rock formation in present Morrill County, Western Nebraska rising nearly 300 feet (91 m) above the surrounding North Platte River valley. The peak of

Chimney Rock is 4,226 feet (1,288 m) above sea level. During the middle 19th century it served as a landmark along the Oregon Trail, the California Trail, and the Mormon Trail, which ran along the north side of the rock. The first recorded mention of Chimney Rock was in 1827 by Joshua Pilcher. Pilcher had journeyed up the Platte River valley to the Salt Lake rendezvous of the Rocky Mountain fur trappers. The first non-natives to see the pillar were probably the Astorians of Robert Stuart in their eastern journey from the Pacific Ocean in 1813. This marker of the plains was recorded in many journals after this time.

(88) Ref: *Merriam Webster College Dictionary-Tenth Edition*: <Glauber salts> a.k.a. sal mirabilis: A colorless crystalline sulfate of sodium Na₂SO₄·10H₂O used especially in dyeing, as a cathartic, and in solar energy systems.

CHAPTER V

(89) Ref: *Encyclopedia Britannica*: <Ramsgate> is a seaside town on the Isle of Thanet – Kent UK.

Ref: *Chamber's information for the people: a popular encyclopedia – Google Book Results*: “A curious phenomenon of this kind was seen by Dr. Vince, on the 6th of August, 1806, at 7 p.m. To an observer at Ramsgate, the tops of the four turrets of Dover Castle are usually seen over a hill between Ramsgate and Dover. Dr. Vince, however, when at Ramsgate, saw the whole of Dover Castle, as if it had been brought over and placed on the Ramsgate side of the hill. The image of the castle was so strong and well defined, that the hill itself did not appear through the image.”

(90) Ref: *Encyclopedia Britannica*: The <Specter of the Brocken> gets its name from Mt. Brocken, in the Harz range of East Germany.

(91) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: < Courthouse Rock> is a rock formation located near present Bridgeport, Nebraska. The Oregon-California Trail, the Mormon Trail, the Pony Express Trail and the Sidney-Deadwood Trail all ran near the rock. The rock formation served as a landmark along the trails for many pioneers traveling west in the 19th century. The name “Courthouse” was first used in 1837. In 1845, one traveler described the rock as “resembling the ruins of an old castle” [which] rises abruptly from the plain.... It is difficult to look upon it and not believe that art had something to do with its construction.

(92) <Scott's Bluff> Named after Hiram Scott, a member of the Ashley Fur Party, who died there in 1828.

Ref: *Scott's Bluff – Oregon Trail, NB: Named for Hiram Scott and also.....* “<Scott's Bluff> is located in the southwestern area of Nebraska, also known as the Nebraska Panhandle. The Bluff got its name from Hiram Scott who was born in 1805 in St. Charles County, Missouri and employed by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. According to the Scott's Bluff National Park Service, the majority of Scott's life is a mystery as is his death.”

(93) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: The <Temple of Belus> was built by the ancient Assyrian King Semiramis at Babylon.

(94) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: Napoleon Bonaparte (15 August 1769 – 05 May 1821) was a military and political leader of France and Emperor of the French as Napoleon I, whose actions shaped European politics in the early 19th century.

(95) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: Cyrus the Great was an ancient King of Persia: c..600-529 BC.

(96) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: <Tadmur> or Palmyra in Arabic, was an ancient Aramaic city. In ancient times it was an important city of central Syria, located in an oasis 215 km northeast of Damascus and 180 km southwest of the Euphrates at Deir-ez-Zor. It has long been a vital caravan city for travelers crossing the Syrian Desert and was known as the *Bride of the Desert*.

(97) Ref: *Wyoming Places / Goshen County*: Goshen County is “Named for <Goshen Hole>, a basin in the area which is to the south of a range of hills along the North Platte River. Originally known as Goshen’s Hole, from the name of a French trapper who settled in that locality, it was corrupted into Goshen, ‘Biblical land of plenty,’ by early pioneers on account of vast stretches of native hay, indigenous to the area, on which great herds of antelope grazed. Organized in 1911, County seat is in Tarrington.”

(98) Ref: *The Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and California – Captain’s Narrative – July 1842*: “Before reaching camp at Goshen’s hole, in crossing the immense, sic (detritus) at the foot of the <Castle rock>, we were involved amidst winding passages cut by the waters of the hill; and where with a breadth scarcely large enough for the passage of a horse, the walls were 30 and 40 feet perpendicularly. This formation supplies the discoloration of the Platte.”

(99) Ref: *Various Internet Websites*: Hiram Scott was born about 1805 in St. Charles County, Missouri, and was an employee of William Ashley's Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His name appears on the pay lists of that company in 1827, where he was listed as a clerk. His name does not appear in any of the company's papers after 1828.

(100) Mountain man James Clyman, in 1846, traveled east in company with Hastings, Hudspeth and several others. On crossing the Blue River, July 15th, he noted the gravestone of Sarah Keyes, sic. (Sarak Keyes, aged 70 yares).

Ref: *Journal of a Mountain Man by James Clyman*: <company of travelers> In the spring of 1846, Clyman crossed the Sierras eastward in company with Lansford W. Hastings, James M. Hudspeth, and a party of sixteen other men, three women and two children.

(101) Ref: *Journal of a Mountain Man by James Clyman: June 27, 1846* – “we met numerous squads of emigrants until we reached fort Laramie whare we met ex-governor [Lilburn W.] Boggs and party from Jackson county Missouri Bound for California and we camped with them.....etc.” July 10, 1846: “a cloudy night without rain.....a Mr. Kizack was left Behind last night being himself nearly Blinde and his horses verry poor.....his messmate Mr. Stump went back this morning to assist him to come up.....saw a horse yesterday that had been shot lying by the way side.....Mr stump returned about noon and could find nothing of Mr Mc Kissick we moved on in the afternoon to the west fork of Blue river [Little Blue] an encamped early for the purpose of making a more thorough search for the lost man. But in a few minutes after stopping the old man hove in sight to the mutual satisfaction of all parties.”

CHAPTER VI

(102) James Bordeaux, the son of Paul and Margaret Louise Bordeaux, was born Aug. 22, 1818 at St. Charles, MO and died Oct. 14,

1870 at Rosebud Indian Reservation, SD. In about the year 1834, he married Gray Buffalo Woman, a Brule Indian maiden (sister of Swift Bear the Brule Chief). She dropped her Indian name and became known as Marie Bordeaux. Children: Louis born c.1835, William born in 1836, Antoine born c.1837, Charles born c.1838, Martha born c.1839, Alexander born c.1840, Louise born c.1841, and Susan born Mar. 15, 1857 and died in 1947 and three others.

Ref: *Ancestry.com SD Bennett Archives by Susan Bordeaux Bettelyoun*: "Paul and Felix Bordeaux came to the United States from France, in the early 19th century, about 1814. The Bordeaux family belonged to the aristocrats and had owned land where the city of Bordeaux now stands. Paul was my grandfather and Felix was his brother. My father, James Bordeaux, was born in St. Louis in 1818, the eldest son of Paul and Margaret Louise Bordeaux. John Jacob Astor had opened a western branch office of the American Fur Co. at St. Louis in 1819 and although father was but fifteen years old, he got a position with them at one of their western posts. Susan Bordeaux Bettelyoun, was born March 15, 1857, the sixth of 11 children born to James Bordeaux and his wife Huntkalutawin, a full blooded Brule Indian woman. Susan Bordeaux Bettelyoun was the daughter of James Bordeaux and Huntkalutawin, a full blooded Brule Indian woman."

(103) Ref: *French/English Dictionary*: <coureur des bois>: runner of the woods.

(104) Ref: *Mileposts Along the Oregon Trail – Francis Parkman 1846*: "The emigrants had a ball in the fort the other night. Such belles! One woman, of more than suspected chastity, is left at the Fort; and [chief trader] Bordeaux is fool enough to receive her."

(105) Ref: *Thomas Fitzpatrick – Mountain Man*. Thomas Fitzpatrick was born in 1799 County Cavan, Ireland and died Feb. 5, 1854 Washington DC. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington DC. At the age of 51 he married Margaret Poisal, an Arapaho Indian teen-ager. At the time of his death, he left two children, Andrew & Virginia.

Ref: *Broken Hand: The Life of Thomas Fitzpatrick, Mountain Man, Guide and Indian Agent by LeRoy R. Hafen*: Thomas Fitzpatrick was a trapper and a trailblazer who became the head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. With Jedediah Smith he led the trapper band that discovered South Pass; he then shepherded the first two emigrant wagon trains to Oregon Territory, was official guide to Fremont on his longest expedition, and guided Colonel Phil Kearny and his Dragoons along the westward trails to impress the Indians with howitzers and swords.

(106) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: "John Luce born in 1800 died in {?}, married in 1849 Margaret H. Macleay."

(107) The Trimble family was from Henry Co., IA. The family of six was traveling in Captain Henry Smith's division. Edward Trimble was born Apr. 2, 1815/16 in Knox Co., OH and was killed by Pawnee Indians while he and a companion (Harrison) were looking for strayed or stolen cattle. They were fired upon, Trimble was killed (his body never found) and Harrison was taken captive. Trimble married Abarilla Ross (born 1816) in about 1837 and upon his death his widow was left with four small children. Her friends convinced Abarilla to continue on to Oregon Territory, and there on Dec. 25, 1850, she married Thomas Powell. Children by Edward & Abarilla: Martha Jane married. J. M. Pomeroy; Ellen married. William Portney Adams; and there were two other children unknown.

Ref: *RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project – The Robinson Family*: "Edward Trimble was born 1816 in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., OH, and

died MAY 1846 on the trail (Platte River, [sic IA]). He married? (1) Elizabeth Payne 1834 in Kane Co., IL, daughter of Christopher Columbus Payne and Elizabeth Dawson. He married. (2) Abarilla Ross 1834 in Naper Settlement, IL; A daughter of Ross was born 2 Jan. 1816 in Hamilton Co., OH, and died 11 Mar. 1893 in Halsey, Linn Co., OR.”

(108) In 1846 William Campbell and his wife Agnes decided to head West, to California. On 01 April 1846, the William and Agnes Campbell family (including their four sons and one daughter), two of William’s brothers (James and Thomas Campbell), and several other close friends and relatives set out for California.

Ref: *Oregon In 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: “Capt. William Campbell: left Marshall, Saline Co, MO in April 1846, rendezvoused at St. Joseph, the train divided with Campbell at the head of one section led by Kit Carson and the other party led by Hastings. Cut off over Sierras ahead of the Donner party.

Ref: *William Campbell (1703-1855) - Southwest Virginia Campbells by Phil Norfleet*: William Campbell was born on 12 November 1793 in Fayette Co., KY, died Dec. 2, 1885 He was the eldest son of the David Campbell (1772-1836) of Muhlenberg Co., KY. William Campbell had a total of four wives during his lifetime. He had three children by his first wife; seven children by his second wife and no children by his third and fourth wives. Wife (1): Sarah Mc Nary; (died Nov. 16, 1821). Sarah was the daughter of William Mc Nary and Ann Campbell. William & Sarah were married Sep. 24, 1816: Children: three - all daughters. Wife (2): Agnes Hancock; born Sep. 6, 1800. Muhlenberg Co, KY, died of typhoid Nov. 26, 1846 Santa Clara, CA. William & Agnes were married Sep. 24, 1822 in Muhlenberg Co., KY Sep. 24, 1822. Children: seven. Wife (3): Keziah Mc Cutcheon. William & Keziah were married Jul. 5, 1849. William divorced Keziah Jan. 22, 1855. William had no children by his third wife. Wife (4): Louisa (Cain) Sherwood (widow of Samuel Sherwood of Baltimore). Louisa died Mar. 04, 1898. William had no children by his fourth wife.

(109) Ref: *smithcrabtreepowell / Dela Fletcher & Phoebe*: Dela Fletcher Crabtree, born March 27, 1815 Lee Co., VA died March 2, 1901 Linn Co., OR, married Phoebe Flanary Oct. 13, 1836. Phoebe was born Nov. 11, 1815 Lee Co., VA died Apr. 20, 1900 Albany, Linn Co., OR. Dela Fletcher Crabtree is buried in Franklin Butte Cemetery; Linn Co., OR.

Children: James Fletcher born Feb. 12, 1838 in Lee Co, VA; Job Flanary born Aug. 26, 1840 in Lee Co., VA; John Paton born Aug. 8, 1842 in Lee Co., VA; Rebecca Ann born Aug. 15, 1844 in Jackson Co., MO; Francis Marion born Oct. 31, 1846 in Linn Co., O.T.; Dela La Fayette born Jan. 21, 1849 in Linn Co., O.T.; Franklin born Sep. 19, 1850 in Linn Co., O.T.; George Thurston born Aug. 12 , 1852 in Linn Co., O.T.; Rachel Melinda born Jan. 6, 1855 in Linn Co., O.T. and Mary Caroline born Dec. 26, 1858 in Linn Co., O.T.

(110) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Artemisia tridentata> a.k.a. Sagebrush/common sagebrush, big sagebrush, blue/black sagebrush or mountain sagebrush) is a shrub or small tree from the family Asteracea.

(111) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Independence Rock> is a large granite rock, approximately 139 feet (40 m) high, in southwestern Natrona County in the U.S. state of Wyoming, along Wyoming Highway 220. During the middle of the 19th century, the rock was a prominent and well-known landmark on the Oregon, Mormon and California emigrant trails. It was designated a National Historic Landmark on January 20, 1961. It is now part of Independence Rock State Historic Site, owned and operated by the state of Wyoming.

(112) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Saleratus>, a.k.a., Sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydrogen carbonate is the chemical compound

with the formula NaHCO_3 . Sodium bicarbonate is a white solid that is crystalline but often appears as a fine powder. It has a slightly salty, alkaline taste resembling that of washing soda (sodium carbonate).).

CHAPTER VII

(113) Ref: Wikipedia *Encyclopedia*: George Weymouth was a 17th century English explorer of the area now occupied by the State of Maine. Ferdinando Gorges, who wanted to settle colonists in the area, sponsored an expedition under Weymouth, who sailed from England on March 5, 1605 on the ship Archangel and landed near Monhegan on May 17, 1605.

(114) Ref: *Luminarium Encyclopedia Project*: “Thomas Arundell, first Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1562-1639), son of Sir Mathew Arundell of Wardour Castle in Wiltshire, a member of the ancient family of Arundells of Lanherne in Cornwall, and of Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, was born about 1562.” On June 18, 1585, Arundell married Mary (daughter of Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton). Arundell, later became the first baron Arundell of Wardour.

(115) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Senecio rapifolia> is a genus of the daisy family (Asteraceae) that includes ragworts and groundsels.

(116) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: Thomas Nuttall (5 January 1786 – 10 September 1859) was an English botanist and zoologist, who lived and worked in America from 1808 until 1841. Nuttall was born in the village of Long Preston, near Settle in the West Riding of Yorkshire and spent some years as an apprentice printer in England. In 1810 he traveled to the Great Lakes and in 1811 traveled on the Astor Expedition led by William Price Hunt on behalf of John Jacob Astor up the Missouri River.

(117) Ref: *Wikipedia – the Free Encyclopedia*: <Lippia (zapania) cuneifolia> “Lippia is a genus of flowering plants in the verbena family, Verbenaceae. It was named after Augustus Lippi, a French traveler. The genus contains roughly 200 species of that are found around the world. Plants are fragrant due to their essential oils, which vary between species but may include estragole, carvacrol, linalol, or limonene. The leaves of certain species such as *L. graveolens* can be used as a culinary herb similar to oregano.”

(118) Ref: *Wyoming wild life: Volume 19*: <Cerocarpus parvifolius> a.k.a. mountain mahogany: “Cerocarpus montanus Raf. var. montanus (formerly designated as *C. parvifolius* Nutt., an invalid name) is the common and widespread shrubby plant known simply as Mountain Mahogany, found throughout most of the foothills of Wyoming.”

(119) Ref: “*A Flora of California: Part 2, Parts 4-5 Page 418*”: <Eriogonum parvifolium> “Smith in Rees, Cycl. 13 (1819), the type from California, Mcenzies. 41. ... It is generally known as 'Wild Buckwheat' and is the third most valued *native* bee-plant after White Sage and Black Sage.”

(120) Ref: *Plants Profile for Eriogonum caespitosum (matted buckwheat) / USDA*<Eriogonum caespitosum> is matted buckwheat.

(121) Ref: *Plants Profile for Shepherdia argentea / USDA*.....: <Shepherdia argentea> or Silver Buffaloberry is a thorny deciduous shrub that is dioecious. Silver buffalo berry has silvery leaves, white stems, and as it gets older has red berries in a wall of thorns.

(122) Ref: *Southwest Colorado Wildflowers, Geranium: Geranium Fremontii*: <Geranium Fremontii> The plant has endured at least eleven scientific name changes: the plant was first described and named in 1823 by Edwin James after he saw it (but did not collect a specimen) along the South Platte in Colorado in 1820. James named the plant *Geranium caespitosum* and it was soon given the common name of "James Crane's Bill". In 1847 Augustus Fendler collected a plant in the Santa Fe area along Santa Fe Creek and in 1849 Asa Gray described it and named it *Geranium caespitosum*. Somehow another specimen collected by Fendler was described, also in 1849, by John Torrey who named it *Geranium fremontii*, "Fremont Crane's Bill".

(123) Ref: *Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)*: <Chenopodiaceae > “The approximately 1300 species of chenopods worldwide range from annual herbs to trees. Many species have C4 photosynthesis. The flowers are tiny and inconspicuous, but some species bear showy masses of fruits. *Chenopods* are common in deserts and especially in saline or alkaline soils. Spinach, beets, sugar beets, chard, and epazote are members with economic value. The most common chenopods in our region are several species of Atriplex (saltbush) and *Chenopodium* (goosefoot, pigweed); the latter genus contains both native and exotic herbs.”

(124) Ref: *U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers (Stephen Harriman Long)*:

Scientific Expedition of Major Stephen H. Long: A scientific expedition commanded by Major Stephen H. Long visited the country, later to become Kansas in the years 1819 and 1820. The expeditions of Lewis and Clark and Lieutenant Pike had added much to the geographical knowledge of the country. The Government evidently believed it was in duty bound to secure as much information as possible concerning the extensive regions known as Louisiana, so the expedition in the interest of the scientific features of the country was organized and sent out. Some other portions of the United States were included in the scope of the work assigned Major Long, but the principle work was done in Louisiana. The country west of the Mississippi assigned this expedition for exploration extended from the Red River flowing north of Texas to the Platte, and westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains – much of it later included Kansas.

(125) Ref: *Flora Boreali-Americana: or, the Botany of the Northern Parts of...*: <Flora boreali Americana> (Sir William Jackson Hooker – 1840 – Science) “The fruit is as large as a moderately sized cherry, and apparently red, hence very nearly resembling the *Prunus Americana* of Marshall and Dr. Darlington,”

(126) Bates was evidently a mid 15-17th century botanist, but no source found.

(127) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Devil’s Gate> (Wyoming) is a natural rock formation, a gorge on the Sweetwater River a few miles southwest of Independence Rock. The site, significant in the history of western pioneers, was a major landmark on the Mormon Trail and the Oregon Trail although the actual route of travel did not pass through the very narrow gorge. Devil’s Gate is a remarkable example of superimposed or antecedent drainage. The Sweetwater River cuts a narrow 100-meter deep slot through a granite ridge, yet had it flowed less than a kilometer to the south, it could have bypassed the ridge completely. The gorge was cut because the landscape was originally buried by valley sediments. The river cut downward and when it hit granite, kept on cutting. It

was a matter of pure chance that the river hit the buried ridge where it did.

(128) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Carnelian> (also spelled cornelian) is a reddish-brown mineral which is commonly used as a semi-precious gemstone. Similar to carnelian is sard, which is generally harder and darker. (The difference is not rigidly defined, and the two names are often used interchangeably.) Both carnelian and sard are varieties of the silica mineral chalcedony colored by impurities of iron oxide. The color can vary greatly, ranging from pale orange to an intense almost-black coloration.

(129) Ref: *Gallant Duncan Dickenson (1806 – 1869) – Genealogy – Geni*: Gallant Duncan Dickenson was born Oct. 06, 1806 at Russell, WV, and died October 25, 1869 in Snelling, CA.

Ref: *Bio. Farrar, Frank H. – by John Outcalt (1925)*: “My father, Gallant Duncan Dickenson, was a roamer. He was reared in Virginia, where he was left an orphan while in his teens, and as soon as he was able to shift for himself, returned to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was born, and there he married Isabella Mc Creary, also born in Murfreesboro.... He joined a great Caravansary that made Independence its rendezvous. We set out on the morning of May 6, 1846, with more than forty wagons of immigrants and provisions.... It was October 20 before we reached our promised land, and when we finally pulled up at Johnson’s ranch at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.... My father became connected with several cities in California. He built the first brick house in Monterey, which for a long time was a show place and is still standing. Moving to Stockton, my father erected the first hotel in that place with material shipped around the horn. He also built and gave the Methodist congregation its first church building, and became the [sic] accolade of Stockton.”

(130) Ref: *Wikipedia*: < Oenothera> is a genus of about 125 species of annual, biannual and perennial herbaceous flowering plants. Common names include evening-primrose, suncups, and sundrops.

(131) For Torrey, see note (78). <Ger> Thornton probably refers to John Gerard (1545 – 1612), an early English herbalist.

(132) Ref: *Eurotia lanata Winterfat*: <Eurotia lanata> “a.k.a. Krascheninnikovia lanata and Ceratoides lanata (You may find it listed either way as the botanists cannot agree, other than to make life difficult.) This plant is native all over the place. You'll find it thriving in bad spots throughout the west. Winter Fat is a 2-3' perennial usually found growing in sandy, or clay alkaline soils, usually high in calcium.”

(133) No reference source found for <Moey>.

(134) Re: *Full text of Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten* (Periodical for plant diseases): < Diotus lanata> is related to Eurotia lanata and is a species of winterfat.

(135) Ref: *Wikipedia - The Free Encyclopedia*: “Frederick Traugott Pursh (or Friedrich Traugott Pursch), (February 4, 1774 - July 11, 1820) was a German-American botanist. Pursh was born in Grossenhain, Saxony, to the name Friedrich Traugott Pursh. He was educated at Dresden Botanical Gardens, and immigrated to the United States in 1799. From 1802 to 1805 he worked in Philadelphia as the botanical manager of the extensive gardens of William Hamilton, Esq., *The Woodlands*. By 1805, he was working for

Benjamin Smith Barton on a new flora of North America, under who he studied the plants collected on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.” Pursh was author of *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, which he published in 1814.

(136) Ref: *Eurotia ceratoides* information from NPGS/GRIN: <Eurotia ceratoides> is an older generic name for *Krascheninnikovia ceratoides*, a low lying plant, commonly called Pamirian winterfat.

(137) Ref: *NPIN thermopsis Montana* (*Buckbean*): <thermopsis Montana> This perennial’s slender, 16-32 in. stems, purplish with a white coating, are slightly branched above and bear three-parted leaves. Yellow, lupine-like flowers occur in dense to interrupted clusters 4-12 in. long. Common names: False Lupin, Golden pea, Buck-bean, Mountain golden banner.

(138) *Gilia Aggregata Skyrocket*: <gilia pulchella> Family Polemoniaceae: This plant has been named by everyone that ever wrote a paper a different name. Common names range from Scarlet Gilia, Skyrocket, Sky Trumpet, Scarlet Trumpet Flower, Tem Paiute and Trumpet phlox. Scientific names range from *Ipomopsis aggregata*, *Gilia aggregata*, *Cantua aggregata*, *Gilia pulchella*, etc, etc.

(139) Ref: *Famous Scots – David Douglas*: David Douglas (25 June 1799 – 12 July 1834) was a Scottish botanist. He was born on 25 June 1799, a few miles west of Perth. Following school, he worked as a gardener, spent seven years at Scone and then went for a spell to college in Perth to learn more of the scientific and mathematical aspects of plant culture. He worked awhile in Fife (where he had access to a library of books on botany and zoology), then moved to the Botanical Gardens in Glasgow where he attended botany lectures at the university. On the recommendation of Professor Hooker, he moved to the Horticultural Society of London. He was sent to North America in 1823, and in 1824 on an expedition to the west coast – calling on the way at Robinson Crusoe Island (where Alexander Selkirk had been marooned and became the inspiration for Daniel Defoe’s novel). On an expedition to the Columbia River, Douglas began collecting and cataloging plants. The Douglas fir was named after him. In 1825 – 1826 he covered a total of over 6,000 miles in rough territory. He became a crack-shot with a rifle. After traipsing over the Rocky Mountains, Canada, and Hudson Bay, he returned to Scotland for a brief visit to see his mother. In October 1829 he left on another expedition heading for Hawaii and the American west coast. He sailed for Hawaii (then known as the Sandwich Islands) where he collected 50 species of fern and lichens. During an expedition to Rohala Point, at the north end of Hawaii, he died July 13, 1834; having fallen into a pit dug by the islanders to catch wild cattle. Possibly his deteriorating eyesight contributed to the incident, but a wild bull was already in the pit and Douglas was killed. There was suspicion, at the time, of foul play by an ex-convict who had dug the traps, but an inquest at Honolulu found no evidence to support the theory.

(140) Ref: *Southwest Colorado Wildflowers, Senecio spartioides*: <Senecio spartioides> “Senecio is from the Latin, “senes”, “old man”, and refers to the pappus hairs, the white, tiny, hair-like growth at the apex of the seeds in Asteraceae.” “Senecio spartioides Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)” “Senecio spartioides grows in an open, many stemmed, any manner with numerous bright gold/yellow flowers in flat-topped clusters. Leaves are narrow, to four inches long, and lower leaves are often withered by flowering time – giving the plant a very strange appearance; dead on the bottom and vibrant on top. In Canyon country, Senecio spartioides often grows in open, sandy areas where plants are well-spaced and its two-to-three foot height and bright flowers really stand out. “oides” is a form of the Greek “old”, which means “similar to” and thus “spartioides” means “similar to spart(ium)”, a genus of Fabaceae (Pea Family).”

- (141) Ref: *Ribes irriguum-Plants For A Future- database report*: <Ribes irriguum> is the Idaho gooseberry.
- (142) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Plantago eriophora> synonymous with *Plantago lanceolata* is a species of genus *Plantago* known by the common names ribwort plantain, English plantain, and narrow-leaf plantain. It is a common weed of cultivated land. The plant is a rosette-forming perennial herb, with leafless, silky, hairy flower stems (10-40 cm / 3.9-16 in.). The basal leaves are lanceolate spreading or erect, scarcely-toothed with 3-5 strong parallel veins narrowed.
- (143) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Castilleja>, commonly known as Indian paintbrush or Prairie-fire, is a genus of about 200 species of annual and perennial herbaceous plants native to the west of the Americas from Alaska south to the Andes, northern Asia, and one species as far west as the Kola peninsula (Europe). These plants are classified in the family Orobanchaceae (following major rearrangements of the order Lamiales starting around 2001; sources which do not follow these reclassifications may place them in the Scrophulariaceae). They are hemi-parasitic on the roots of grasses and forbs.
- (144) *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Penstemon micrantha>: The *Penstemon* genus pertains to, any of, numerous plants, native to North America and eastern Asia, having opposite leaves, flowers with a usually two-lipped flowers, variously colored corolla, and capsules containing many seeds. Common name is bears-tongue.
- (145) Ref: *What are gentians?*: <Gentians> are known to people from North America and Europe as pretty, deep-blue flowers that are found in the Alps and Rocky Mountains. However, gentians occur on all continents except the Antarctic, and grow in a wide variety of habitats, from deserts, savannas, prairies, rainforests and temperate forests to the tundra. Gentians have been used by humans since ancient times as herbal remedies, and taste very bitter. In Africa gentians are used against malaria, in South America against snake bites, in Europe and Asia as digestives, and in Southeast Asia one species is harvested for its rot-resistant timber. Gentians are also included in perfumes, weight-loss products, skin care products, and homeopathic remedies
- (146) Ref: *NPWRC: Western Rock Jasmiine (Androsace occidentalis)*: <Androsace occidentalis>, a.k.a. Western rock jasmine is a dwarf winter annual usually less than three inches tall. Plants less than one inch tall are often encountered. Winter annuals germinate in late fall and form basal leaves; stems elongate and flowers and fruit develop the following spring. There are no stem leaves, but a rosette of small oblong leaves forms at ground level. Five to ten tiny white flowers, each on a long stalk, radiate from the tips of multiple stems. The flowers are five lobed. This plant is a member of the primrose family (Primulaceae), whose name stems from the Latin *primus*, "first," in reference to early flowering. The generic name *Androsace* was derived from a name used by the Roman Pliny the Elder (23-79 A.D.) for some unidentified plant. The specific epithet *occidentalis* means "western" in botanical Latin. Western rock jasmine was first described for science by the German botanist Frederick Pursh in his famous *Flora Americae Septentrionalis* published in 1814. Pursh was the first to publish on the many plants collected by Lewis and Clark. See note (134).
- (147) Ref: *Spice4life – Herbal Encyclopedia*: <Solidago incana> is a species of Golden-Rod. Goldenrod is a perennial herb up to 75 cm tall. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, sessile and finely toothed. Yellow flowers are found on the stems in late summer and are followed by brown fruits with a tuft of short, white hairs. Goldenrod is used internally to treat kidney and bladder stones and

infections, as well as general urinary infections. It is sometimes included in cough medicine and is used to treat rheumatism. Furthermore, it also exhibits a mild diuretic effect as well as some anti-spasmodic properties.

(148) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Eriogonum> is the scientific name for a genus of flowering plants, in the family Polygonaceae. The genus is found in North America and is known as Wild Buckwheat.

(149) Ref: *Eddy Family – New Light on the Donner Party by Kristin Johnson*: William Henry Eddy was a member of the ill-fated Donner Party of 1846. Eddy was a carriage-maker from Belleville, IL. His father's name was Nathan Eddy. Eddy was born about 1816 at Providence, RI. About 1841 he married Eleanor Priscilla (?). Two children were born of the marriage, James and Margaret. Eleanor and the two children perished at the Murphy cabin but William, who left with the 1st relief party, survived. In 1848, at Gilroy, CA, William H. Eddy married Flavilla Ingersoll. The marriage failed and after a divorce he married again in 1856. William died Dec. 24, 1859 at Petaluma, CA.

(150) Ref: *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois - "Centennial Record."* By John Carroll Power: Tamsen Eustis was born in Newburyport, Mass., November 1, 1801 and died in the deep Sierra snow. The widowed Tamsen (Eustace) Dozier was the third wife of George Donner. At the time, Tamsen was teaching at the school on Sugar Creek near his home. They were married May 24, 1839 in Sangamon Co., IL. Their family included five girls. The two elder, Elitha and Leanna, aged fourteen and twelve, were daughters of George Donner by his second marriage; Tamsen Donner was the mother of Frances, Georgia and Eliza, aged six, five, and three. Tamsen Donner succeeded in getting her five girls safely into California. Those five girls gave birth to seventeen children among them.

CHAPTER VIII

(151) Ref: *Ancestry.com Boggs-L Archives*: William Montgomery Boggs (son of Lilburn Wycliff Boggs & Panthea Boone) was born 1826 and died in 1911. He married Sonora, daughter of John Hicklin Esq. (former friend of the Governor) March 23, 1846 at her father's farm near Pleasant Hill, MO. Sonora Louisa was born in Lafayette Co., MO on March 23, 1826 to Margaret (Gleason) Hicklin.

Ref: *Napa County Biographies*: William was elected captain of the emigrant train at Ash Hollow, on the Platte River, and conducted his father's party safely through to California, hunting and scouting most of the time, and always bringing to his party plenty-of buffalo-meat, and finding good camping-grounds.

(152) Ref: *Van Bibber Pioneers E-Newsletter, Vol. 3, No. 6*: Mary Elizabeth Boone (Alphonso D. 3, Jesse Bryan 2, Daniel 1) was born April 3, 1825 in Montgomery Co., MO, and died June 4, 1907 in Coos Co., OR. She married Thomas Cecil Norris October 1, 1844 in Westport, MO. Children: James Davis born Feb. 08, 1846; died Feb. 14, 1846; George William born Dec. 5, 1847; died Apr. 25, 1919; Mary Caroline born Sep. 16, 1850; died Apr. 25, 1942; Lucy Ann born Jan. 29, 1853; died May 26, 1926; Louisa Sophia born Apr. 30, 1855; died Mar. 21, 1922; John Curry born Dec. 18, 1857; died Feb. 2, 1930; Thomas Cecil Jr., born Apr. 28, 1860; died Sep. 23, 1931; Virginia L. born Aug. 1, 1864; died Oct. 18, 1864; Albert Jesse born Oct. 13, 1868; died Sep. 16, 1872.

(153) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846: compiled by Stephenie Flora*. Sarah Perkins (cc1792 -) married Eli Perkins.

Ref: *Oregon in 1844 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Sally Hull (1789-1876): m'd 1809 Eli Perkins; d/o Matthew and Margaret (Wyman) Hull; settled Yamhill Co; buried in Masonic Cemetery, Lafayette, Yamhill Co, OR.

Ref: *New York Biographical Sketches*: "Eli Perkins b. 1786 MA. Son of (Joel & Mehitabel (Brooks) Perkins). He was listed in the 1810 NY Census at Warsaw, Genesee Co. His wife Sarah 'Sally' (Hull) b. 1789 VT. In 1820-1830 they resided at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co. NY. This couple later moved to Lafayette, Indiana and then to Yamhill, Oregon by 1844." It would appear the preceding references place this Eli Perkins in Oregon prior to 1846. So, it is uncertain whether Thornton's "Mr. Perkins" would bear the forename Eli.

(154) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Xerxes>, a.k.a. Xerxes the Great, was an Ancient Persian King (486-465 BC).

(155) <Athos> Thornton is alluding to Mt. Athos in Macedonia.

(156) Ref: *Pleasant Grove Cemetery ~ James Campbell ~ part of the marion*: The maiden name of Mrs. James Campbell was Margaret Almira Finley. James Campbell was born April 6, 1807 in Greenville, KY, and died in the Waldo Hills, OR 1872. He married Margaret Almira Finley in Missouri where the family had emigrated from Kentucky. Children of James & Margaret: Mary, (died. in Deschutes Country en-route to Oregon Territory); Margaret A. (married. J. H. Bridges); Sarah J. (married Wiley Denny); Elizabeth H. (married Rev. D. M. Keene); Virginia (married. (1) S.J. Condit. (2) E.E. Mc Kinney, Finley (married Martha Baker). Rice (possibly never married). After James Campbell came to Oregon, he married a woman from Linn County and after two children was born to this union, a divorce was granted, this couple being the first to be recorded in Marion County. However, they afterward re-married. Susan M. Woodin was a daughter of this second marriage.

(157) See Notes (58), (60) & (201).

(158) On August 21st Thornton states, "At noon we passed the grave of Mr. [Sutton] Burns, who died at 3 o'clock, a.m., and was buried at 10 o'clock, a.m." Then on November 15th, he says, "Upon inquiring of Mr. [William] Kirkqendall of who they were, he informed me that they were Mr. and Mrs. [Mary M.] Newton, and Sutton Burns, who were probably endeavoring to come up with us, in order that they might accompany us into the settlement." It would appear that Thornton resurrected Sutton Burns from the grave? Or; perhaps he neglected to say, "and Mrs. Sutton Burns."

Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Sutton Burns (____-1846): killed by Indians on Aug 21, 1846, left wife and 3 children.

(159) Ref: *Wiktionary*: <scoriated basalt> is a hard, porous, dense, dark volcanic rock composed chiefly of plagioclase, pyroxene, and olivine (often having a glassy appearance) that is formed by solidified lava, and which can be found around a volcano's crater.

(160) <evomitions>: synonymous to re-gurgitations.

CHAPTER IX

(161) Ref: *Applegate Family 1585-1937*: Jesse Applegate was born July 5, 1811 Henry Co., KY died April 22, 1888 Yoncalla, OR; married on March 13, 1831 Cynthia Parker born Aug. 15, 1813 TN died June 1, 1881 Yoncalla, OR; Children: Milburn, Edward Bates, Elisha, Robert, Alexander, Gertrude, Rozelle, William 'Henry', and 3 more.

(162) Ref: *RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Blackman-Farmer - Roots*: Nathaniel Ford was born 1795 in Garrard Co., Kentucky, and died 9 Jan. 1870 in Oregon City, Willamette Valley, Oregon. He was buried in Burch Pioneer Cemetery, Rickreall, Polk Co, Oregon. He married Lucinda Duncan Embree Jul. 11, 1822 in Howard Co., Missouri, daughter of Thomas Burris Embree and Elizabeth "Betsy" Duncan. Lucinda Duncan Embree was born Nov. 12, 1799 in Clark Co., Kentucky, and died Jan. 14, 1875 in Rickreall, Polk Co., Oregon. Lucinda was buried in Burch Pioneer Cemetery, Rickreall, Polk Co., Oregon. Children: Marcus "Mark" A. was born Apr. 18, 1823 in Howard Co., MO, died Jan. 1, 1850 in Shoalwater Bay, WA, O.T.; Mary Ann was born in 1828 in Howard Co., MO, and died in 1856 in Polk Co., O.T.; Josephine Pauline was born Dec. 5, 1830 in Howard Co., MO, and died Jun. 21, 1916 in Polk Co., OR; Lavina Caroline was born c. 1834 in MO; Sarah Elizabeth was born in 1837 in Howard Co., MO, and died in 1899 in Polk Co., OR; Lucinda Miller was born in 1840 in Howard Co., MO, and died in 1867 in Polk Co., OR.

(163) Ref: *Roots Web's WorldConnect Project: Blackman - Farmer Roots*: David Goff; son of Ambrose Goff and Anne Woodruff was born Jun. 26, 1795 in Bedford Co. Virginia, and died Feb. 6, 1875 in Polk Co., Oregon. He was buried in Burch Pioneer Cemetery, Rickreall, Polk Co., OR. David married Kezziah Ford Aug. 11, 1819 in Kentucky. Kezziah Ford was born Apr. 28, 1798 in Buckingham Co., Virginia, and died Feb. 22, 1866 in Polk Co., Oregon. She was buried in Burch Pioneer Cemetery, Rickreall, Polk Co., OR. Children: Samuel Ford was born Jun. 14, 1820 in Howard Co., MO, and died Jun. 30, 1887 in Polk Co., OR; Marion was born in 1821 in Howard Co., MO; Lucinda Pauline was born Apr. 7, 1831 in Monroe Co., MO, and died Dec. 30, 1890 in Rickreall, Polk Co., OR; Lavenia Caroline was born Apr. 13, 1835 in Howard Co., MO, and died Aug. 1, 1892 in Linn Co., OR.

(164) Ref: *Harris, Moses (Black) (1800? - 1849) The Black Past Remembered.....*: "It is believed that he was born in either Union County, South Carolina or somewhere in Kentucky. Harris was also known as Black Moses or the 'Black Squire' During the 1820's Harris moved west and began work as a fur trapper. His work brought him as far west as the Yellowstone River valley. During his years as a trapper, Harris gained valuable information on wilderness, mountain and winter survival. Moses Harris' reputation as both a mountain man and his knowledge of wilderness gave him employment as a wagon train guide. While still fur trapping, he began working as a trail guide, leading trains of supplies to other fur traders. As the fur trade declined in the 1840s, Harris began regularly working as a guide for missionaries and wagon trains heading west to Oregon Territory. In 1844 he led one of the largest immigrant wagon trains heading to Oregon Territory. Later that year, after successfully guiding the wagon train to the Willamette Valley, Harris helped rescue another wagon train lost in the desert of central Oregon Territory. This would not be the last time Harris would rescue lost and stranded immigrants; a few years later in 1846 he was called on again to help a wagon train stranded in the same desert. Harris returned east to St. Joseph Missouri, there he posted an ad in the local newspaper advertising his services as a guide for other immigrant wagon trains. In 1849 he was hired to guide a wagon train heading to Oregon Territory. He would never make the journey. Stricken with cholera, Moses Harris died in Independence Missouri in 1849."

(165) Ref: *The Applegate Trail*: Levi Scott first went to Oregon Territory in 1844 with his son John. Levi had tried to find a

southern route into Oregon Territory earlier in 1846 but had to abandon the expedition because of four deserters, making their party very vulnerable to Indian attacks. Jesse Applegate came to him early in 1846 and asked if he would be willing to try again with 14 other dedicated men. In 1846: Jesse & Lindsay Applegate, Robert Smith, Moses Black Harris, William Sportsman, David Goff, John Owens, Bennett or (Benjamin?) Osborn, Henry Boyque, Samuel H. Goodhue, William Parker, Ben Franklin Burch, Levi Scott (and his son John) formed a scouting party which became known as the South Road Expedition. Its objective was to find a southern route to Oregon Territory. The route was, hopefully, to be a shorter and safer route.

Ref: *Lise' Scarlett Kirk Family Tree Information about Levi Scott*: "Levi Scott (son of James Scott and Rebecca Spark) was born February 8, 1797 in The American Bottom, Northwest Territory, Monroe County, Illinois, and died April 21, 1890 in Beulah City, Malheur County, Oregon. He married Edy Ennis on March 18, 1817 in Madison County, Illinois, daughter of Jesse Ennis. Children: Unknown Scott, died? Unnown Scott, died? Unknown daughter-1840, died 1823 – 1924; Nancy born April 14, 1818, Madison Co., IL, died April 7, 1883, Galesburg, Jasper Co., IA; Annie born.1819, Madison Co., IL, died. 1855 - 1914, Hamilton, Marion Co., IA; Infant son born after 1819, died.after1819; Sarah born 1823, Madison Co., IL; died 1850, Burlington, Des Moines Co., IA; William Jehu Jackson born. Oct. 15, 1824, Morgan Co., IL, died Aug. 11, 1896, Creswell, Lane Co., OR; Elizabeth Scott born.1825, Morgan Co., IL, died.1885 - 1921, Nielsville, WI; John Morgan born Jul., 7, 1827, Morgan Co., IL, died. Feb. 22, 1905, Malheur Co., OR; Mary Jane 'Mahalia' born Feb. 17, 1830, Morgan Co., IL, died. May 1908, Talent, Jackson Co., OR; Eliza Jane born Feb. 15, 1837, Burlington, Des Moines Co., IA, died 1865 - 1931, Weldon, IA. (166) Ref: *The New College Latin & English Dictionary*: <Parthis mendacio> Hollow-hearted – false – disingenuous.

(167) Ref: *Oregon-Trail-L Archives*: "Mary Mildred Beal, wife of Truman Pleasant Powers, born in Culpeper county Virginia, August 18, [sic] 1881, died January 4, 1881. Her first husband, Mr. Newton, was killed by Indians in the Umpqua valley, after reaching that place through the southern pass in 1846." Refer to Notes (158), (201) & (230).

(168) See notes (158), (167), (201) & (230).

(169) <Charles Frederick Putnam> Both Charles & James were in the wagon-train of 1846 to Oregon. They set out from Independence My 6th or a day or two later (The last letter written to his parents by Nathan Putnam was dated May 6th.) in company with the wagons of John Bosworth, A.J. Grayson & John C. Buchanan. On August 13th, Thornton states that Charles Frederick Putnam joined Applegate to go forward with his party of road-hunters, to open the road. It is to be assumed that the remaining entries in his journal refer to Nathan James Putnam. Nathan arrived at the settlements on the Willamette in November. Their parents, by way of the Isthmus of Panama followed in 1853.

Ref: *Oregon Republican League: Oregon Republican League "Bridging the Generations Project 400"*; *ORL Applegate Family*: Charles Frederick Putnam (son of Joseph Washington Putnam & Susan Frances Hull) was born July 7, 1824 Lexington, KY died Sept. 25, 1903 Drain, OR. Charles married Rozelle Applegate on December 28, 1847 in Polk Co., Oregon Territory. Rozelle Applegate was born July 7, 1832 St. Louis, MO died May 16, 1861 Yoncalla, OR. Children: Charles Jr. born in 1848, Lucinda born in 1850, Horace Bruce born in 1851, Edward born in 1853, Gertrude born in 1855, Susan born in 1857, Joseph born in 1858 and Ada born in 1860. In 1850 Charles Frederick Putnam was listed on the Census Report in Benton Co., Oregon, in 1860, as being in Umpqua Co., OR; and in 1870-1880 in Douglas Co., OR.

<Nathan James Putnam> (born Oct. 22, 1821 to Joseph W. & Susan Hull Putnam, died May 30, 1847)

Ref: *Overland in 1846* by Dale Morgan (*Introduction*): (from a series of letters to the *Reveille* by Curry) an obituary by W.J. Bailey in the *Oregon Spectator*, June 10, 1847, says in part: “Died—suddenly, at my residence near the Willamette, on the 30th of May, of disease of the heart, Mr. Nathan James Putnam, of Lexington, Kentucky. He left his home in the (sic) Spring of ’46, principally for the benefit of his health, and arrived in this country last November, by the Southern route. On account of great sufferings and exposures which befell him on the road, his disease became so confirmed that it was not in the power of medicine nor art to (sic) restore him....”

(170) Ref: *Gleaves Family- Genealogy.com – Family Tree Maker* Family History: There seems to be no definitive sources available for the elusive Mr. Hicklin and his wife and two children. Regarding John Hicklin Jr; husband of Mary Flourney Gleaves, who were also, the parents of Sonora Louisa Hicklin: John Hicklin Jr. died Feb. 7, 1848 in Cass Co., MO., which seems to eliminate him from being a possibility? Sonora had a brother, Bailliu Bailey Hickman, born Jan. 24, 1827 in Cass Co., MO. Bailliu, b. Jan. 24, 1827, Greenwood, Cass Co. MO is listed as having been married, but his date and place of death is unknown.

(171) No information found on Mrs. Hicklin. See notes (151) & (170).

(172) Mathew M. Nealy married Jane Eliza Collins, daughter of Smith Collins and Eliza Wyatt, in Oregon Territory in 1847. Ref: *Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Collins, Jane Eliza: married 1847 Nealy, Matthew M.; d/o Smith and Eliza (Wyatt) Collins.

Ref: *Chamberlin Cemetery ~ Eliza Emily Collins ~ part of the Polk....*: Smith Collins born Dec. 1804 Orange Co., VA; died Mar. 22, 1870 Luckiamute Valley, Polk Co., OR. Smith Collins married Eliza Wyatt Dec. 24, 1830. Eliza (Wyatt) Collins (Daughter of Douglas Wyatt) was born January 12, 1812, in Kentucky, died Apr. 29, 1872 in Luckiamute Valley, Polk Co., Oregon. Children: 12 (8 sons & 4 daughters): Mary Lucretia born Jul. 4, 1842 Kansas City, MO, died Aug.2, 1924 Newport, Lincoln Co., OR, William W. born Mar. 2, 1843 MO, died Apr. 13, 1912, David O. born Feb. 15, 1845, died Apr. 13, 1875, Jane Eliza & 8 others.

Ref: *jtenlen/ORBios – RootsWeb: Freepages: “Portraits & Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley Oregon”* “Smith Collins, the father of Judge Collins, was born in Orange County, Va., in 1804.....In 1846 Mr. Collins outfitted for the trip across the plains, having decided to become a pioneer of the northwest.....Upon their arrival at the present site of Eugene, they found but one house, that having been built by Eugene Skinner, but with no occupants. Here the subject of this sketch remained with the wagons and exhausted stock during the winter, while the rest of the family proceeded on pack-horses, to the settlements on the Luckiamute river, about sixty miles further north.....In the spring of 1847 Mr. Collins took up a donation claim located between the Luckiamute and Soap creek, in Polk county.....Mr. Collins was married in 1829 to Miss Emily Wyatt, who was born near Mount Sterling, Ky., in 1812.....She was the daughter of Douglas Wyatt, a native of Kentucky and pioneer of Warren county, Mo.....Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, namely: Jane E., who became the wife of M.M. Neeley and died in Oregon.”

(173) <young Kirquendall> Thornton says: “August 13th Wm. Kirquendall and Charles [Frederick] Putnam left our company in the morning, to go forward with others, led by Captain Applegate, to mark and open the new road.....and on August 15..... Messrs. [Matthew M.] Nealey [Neeley], Burns, Perkins, and young Kirquendall, left in the morning, and we were thus reduced to seven

wagons.” William D. had already departed: the “young Kirquendall” mentioned by Thornton may have been a brother of William D. Kirquendall. See Note 14. Although Thornton does not enumerate the father, Isaac Kirquendall” & family being among the emigrants of 1846, Dale Morgan states, (note 17, p. 402), “(The name appears in these pages as Kirquendall, Kuquendall, Kuyhendall, etc. Which form, if any, is correct, I have not determined? An elder man of the same name, Isaac, was evidently his father).” On the following genealogical website, the family surname is spelled (Kuykendall).

Ref: *History of the Kuykendall Family, Part 1 o5 3*:

(174) Ref: *Dead Sea fruit – Define Dead Sea fruit at Dictionary.com*: <Dead-Sea fruits> “Something that appears to be beautiful or full of promise but is in reality nothing but illusion and disappointment.”

(175) Ref: *Brittanica Encyclopedia*: Peter Skene Ogden was born in 1794 in Quebec, Canada and died Sept. 27, 1854 at Oregon City, O.T. Peter Skene Ogden was a chief trader for the Hudson’s Bay Co. During the years 1824-1829, he led five trapping expeditions into the upper reaches of the Columbia River.

(176) Evidently Thornton made a misnomer regarding Mr. Lovelin. Mr. Lovelin is believed, instead, to be James Bird Bounds. However; it’s interesting to conjecture that he may also have been wrong, in his statement, when he says; “One of them was shot in our camp, at one of our halts, with a rifle, by Mr. Lovelin, and with a shotgun by Jesse Boone, a great-grandson of the celebrated Indian fighter, Daniel Boone, of Kentucky”. Could Thornton have been mistaken and the Jesse mentioned in the same sentence have been Jesse L., (the son of) Mr. Lovelin [James Bird Bounds]?

Ref: *Overland in 1846 by Dale Morgan – Virgil Pringle Diary Nov. 14, 1846*: “Bury Mrs. Bounds, who died the day before, wife of J.B. Bounds. 6 miles. Foot Note : Evidently on upper Yoncalla Creek in Pleasant Valley.”

Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846” compiled by Stephenie Flora*: John Bird Bounds (c1801-1869) married Elizabeth Lovelady (1800-1846); Elizabeth died on the trail Nov. 13, 1846 (diary of Virgil Pringle Diary as published in *Overland In 1846 by Dale Morgan* p159-188).

Ref: *Roots Web’s WorldConnect Project: Ancestors of Don & Edith Collins*: John Bird Bounds (son of Thomas Bounds and Margaret Armstrong), born in 1800, married in 1820 in Tennessee Elizabeth Lovelady. Elizabeth Lovelady, born c. 1803 in Tennessee, died Nov. 13, 1846 Pleasant Valley, near Drain, Oregon Territory. Children: Nancy born Aug. 12, 1819 TN; Margaret born Jan. 30, 1822 Campbell Co., KY; Thomas L. born in 1824 White Co. TN; Jane born in 1823; Jesse L. born Jul. 5, 1829 White Co., TN; Amanda born c. 1833 TN; John Armstrong born Jul. 4, 1837 Platte Co., MO, died Mar. 39, 1915 Linn, OR; Eliza Ann born c. 1840 MO; Sarah E. born in 1842 MO, died May 27, 1907 Douglass, OR; James M. born in 1844 MO, Dec. 17, 1920 Multnomah, OR.

Ref: *Rescue Efforts*: “December 14 – The rescuers traveled fifteen miles further and camped on Cabin Creek, near present-day Oakland. There they met the families of Ezekiel Kennedy, Reason Hall, Henry Croizen, and a Mr. Lovlen, (who have neither flour, meat, nor salt, and game is very scarce). ‘Baptiste killed two deer and divided the meat among them, and Holt gave them fifty pounds of flour.’”

Ref: *Oregon Spectator Index – 1846-1854; Volume II, K-Z, Inclusive –Prepared by W.P. A.Newspaper Index Project O.P.665-94-3-66: 1.) “LOVELADY, Jesse.... Applies for divorce from Marietta... 8 Jly to 22 Jly 47 (adv). 2.) Lovlen, and family: S rte. immigrants of 1846; aided, 4 Mr 47, 4:2.”*

(177) Jesse Van Bibber Boone left Missouri in May 1846 with his father Alphonso and three brothers and three sisters ages nine through twenty-two. After many hardships they arrived in the Willamette Valley at Christmas time in 1846. Jesse, his father and three brothers left for the gold fields in 1849. Alphonso died in 1850 of fever and the four sons returned to Oregon. Jesse Van Bibber Boone and his brother Alphonso Jr. resumed the operation of the ferry from their brother-in-law George Law Curry who had temporarily taken over in their absence. Jesse was murdered by Jacob Engles in a dispute over the right of access to the shore which

Jesse had enjoyed for over twenty years.

Ref: *Various Internet Genealogy Websites*: Jesse Van Bibber Boone (son of Alphonso Boone & Nancy Linville Boone) on Sep. 23, 1851 in Polk Co, Oregon Territory, married. Elizabeth Fudge (daughter of Adam Fudge and Catherine Whitaker) born in 1829 in Virginia. Jesse van Bibber Boone was born in 1824 in Missouri and died in 1872 in Oregon. Children: Sonora 'Norma' born 1852; Mary A. born 1855; Alma; George L.; born 1857, died between 1860-1870; Montgomery born 1857; Alphonso born 1859; Minerva 'Minnie'; Van Daniel born May 22, 1863 Boone's Ferry, OR., died in 1943; and John born 1867.

(178) Ref: *Overland in 1846 by Dale Morgan*: "In another account, says that involved in this affair was a company of 'five or six wagons, bound for Oregon'; and among those wounded in the ensuing battle was 'Mr. Whitley Captain of the Oregon party. Thornton gives the latter's name as Whaley in his book, but in his 1878 address to the Oregon Pioneer Association corrects the name to Whitley. [The same one who was killed at Dallas Oregon, about three years ago]"

(179) Ref: *What I Saw In California by Edwin Bryant*: "The company of Capt. West on Mary's River had a difficulty and a fight with a large party of digger Indians. In this encounter a Mr. [William P.] Sallee lost his life from a wound by a poisoned arrow. Mr. [Benjamin S.] Lippincott was wounded in the knee, but he recovered. With this exception all of these, I believe, reached their destination in safety and in good season."

(180) Ref: *Arethusa (Mythology) – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Arethusa> Known as "The Waterer" in Greek mythology. Arethusa was a nymph (daughter of Nereus) who became a fountain on the island of Ortygia, Sicily.

(181) Ref: *The Descendants of Benjamin Stuart of Spotsylvania Co., VA*: Charles James Stewart (son of Benjamin Stewart & Elizabeth Wood) born April 7, 1818 St. Charles Co., MO died Sept. 30, 1898 Washington Co., OR; on Jan 1, 1843 at Holt Co., MO married Martha Ann Wood born My 8, 1826 MO died Aug. 21, 1902 Washington Co., OR. The journey across the plains was a long and tedious one of eight months. They suffered many privations, and had the misfortune to lose his only sister, Nancy, whom they buried in Umpqua Valley. Mr. Stewart took a claim near his father's land in Washington Co., OR, at that time 640 acres of wild land and upon this he built the log house of the pioneer. Children: Martha b. Mar. 30, 1844 d. Dec. 6, 1844; William Marion b. Oct. 27, 1845 d. Jan. 27, 1907; Sarah Ann b. Feb. 21, 1847 d. Oct. 3, 1867; Mary Adeline b. Dec. 23, 1849 d. Jan. 1, 1906; Martha Jane b. Dec. 26, 1851 d. Nov. 7, 1922; Susan Matilda b. April 11, 1853 d. Jan. 19, 1909; John Benjamin b. July 7, 1855 d. April 21, 1928; Emma b. Jan. 26, 1857 d. bef. 1900; George b. Oct. 26, 1858 d. Sept. 28, 1906; Charles Henry b. July 13, 1860; Effie 'Elfa' b. Aug. 26, 1852 d. Dec. 27, 1907.

(182) Ref: *Historic spots in California – Google Book Result*: <Johnson's house> "The land was purchased for \$150 by William Johnson and Sebastian Kayser, Johnson taking the eastern half and Kayser the western half, just below the crossing they built an adobe house. This place came to be known as Johnson's ranch (SRL, 493), about four miles east of Wheatland. It was the first settlement reached by the Argonauts who crossed the Sierra over that branch of the California Trail that went through Donner Pass and down the ridge north of Bear River into Yuba County.... Johnson was the first husband of Mary Murphy of the Donner Party, who later married Charles Covillaud."

CHAPTER X

(183) William Stokes was born in 1810 in Cabell Co. (present Wayne Co.), Virginia and died in 1859. He married Laura Ann Selover on May 20, 1852 in Oregon Territory. Laura Ann Selover, the daughter of Peter Selover & Elizabeth 'Betsey Meade, was born Jan. 11, 1823 Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., New York, and died in Forest Grove, Oregon: Children: (1860 Washington Co., OR Census): Alice A. born c. 1853 O.T.; Ella born c. 1855 O.T.; Charles born c. 1856 O.T.; Laura born c. 1857 O.T.

Ref: *Stephenie Flora e-mail*: "William Stokes is an elusive individual. Part of the problem is he died so early that he didn't establish himself long enough to earn a place in one of the early biographies. Some of the notes I have state that he married first to Tabitha Brown and may have had a couple of children by her. Since he was in his 40s when he married Laura it is easy to assume there was a prior family. His donation land claim states he arrived in Oregon Territory in 1851. He shows up on the Washington Tax Rolls in 1849 but there are no records of him in Oregon Territory that I have found, prior to that. I am assuming he may have gone down into California. It appears he was back in Washington County for a brief time in 1849. He died in 1859 and his (second?) wife, Laura, remarried several years later. According to the census it appears he had 4 living children by Laura. I have also seen Laura's maiden name as Selover." *Laura had infantile paralysis during childhood & was lame the rest of her life. Laura had gone out west to the Oregon Territory by covered wagon in 1851 with her sister Esther and brother-in-law Freeman Lockhart After the death of William, in about 1861, Laura married Robert M. Porter."

Ref: *History of Oregon by H.K. Hines – p.264*: Robert Porter went to Oregon Territory in 1850 and took up a donation claim near Forest Grove. In 1852, he was married to Caroline Brown of Missouri and had three children. Caroline died in 1859, after which he married Laura (Selover) Stokes. Children: (1870 Washington Co., OR Census): Ebenezer born 1854 OR, O.T.; Mary born 1856 OR, O.T.; Tabitha born 1858 OR, O.T.; Estella born 1863 OR.

(184) Ref: *The Black Rock Desert Landscape – Friends of Black Rock High Rock*: <Black Rock> refers to a fault-block mountain range consisting of dark Permian volcanic rock, the highest peak being known as Black Rock which rises to 4,240 feet in height. The Black Rock Desert in northern Nevada is bounded on the east by the Black Rock range and on the west by the Granite range.

(185) Elam Brown & Isaac Allen traveled in close company. According to Dale Morgan, Elam Brown had a son Thomas J. Brown "... a young man about twenty-five years.... He had gone to Oregon the year before, and was on his way to meet his father...." Morgan also says; according to a biographical sketch of Elam Brown printed in the *San Jose Pioneer*, January 26, 1878, that at Ft. Bridger, Elam, "had to leave his son Warren who had been sick for 20 days with typhoid fever. George March and Wm. Scott was kind enough to remain with young Warren and accompany him afterwards to Oregon.... which country he reached that fall."

Ref: *Elam Brown (1797 – 1889 – Find A Grave Memorial*: A son of Scottish parents, Thomas & Elizabeth (Lyons) Brown, Elam married Sarah Allen on January 10, 1823 in Madison Co. IL. Elam and Sarah had 4 children; Thomas, Warren, Lawrence Myers, and Margelene. In 1845 Sarah passed away and Elam sold the farm and moved west. With himself as Captain, he began the long journey to the Pacific Ocean by wagon train along with 16 families leaving St. Joseph, MO, May 1st, 1846. Assisting Elam in the captain duties was Isaac Allen accompanied by his wife, Margaret, and their children. Isaac's oldest son, William, brought his wife, Albina and their children and Albina's brother Overton Harris Foster.... Several members of the party took ill with "plains fever", later discovered to be caused from drinking the milk of the oxen and cattle. Some of them died including Isaac Allen. He was buried on the banks of the Humbolt River in what is now Nevada.... After arriving at the Rancheria de John Sutter, they rested for several days

before moving on to the Santa Clara valley in hopes of making it their home.... In the summer of 1847, Elam whip-sawed redwood lumber in the San Antonio forests which was ferried to San Francisco. It was during this time that Elam married Margaret (Miller) Allen, widow of Co-captain Isaac Allen.... During the next several years, Elam Brown was involved in private enterprise and politics. Elam was appointed Alcalde of his district in 1848 and was one of the original representatives in the Monterey Convention in 1849.

(186) Isaac died en-route from Missouri to California on August 27, 1846. Isaac and Elam Brown were co-captains of a 30 family wagon train that left Clay County, Missouri, April 20, 1846 and reached Sutter's fort on October 10, 1846. Widowed on the overland trip in 1846, Margaret (Miller) Allen married Elam Brown on July 1, 1847 soon after their arrival in California. Margaret Miller died in 1884 and is buried, at the Martinez Cemetery, along with her second husband Elam Brown. She married, first, Isaac Allen in 1817 in Tennessee.

Ref: *My Oregon Trail Families by Cecil Houk*: Isaac Allen was born May 24, 1795 in Kentucky and died Aug. 27, 1846 Humboldt River, Nevada. In 1817 in Tennessee Isaac married Margaret Miller born Dec. 18, 1794 in Kentucky and died in 1884 in California. Children: William b. Sep. 26, 1818 TN; Melissa Ann b. Feb. 23, 1836 MO; John Ceton b. Oct. 7, 1815 MO; James M. b. Oct. 2, 1821 MO; Andrew b. Feb. 7, 1822 MO; Elizabeth b. Aug. 2, 1823, MO; Thomas Gartner b. Nov. 2, 1827 MO; Rebecca b. Mar. 25, 1829 MO; Mary Jane b. Dec. 10, 1831, MO; Filena b. Mar. 11, 1839 MO.

(187) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: William Paley was the author of *Natural Theology*.

(188) Ref: *Lord Chesterfield Biography*: Lord Chesterfield a.k.a. Philip Dormer Stanhope was the 4th Earl of Chesterfield (Sept. 22, 1694 to March 24, 1773): "Famous for the written advice he gave to his up and coming son on how to succeed in society. Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son* was made into a book which was one of the favourites of the 19th century."

(189) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Colonel Francis Charteris, (*baptized*) January 12, 1672 – February 24 1732, nicknamed "The Rape-Master General," was a Scottish aristocrat who had earned a substantial amount of money through gambling and the South Sea Bubble. He was convicted for raping a servant in 1730. He was subsequently pardoned, but died of natural causes shortly afterwards.

(190) No reference source found for Powder.

(191) Ref: *Sir Edward Coke*: "Sir Edward Coke was born on February 1st, 1552. Cole was educated at Norwich Grammar School and went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Coke trained as a lawyer and he was called to the Bar in 1578.... Sir Edward became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and in 1613, he was appointed to be the Chief Justice of the King's Bench."

(192) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: "James Kent (July 31, 1763 Fredericksburg, then Dutchess, now Putnam County, New York was an American jurist and legal scholar. He graduated from Yale College in 1781, having helped establish the Phi Beta Kappa society there in 1780, and began to practice law at Poughkeepsie, New York in 1785 as an attorney, and in 1787 at the Bar. In 1791 and 1792-93 Kent was a member from Dutchess County of the New York State Assembly. In 1793, he removed to New York City, where he was appointed a master in chancery for the city. He was the first professor of law in Columbia College in 1793-98 and again served in the Assembly in 1796-97. In 1797, he was appointed Recorder of New York City and in 1798, a Justice of the New

York Supreme Court, in 1804 Chief Justice, and in 1814 Chancellor of New York. In 1821 he was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention where he successfully opposed the raising of the property qualification for African American voters.... He has been long remembered for his *Commentaries on American Law* (four volumes, published 1826 – 1830), highly respected in England and America. The *Commentaries* treated both state, federal and international law, and the law of personal rights and of property, and went through six editions in Kent's lifetime."

(193) No reference source found for Dobberry.

CHAPTER XI

(194) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Great Hot Springs> A portion of the Black Rock Desert is generally flat with salt shrub vegetation, widely scattered hot springs, and a playa. ... The playa (flat-floored bottom of an un-drained desert basin) of the Black Rock Desert lake bed is 200 sq. miles within an area bounded by the Calico Mountains (north), Gerlach (west), the Applegate National Historic Trail (northeast), and the Union Pacific Railroad (south).

(195) Ref: *Black Rock Hot Spring- Gerlach Nevada Hot Spring Trails – Trails.com*: Thornton's Great Boiling Spring is believed to be the present day Black Rock Hot Spring near Gerlach, Nevada. The spring is incredibly hot and visitors are warned to take all precautions to avoid serious injury. The spring itself is a massive pool extending to unknown depths.

(196) See note (176).

(197) Ref: *Aeneid by Virgil: Eighth Book of the Aeneis Part XXVII*: <Hopes and fears in equal balance laid.> This line is from *The Aeneid* by Virgil.

(198) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Barclay Caldwell was married to Margaret Farrar. Children: Alameda, Conrad, Arthur: Served under General John Fremont in southern CA during the Mexican War and spent the remainder of his life at San Juan, CA, Barclay D.: Listed twice in the 1850 census; once in Marion county in June and later in Sept in Linn county; traveled with widowed mother; took Southern Route; spent most of his years as a miner, lived at Stockton, CA, Emma born 1851, Gerard Banks born 1827, Laurilla Jane (twin of Liona) born 1829 died 1894. Traveled with widowed mother; took Southern Route; Liona Agnes born 1829 died 1895, Mary born c. 1837 died on trail 1846; traveled with widowed mother; took Southern Route.

(199) Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: John Henry Bosworth b. Sep. 17, 1820 KY d. May 28, 1850 OR; on May 22, 1848 married Susan B. Looney b. Oct. 22, 1830 WI, d. Apr. 5, 1905 OR. John killed E. Popham in 1847 during a fight at Salem, O.T. John was a member of Oregon riflemen during the Cayuse War. He died at Oregon City in May 1850; in the 1850 Census Susan was found living in her father's household with her young daughter Maria (1849-1861).

(200) No reference source found for Dodd. Thornton places him with Josiah Morin.

(201) Both the Townsend brothers, David J. and James Madison, along with their families, were in the 1846 wagon train to Oregon Territory. Unfortunately, Thornton fails to distinguish one from the other, simply referring to each as Mr. Townsend.

<David J. Townsend>

Ref: *Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: David J. Townsend (brother of James Madison Sr.) born 1819/1820 in Cass Co., GA or Anderson District, S.C, died in 1899. In October of 1844, Cass County, Georgia he married Julia Ann Robison [Robinson] born 1823, died 1897. Children: Josephine, born 1843, died 1928; (Married 1859 William Reeves); Margaret born July 12, 1846 near Sweetwater River, (Married A.M. Lafollette);

Ref: *Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: David J. Townsend arrived in Oregon Dec. 1846; and settled a claim 1 June 1851.

<James Madison Townsend>

Ref: *Oregon in 1846 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: James Madison Townsend (brother of David J.) born 1811 married Mary Townsend: Children: Thomas b. 1835; William A. 1837; Malinda b. 1839; James M. Jr. b. 1843, Sarah Ann b. 1846, (Married Thomas Green);

Ref: *Overland in 1846 by Dale Morgan*: <Thomas Holt Diary> Dec. 19, 1846: "Baptiste took Mr. James Townsends' family, Delore took Mr. David Townsends' family....These families had been out of bread for more than two months....We traveled about nine miles and camped on Rock Creek." <Dale Morgan Notes> Note 9: "Holt does not specifically identify the men who turned back on Dec 11. He gives the names of those who went on with him as Baptiste Gardapie and Q. Delore. (Jean Baptiste Gardepie had come out to Oregon Territory in 1811 as an overland Astorian)". Note 17: "The last company of emigrants, encountered at or near [sic.] Roberts Creek, west of Canyonville, consisted of the families of James Townsend, John Baker, David Butterfield, and one Crump." <Virgil Pringle Diary> July 12, 1846 – "This morning Mr. Townsend had a daughter born, which detained us this day...."

Ref: *Rescue Efforts*: Dec. 15, 1846: "Meanwhile, Holt and the other rescuers traveled six miles that day and camped south of present-day Winchester, on the North Umpqua. On December 16 - they [t]raveled 9 miles and camped near creek where Mr. Newton was killed by the Indians." "This was Deer Creek [now Newton Creek] where it joins the South Umpqua at today's city of Roseburg." December 17 – They then traveled ten miles up the South Umpqua River to Roberts Creek, and met the last families on the South Road -- those of John Baker, David Butterfield, David Townsend, James Townsend, and James Crump."

(202) Ref: *Isaiah 33: 16*.

CHAPTER XII

(203) Ref: *Greek Wise Sayings and Proverbs*: This verse is attributed to Homer.

Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: "(Ancient Greek Homeros) in classical tradition is the ancient Greek epic poet, author of the epic poems the Iliad and the Odyssey, the Homeric Hymns and other works. Homer's epics stand at the beginning of the western canon of literature, exerting enormous influence on the history of fiction and literature in general. The date of Homer's existence was controversial in antiquity and is no less so today. Herodotus estimates that Homer lives 400 years before Herodotus' own time, which would place him at around 850 BC".

(204) Ref: *Britannica Encyclopedia*: Thornton is probably referring to Donald Stewart (1753-1828), a Scottish philosopher, born in Edinburgh. He studied at the University of Edinburgh from 1765 to 1769. In 1792 he published *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind* and in 1793 *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*.

(205) Ref: *Oregon Teachers' Monthly, Volume 14*: "Mr. John Jones, brought two large fat cattle, for the relief of the almost starving emigrants, after driving them several hundred miles through the wilderness, at a price that did not exceed that which he had paid for them in the settlements. Honest Jack Jones had too much integrity to seek to promote his own pecuniary interests at the sacrifice of principle. Mr. Jones, knowing that the emigrants would be in great danger of perishing for want of food, had gone forward into the settlements for beef cattle, with which to meet them. He had left some with the forward company and had now brought two to us."

(206) It would appear that Labin [Laban] Morin was a relative, (possibly brother) of Judge Josiah Morin. His name only appears in Thornton's journal after John Jones and the sons of Elam Brown and Isaac Allen make their appearance. There was a Laban Shipp Morin who immigrated to Oregon in 1844 and settled in Yamhill Co.

Ref: *Joel D. Chrisman & Mary Sproul & Lavina A. Mc Bride*: Joel D. Chrisman born Nov. 7, 1795, Lee Co., VA, died Aug. 16, 1875; in 1817 married Mary "Polly" Sproul born Feb. 17, 1798 in Ireland, died Mar 1852, Dayton, Yamhill Co., O.T. Children: Daughter A., Gabriel, Elizabeth Jane, Chelnessa, Eleanor Chrisman.

On April 12th, 1849, in Yamhill, O.T., Laban Morin (1818-1855), married Eleanor Chrisman, b. ca. 1827, VA.

(207) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <cammas-roots> "The name Quamash is [synomous with cammas-roots] from Nez Perce qém'es, a term for the plant's bulb, which was gathered and used as a food source by tribes in the Pacific Northwest. The bulbs were harvested and pit-roasted or boiled by women of the Nez Perce, Cree, and Blackfoot tribes. It also provided a valuable food source for the members of the Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1806)."

Ref: *Edible Camas Root on the Lewis and Clark Trail – Camassia/Quamash*: "During their 1804–1806 expedition from the U.S. Midwest to the Pacific Ocean Merriwether Lewis and William Clark, with their 45-man Corps of Discovery, described hundreds of native plants, many previously unknown to science. Among them were several plants that were vital Native American food sources. One of the most important of these edible plants in the area from western Idaho to the Pacific was the Camas (*Camassia quamash*), a member of the lily family."

(208) Ref: *Encyclopedia Encyclopedica*: <Talcose rock> is a rock having a soft soapy feeling similar to soapstone.

(209) See note (202).

(210) Ref: [PDF] *Chapter Twelve – Terrible Canyon*: "On November 4, Thornton described coming upon two wagon-less emigrants, who must have been our James and Elizabeth Smith ancestors, with their new baby Eliza, who had been born just before they had departed from Missouri."

Ref: *Pioneer Preacher Profile – John Burriss Smith*: "In the appendix of the Applegate Trail in Oregon in 1846 by Bert Webber, researcher Anne Billeter records the presence of John B. Smith and his family on journey (Page 157). She also notes that he was the

brother of James D. Smith – an over-lander on the same trip.... James D. Smith could well have been John's older brother. They are 13 years apart. James was married to Elizabeth M. Wright. But in the entry before James was Henry Smith, married to Susan T. Wright. James and Henry could have been brothers who married sisters, a common practice in that era. This would mean that Henry Smith was the younger brother of J.B. Smith.... James D. and Elizabeth Smith settled at Lewisville, a short distance south of Monmouth. This was primarily a Christian Church community. Their son, John married into the Lewis clan. James lived out his days at Lewisville.”

Ref: *Pioneer Preacher Profile*: John Burriss Smith born in 1816 in Madison Co., Kentucky (immigrated to Oregon via Applegate Trail 1846), in 1840 in Lewis Co., Missouri married Emily Thorp: Children: Cinderella, Melissa, Mary, Ellen and one son, William. (Came to Oregon [Territory] with 3 children – sired 13) (Settled in Monmouth, Polk Co., OR).

(211) See notes (210) & (212).

(212) Ref: *[PDF] Chapter Twelve – Terrible Canyon*: “Forty-one year old Smith party leader William Smith was said to have dropped dead from being both under-nourished and overly exhausted, while in the midst of standing there encouraging his fellow-Smith party members to carry on with their efforts and to not give up. His widow Ellen was left with a family of nine young children to care for, all under age seventeen. ... William Smith's nine-year old daughter, Angeline Smith (Crews), in her later remembrances correctly identified her father as the Smith who had dropped dead suddenly. This is confirmed by the fact that the James and Henry Smith brothers are known to have survived the canyon and lived to old age in the settlements. According to William Smith's daughter Angeline, her Smith family was not actually related to the man she and her siblings referred to throughout their lives as ‘Uncle’ Henry, due to his special relationship in looking out for them after their father William Smith's sudden death in the canyon. (This author's Smith family records agree entirely with her recollection in this regard.).... Thornton naturally assumed that all the Smiths in the ‘Smith’ party were related, but unfortunately he did not provide any ‘given’ names in describing them. The first ‘Mr. Smith’ mentioned by Thornton in connection with William Smith could have been either of the brothers James or Henry Smith, but was most likely James Smith and his wife Elizabeth, who always wore the tell-tale ‘old sun-bonnet’ described by Thornton.”

(213) John Brisbin was the father-in-law of the Rice Dunbar who was married to Jane Miller Brisbin. They had eight children with them on the trail. Monday morning, (Oct. 25) another death was added to the already long list of trail casualties. A Mr. (sic) Brisbane was yoking his oxen to the wagon when he is seen to stagger and fall. Others rushed to assist him to his feet and found when they picked him up that he was dead. “Reaching western Oregon late in December, Mrs. Savage's father, exhausted, became sick and died. His body was buried in Cow Creek Canyon.”, see: [Obit of Frances Ann Brisbin Savage]. It is fairly certain John Brisbin is buried nearby where the little 14 year old girl (Martha Leland Crowley) is buried. Frances Ann Brisbin on Jun 18, 1846 married Morgan R. Savage on the trail.

Ref: *John Brisbin 1781-1846 – Brisbin – Family History & Genealogy*: John Brisbin (son of William and Sarah Moore Brisbin) born Feb. 18, 1781 Pennsylvania died Oct. 26, 1846 Cow Creek Canyon, Oregon Territory, married Mary Miller born in Pennsylvania died c. 1834: Children: Sarah Moore born Feb.9, 1804 PA, Mary Bashley born Feb. 4, 1807, Jane Miller born Jan. 22, 1809 PA, Elizabeth Boyd born Sep. 24, 1811, Nancy Craig born Nov. 5, 1813 PA, William Moore born Aug. 18, 1815 PA, Alexander born May 13, 1818 PA, John Calvin born Mar. 18, 1822, Charles Wesley born Jul. 25, 1825 IL, & Frances Ann born IL.

(214) Ref: *The Applegate Trail Interpretative Center*: <child had died at this place> “Martha Leland Crowley, 16 years old, died of Typhoid Fever during encampment and was buried on the north side of what was to become known as ‘Grave Creek’”

(215) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Arbutus> is a genus of at least 14 species of flowering plants in the family Ericaceae. Many well-known plants of the Ericaceae family live in temperate climates, such as cranberry, blueberry, huckleberry and various heaths and heathers.

(216) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Prunus> “Prunus is a genus of trees and shrubs, which includes the plums, cherries, peaches, apricots and almonds. Within the rose family Roseaceae, it was traditionally placed as a subfamily, the Prunoideae (or Amygdaloideae), but was sometimes placed in its own family, the Prunaceae (or Amygdalaceae). More recently it has become apparent that Prunus evolved from within subfamily Spiraeoideae. There are around 430 species spread throughout the northern temperate regions of the globe.”

(217) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Cornus> “The genus Cornus comprise a group of 30-50 species of mostly deciduous woody plants growing as shrubs and trees, mostly known as dogwoods; some species are herbaceous perennial plants and a few of the woody species are evergreen.”

(218) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Castanea> “Castanea, refers to a plant genus including the chestnuts and chinkapins.”

(219) Jacob Manley Currier crossed the plains in 1846 with his brother-in-law A.L. Humphrey and two sisters Elizabeth B. & Sally Foster. He settled on a donation claim near Corvallis. Maria Foster had crossed the plains with her in 1845 and she died when her son William A. was eight years of age. He was the eldest of four children.

Ref: *The Centennial history of Oregon, 1811-1912 Vol. 4 by Joseph Gaston,*: Jacob Manley Currier born Feb. 12, 1827 Irsburg, Vermont; in Aug. 1850 married Maria Foster (daughter of Andrew Foster) born Apr. 11, 1834 Conhocton Co., OK died c. 1859: Children: William Andrew born Oct. 12, 1851 Corvallis, Benton Co., O.T., Lorena, Manley Cromwell born Jul. 6, 1856 Benton Co., O.T., & Anna Maria (died at 1 year of age).

Ref: *Oregon History Online 2*: “In May 1846, with his two sisters and a brother-in-law, Judge Augustus L. Humphrey, Jacob M. Currier migrated to Oregon Territory. The John Baker family and Joseph Alexander traveled West with them. The party arrived in Corvallis, December 5, 1846. Currier took out a claim at Dallas in the autumn of 1847.”

Ref: *The Centennial history of Oregon, 1811-1912 Vol. 4 by Joseph Gaston,*: Jacob Manley Currier born Feb. 12, 1827 Irsburg, Vermont; in Aug. 1850 married Maria Foster (daughter of Andrew Foster) born Apr. 11, 1834 Conhocton Co., OK died c. 1859: Children: William Andrew born Oct. 12, 1851 Corvallis, Benton Co., O.T., Lorena, Manley Cromwell born Jul. 6, 1856 Benton Co., O.T., & Anna Maria (died at 1 year of age).

Ref: *Rescue Efforts, Ch. 14.: Internet*: “Teenagers Elizabeth and Jacob Currier, who were traveling with their sister Sally Ann Currier Humphrey and her husband Augustus Humphrey (whom Thornton mentioned earlier as being the only one to have come through the canyon with his wagon and team fully intact) claimed to be the first wagon through the canyon, their three wagons having crossed Mary's River on December 5.”

Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon in 1846” compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Augustus L. Humphrey in 1845 married Sally Ann

Currier died in 1848.

Ref: *Oregon Pioneer Biographies*: Jacob Manley Currier born Feb. 12, 1827 Irsburg, Veermont died. (?): married (1), in 1850 Maria Foster (daughter of Andrew Foster) born April 11, 1834 Coshocton Co., Ohio; died in-1859; married (2), in 1863 Helena Sarah Buchanan.

(220) Thornton has borrowed this parable from Deuteronomy 32:11.

(221) The preceding verse is from the poem, *The Christian's Home*.

(222) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Chaldeans> “Chaldea or Chaldaea, ‘the Chaldeans’ of the King James Version Old Testament, was a marshy land located in Southern Iraq and Kuwait which came to rule Babylon. Tribes of settlers who arrived in the region in 625–539 BC became known as the Chaldeans.”

(223) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Anaximander> “Anaximander (Ancient Greek c. 610 BC–c. 546 BC) was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher who lived in Miletus, a city of Ionia; Milet in modern Turkey. He belonged to the Milesian school and learned the teachings of his master Thales. He succeeded him and became the second master of that school where he counted Anaximenes and Pythagoras amongst his pupils.”

(224) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Thales> “Thales of Miletus (Greek c. 624 BC – c. 546 BC) was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher from Miletus in Asia Minor, and one of the Seven Sages of Greece. Many, most notably Aristotle, regard him as the first philosopher in the Greek tradition.”

(225) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Anaxagoras> “Anaxagoras (Greek: Anaxagoras, "lord of the assembly"; c. 500 BC – 428 BC) was a Pre-Socratic Greek philosopher. Born in Clazomenae in Asia Minor, Anaxagoras was the first philosopher to bring philosophy from Ionia to Athens. He attempted to give a scientific account of eclipses, meteors, rainbows, and the sun, which he described as a fiery mass larger than the Peloponnese.”

(226) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Pythagoras> “Pythagoras of Samos (Greek: Ho Pythagoras ho Samios, "Pythagoras the Samian", c. 570-c. 495 BC) was an Ionian Greek philosopher and founder of the religious movement called Pythagoreanism.”

(227) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Sirius> “Sirius is the brightest star in the night sky. With a visual apparent magnitude of -1.46 , it is almost twice as bright as Canopus, the next brightest star. The name "Sirius" is derived from the Ancient Greek Seirios ("scorcher"), possibly because the star's appearance was associated with summer.”

(228) In 1843, Richard William's two eldest sons, made the trip to Oregon. Ace Mountain in Douglas Co., Oregon was named after Asa Williams in 1854. The spelling of the first name has been corrupted for many years.

Ref: *Emigrants to Oregon 1841 compiled by Stephenie Flora*: Asa Williams (1827-1901): married Mary Smith in 1815 (son of Richard and Keziah (Huckabee) Williams); 1850 living in Washington Co with parents; by 1860 was living in Douglas Co. Children:

Benjamin born in 1818; died in 1852; David born Jul. 7, 1819 Barren KY; died Oct. 7, 1903 Contra Costa, CA; Winifred 'Winnie' born in 1825, Martha born in 1829; died in 1917; Samuel born in 1833, Nathan born in 1836; Sarah born in 1839; died in 1905.

CHAPTER XIII

(229) This verse was taken from John Milton's, *Paradise Lost*.

(230) Ref: *Marriage Pub. 1846*: (Marriages Published in the Oregon Spectator 1846 – 1848 Bancroft's Works – Pg. 38 & 39; Pub. 1888). "Aug. 12, T.P. Powers to Mrs. Mary M. Newton – this was the Mrs. Newton whose husband was murdered by an Indian in the Umpqua Valley in 1846." See also notes (158), (167), (168), & (201).

(231) Ref: *StateMaster Encyclopedia*: <Ceanothus> "Ceanothus L., is a genus of about 50-60 species of shrubs or small trees in the buckthorn family Rhamnaceae. The genus is confined to North America with the center of its distribution in California.....the California species are sometimes known as California-lilac." In the book, *United States Exploring Expedition – 1849* by Charles Wilkes; Ceanothus is described as having sky-blue flowers of a delightful fragrance.

(232) Ref: *United States Exploring Expedition – 1849* by Charles Wilkes: <Laurus ptolemii> - a species of laurel with fragrant leaves.

(233) Ref: *William Lewis Will & Misc. Notes*: "This is the William Lewis who crossed the plains to Oregon Territory in 1843, settling in the Willamette Valley near Junction City (*Lewis Pioneer Families* by Cook, page 1851). He died there in 1882."

(234) No source found for this William Allen. He may be the son of Isaac Allen.

(235) Thornton has taken this from the book *The Countess Ida – A Tale of Berlin* by Theodore S. Fay. Theodore Sedgwick Fay was a lawyer who held numerous diplomatic posts in Germany, Switzerland and England from 1837 to 1861. He was born in New York in 1807 and died in 1898.

(236) Ref: *Encyclopedia Britannica*: <Prometheus> "In Greek religion, one of the Titans, the supreme trickster, and a god of fire. His intellectual side was emphasized by the apparent meaning of his name, Fore-thinker. In common belief he developed into a master craftsman, and in this connection he was associated with fire and the creation of mortals."

(237) Ref: *American Heritage Dictionary*: <rock of Sisyphus> Meaning: an endless & unavailing labor or task.

(238) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: George Abernethy was provisional Governor of Oregon from 1845-1849.

Elected June 3, 1845, George Abernethy was Oregon's first, and last, provisional Governor. George Abernethy, native New Yorker, born Oct. 6, 1807, was a merchant a Methodist, and a Whig. Generally reasonable, he showed some autocratic tendencies, as when he personally sent J. Quinn Thornton to the national capital to plead that the United States take Oregon in and help against marauding Indians. The

Governor did this with out so much as notifying the Legislature or any other member of the government.

(239) The new colonists, arriving in Oregon territory, assuming that the Indians would be cleared away by government treaties began staking land claims in disregard to land held by the native Indians. Squabbling and fighting soon ensued between the early pioneers and the Indians. Rev. George Gary was sent in 1844 to investigate the political mess and terminate the mission if necessary. Gary continued as superintendent of the station until July 1847 when he was succeeded by Rev. William Roberts.

Ref: *Salem (Oregon) OnLine History - Salem's Historic Figures...*: "Gary, Rev. George: (1793-1855) Gary was the Methodist minister sent to Oregon Territory in 1844 to replace Jason Lee as head of the Methodist Mission. By 1847 Gary had liquidated the property and returned east, his work in Oregon Territory completed."

(240) Ref: *The Works of Cowper and Thompson: including many letters and poems*: This line is taken from the poem *The Task*.

(241) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Sir William Blackstone (July 10, 1723 – Feb. 14, 1780) was an English judge, jurist and professor who produced the historical and analytical treatise on the common law entitled *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. The Commentaries consists of four volumes and was first published at Oxford 1765-1769 and later in an American edition in 1771.

(242) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot was born Oct. 4, 1787 at Nimes, France and died Oct. 12, 1874 at Val-Richer. Guizot was a French historian, orator, and statesman and a dominant figure in French politics prior to the Revolution of 1848 and he had actively opposed the reactionary King Charles X before his overthrow in the Revolution of July 1930.

(243) Ref: *LES DEFENSEURS OFFICIEUX: UNE DEFENSE SANS BARREAUX: <defenseurs officieux>* - Meaning, a defense without the Bar.

(244) Ref: *SDLIFreeTranslation.com*: <hommes de loi> Law Men - Lawyers

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(245) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: "Antoine Pierre Berryer (1790 – Nov. 29, 1868) was a French advocate and parliamentary orator. He was the twelfth member elected to occupy seat 4 of the Academie francaise in 1852. Berryer was born in Paris, the son of an eminent advocate and counsellor to the parlement. He was educated at the College de Juilly. On leaving he adopted the profession of the law and he was admitted advocate in 1811."

(246) Ref: *The Prose Writers of America by Rufus Wilmot Griswold*: Thornton has cited this dissertation from: *Old Lawyers – from the Name*, by John Pendleton Kennedy. John Pendleton Kennedy, the eldest of four sons, was born in Baltimore on the twenty-fifth of October, 1795. He was admitted to the bar in 1816 and was a noted lawyer – politician of the times. His first literary work was *The Red Book* which contained a clever satire. *Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion*, was published in 1832. In 1835 Mr. Kennedy published his next work, *Horse Shoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy*. He had spent a part of the winter of 1819 in the Pendleton District of South Carolina where he met his hero, who provided the inspiration to write the book. In 1838 he wrote *Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoe's*. Mr. Kennedy's next work, published in 1840 was *Annals of Quodlibet*, suggested by the presidential canvass which had just closed. Mr. Kennedy's last volume was *A Defence of the Whigs*, published in 1844.

(247) Ref: *Latin – Definition and More from the Free Merriam Webster Dictionary*: <laches> means negligence in the observance of duty or undue delay in asserting a legal right or privilege.

(248) Ref: *The most important parts of Blackstone's Commentaries reduced to- Google Book Result*: < *potentia remotissima*> What are *potentia propinqua* and *remotissima*? “If an estate be made to A for life, remainder to the heirs of B; now if A dies before B, the remainder is at an end; for during B's life he has no heir, “*memo est haeres viventis*”; but if B dies first, the remainder then immediately vests in his heirs, who will then be entitled to the land on the death of A. This is a good contingent remainder to the right heirs of B: for the possibility of B's dying before A is *potentia propinqua*, and therefore allowed in law. But a remainder to the right heirs of B, (if there be no such person as B *in esse*,) is void. For here there must be two contingencies happen: first, that such a person as B shall be born; and secondly, that he shall die during the continuance of the particular estate; which makes it *potentia remotissima*, a most improbable impossibility.”

(249) Ref: *Latin – English Dictionary*: <in esse>: In existence.

(250) Ref: *Latin – English Dictionary*: < *in nubibus* > in the clouds, hence, undefined, uncertain, and vague - In a state of suspension.

(251) Ref: *The Free Encyclopedia*: “Sir Matthew Hale (1 November 1609 – 25 December 1676 was an influential English barrister, judge and jurist most noted for his treatise *Historia Placitorum Coronae*, or *The History of the Pleas of the Crown*.... As a judge, Hale was noted for his resistance to bribery and his willingness to make politically unpopular decisions which upheld the law.”

(252) Ref: *Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke – Facts, information, pictures...*: “Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 1st earl of (1690 – 1764): As the longest-serving lord chancellor of the 18th cent., Hardwicke had significant legal achievements to his credit, particularly in clarifying the laws of equity, and great political importance too. He was solicitor-general at the age of 29, chief justice and a peer at 42 and Lord Chancellor at 46 (1737).

(253) Ref: *American Government*: “John Marshall (September 24, 1766 – July 6, 1835) was the Chief Justice of the United States (1801-1835) whose court opinions helped lay the basis for American constitutional law while promoting nationalism and making the Supreme Court of the United States a center power with the capability of overruling Congress.”

(254) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: “Joseph Story (September 18, 1779 – September 10, 1845) was an American lawyer and jurist who served on the Supreme Court of the United States from 1811 to 1845. He is most remembered for his opinions in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee* and *The Amistad*, along with his magisterial *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, first published in 1833.”

(255) Ref: *Daniel Webster biography*: “Daniel Webster, b. Salisbury, N.H., Jan. 18, 1782, d. Oct. 24, 1852, statesman, lawyer, and orator, was his eras foremost advocate of American nationalism.... Rising quickly as a lawyer and Federalist party leader, Webster

was elected (1812) to the U.S. House of Representatives because of his opposition to the War of 1812, which had crippled new England's shipping trade. After two more terms in the House, Webster left Congress in 1816 and moved to Boston. Over the next six years, he won major constitutional cases before the Supreme Court...."

(256) Ref: *Stephen Douglas*: "Stephen Arnold Douglas was born in Brandon, Vermont, in 1813. He became attorney-general of Illinois in 1834, member of the legislature in 1835, secretary of state in 1840, and judge of the Supreme Court in 1841 and member of the House of Representatives in 1847.

(257) The following verse is taken from *The Task. Book 1 - The Sofa* by William Cowper.

CHAPTER XIV

(258) Ref: *Early Years of the Canadian Northwest 1830-1849*: Mt. St. Helens (in Washington near the Columbia River) erupted this year. John Adams witnessed the event as did Dr. Gassner.

(259) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Reverend Josiah Lamberson Parrish (1806-1895) was an American missionary in Oregon County and trustee of the Oregon Institute at its founding. A native of New York, he also participated in the Champoe Meetings that led to the formation of the Provisional Government of Oregon in 1843. Parrish was married three times and was the first breeder of pure-bred sheep in Oregon.

(260) Ref: *Lewis and Clark, American Explorers - EnchantedLearning.com*: "Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838) set out in May 1804 to explore and map the American West. Lewis and Clark were accompanied by a crew of men, and later, the Shoshone Indian guide and interpreter Sacajawea (also spelled Sacagawea) and her infant son. Lewis and Clark traveled by river and by land from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Oregon coast (Fort Clatsop), and back again.

Ref: *Wikipedia - the Free Encyclopedia*: <Meriwether Lewis> "Meriwether Lewis (August 18, 1774-October 11, 1809) was born in Albemarle Co., VA in the present-day community of Ivy. He was the son of Lt. William Lewis, who was of Welsh ancestry, and Lucy Meriwether. Meriwether Lewis was an American explorer, soldier, and public administrator, best known for his role as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition also known as the Corps of Discovery, with William Clark, whose mission was to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase, establish trade and sovereignty over the natives near the Missouri River, and claim the Pacific Northwest and Oregon Territory for the United States before European nations."

(261) Ref: *William Clark Biography - Biography.com*: <William Clark> "U.S. soldier and explorer, born on August 1, 1770, in Caroline Co., VA, a younger brother to Revolutionary War hero George Roberts Clark. William Clark entered the military at the age of 19. First he served in the militia and then entered the U.S. Army. Clark became friends with Meriwether Lewis while the two served together in 1795..... In 1803, Clark received a letter from his old friend Lewis, inviting him to share command of an expedition of the lands west of the Mississippi River..... Clark married Julia Hancock in 1808. Along with his own family, he cared for the children of Sacagawea after she died in 1812. The next year, he served as governor of the Missouri Territory, a position he held for seven years..... Clark died on September 1, 1838, in St. Louis, MO. He has been remembered as one of the country's

greatest explorers. The maps he drew helped the U.S. Government — and the rest of the nation — understand the geography of the west. His journal also provided insights into the lands, peoples, and animal life of the region.”

(262) This quote is from an oration by Waldo Emerson which he delivered before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College, July 24, 1838.

Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Ralph Waldo Emerson (May 25, 1803 – April 27, 1882) was an American essayist, philosopher, and poet, best remembered for leading the Transcendentalist movement of the mid 19th century. His teachings directly influenced the growing New Thought movement of the mid 1800s. He was seen as a champion of individualism and a prescient critic of the countervailing pressures of society.

(263) Ref: *Blog & Biz of Arthur Robert Mullen III* >> 2009 >> December: < Agiocochook > The native Indian name for Mt. Washington, meaning place of the home spirit

CHAPTER XV

(264) Ref: *Lewis and Clark's Columbia River – Point Adams, Oregon*: “The name ‘Adams’ was given to the southern Columbia River point by Captain Robert Gray on May 18, 1792, in honor of John Adams, former President of the United States.”

(265) Ref: *Kootenay River- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Kootenay> “The river was described with slightly different names by two groups of the local Ktunaxa (Kootenai) tribes. The indigenous people who lived along the upper river knew it as *aqkinmiluk*, simply meaning ‘river’. The people along the lower river called it *aqkoktlaqat*, a name whose meaning is not certain. The name ‘Flatbow River’ comes from the name the Blackfeet used to call the Ktunaxa, for their ‘powerful, stylish bows’, and was later recorded by French-Canadian fur traders. “

(266) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Mc Gillivray's River> “In 1808 David Thompson gave what is now called the Kootenay River the name Mc Gillivray's River, in honour of William and Duncan Mc Gillivray.”

(267) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Kullespelm a.k.a. Kalispelm Lake> The Pend d' Oreilles are a tribe of Native Americans who lived around Lake Pend Oreille. It is named after the Pend d' Oreilles tribe, whose name is French for "earring", (literally "hangs in the ear"). ...

(268) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: Charles Wilkes (April 3, 1798 – February 8, 1877) was an American naval officer and explorer. He is particularly noted for leading the United States Exploring Expedition 1838-1842 as well as for his role in the Trent Affair during the Civil War.

(269) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Okanagan> “The early maps of the fur trade era show the Okanagan River as the ‘Caledonia River’, a name conferred as it was the connecting route between the Columbia District and the New Caledonia Fur District (which began north of Okanagan Lake). Fort Okanagan, a fur-trading post of the North West Company, was located at the river's

confluence with the Columbia.”

(270) No reference found for < Towahnakioks> a.k.a. Shutes River (*riviere dux Chutes*) other than in *Oregon and California 1848* by Thornton.

(271) Ref: *cordell* – *Definition of cordelled at YourDictionary.com*: <cordelled> Means to be pulled by a towrope, esp. as formerly used on Mississippi flatboats and keelboats.

(272) Ref: *Gospel Work in New York City*: Some years prior to 1845, "- young sea-captain, Roland Gelston, was converted, and at once commenced a life of Christian activity, as a tract visitor among seamen, in the prosecution of his labors,”

Ref: *History of Benton County, Oregon*: “A contract was made with Captain Roland Gelston, of the bark *Whitton*, to convey Mr. Thornton to Panama, and the vessel sailed at once for San Francisco and thence to San Juan on the coast of Lower California. Here the Captain informed his passenger that he must decline to fulfill his contract, as he desired to engage in the coasting trade. From the perplexing dilemma he was extricated by Captain Montgomery, commanding the United States sloop of war, *Portsmouth*, then lying at anchor in the harbor. This gentleman deemed the mission of Mr. Thornton of sufficient importance to the government to justify him in leaving his station and returning with his vessel to the Atlantic coast. He accordingly tendered the delegate the hospitalities of his cabin and set sail as soon as preparations could be made for the voyage. The *Portsmouth* arrived in Boston harbor on the second of May 1848, and Mr. Thornton at once hastened to Washington to consult with President Polk and Senators Benton and Douglas, those warm champions of Oregon, as to the proper course to pursue.”

Ref: *Statistics of California 1868, Part III*: August 7th; Captain Roland Gelston, who arrived in Sacramento from New York with the bark *Whitton* in April, 1849, and was afterward in business here and at San Francisco, died of paralysis in San Francisco.

(273) Ref: *Transaction of the 1st Annual Reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association*: “A Mr. Lattee, who was for a long time in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, informed your memorialist that the Indians often brought to the trading post platina and silver ore from the northern extremity of Queen Charlotte's island. There are coal indications near the Dalles of the Columbia, and also upon the Cowlitz River.”

(274) Ref: *Latin – English Dictionary*: Translation: < *Sic transit gloria mundi* > “thus passes the glory of the world.”

(275) Ref: *First Across the Continent – Chapter XIX: With Faces turned....*: <Wappatoo Island> “The most important point in this region of the Columbia was named Wappatoo Island by the explorers. This is a large extent of country lying between the Willamette and an arm of the Columbia which they called Wappatoo Inlet, but which is known as Willamette Slough. It is twenty miles long and from five to ten miles wide.... The chief wealth of this island consists of the numerous ponds in the interior, abounding with the common arrowhead (*sagittaria sagittifolia*) to the root of which is attached a bulb growing beneath it in the mud. This bulb, to which the Indians give the name of wappatoo, is the great article of food, and almost the staple article of commerce on the Columbia.”

(276) Ref: *Hastings; A Description of Oregon; Chapter V*: “Fort Vancouver; hospitalities of courtesy and kindness of Dr. Mc Laughlin; of Mr. Douglass.” “A Mr. James Douglass, who is occasionally in charge of this fort, in the absence of the doctor, is also

an intelligent gentleman, and is alike courteous, kind and hospitable as the doctor.”

(277) Ref: *Kanaka – Definition of Kanaka at YourDictionary.com*: <Kanaka> Means a Hawaiian or a person born in the South Sea Island of Polynesian descent.

(278) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <lignite> “Lignite, often referred to as brown coal, or Rosebud coal by Northern Pacific Railroad, is a soft brown fuel with characteristics that put it somewhere between coal and peat. It is considered the lowest rank of coal; it is mined in Germany, Russia, the United States, Australia and many European countries, and it is used almost exclusively as a fuel for steam-electric power generation.”

CHAPTER XVI

(No notes)

CHAPTER XVII

(279) Ref: *The American Almanac, Year Book, Cyclopaedia and Atlas*: “On the 11th of May 1792, Captain Gray, of the American ship *Columbia*, entered the river, to which he gave the name of his ship. This gave to the United States the priority of claim to the Oregon region which then comprised the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In October of the same year an Englishman sailed up and examined the Columbia about 100 miles from the mouth.”

Ref: *Columbia River Pilots*: “The Columbia River was discovered in 1792 by Boston fur trader Captain Robert Gray. He named the river after his ship “*Columbia*”.

(280) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: “Captain George Vancouver RN (June 22, 1757 – May 10, 1798) was an officer in the British Royal Navy, best known for his exploration of the North-West Coast of North America, including the shores of the modern day Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.”

(281) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: “William Robert Broughton was a British naval officer in the late 18th century. As a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, he commanded *HMS Chatham* as part of the voyage of exploration through the Pacific Ocean led by Captain George Vancouver in the early 1790s.”

(282) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: “John Jacob Astor (July 17, 1763 – March 29, 1848), born Johann Jakob or Johann Jacob Astor, was the first prominent member of the Astor family and the first multi-millionaire in the United States. He was the creator of the first trust in America, from which he made his fortune in fur trading, real estate, and opium.”

(283) Ref: *Columbia Encyclopedia*: “James Biddle, 1783-1848, U.S. naval officer and diplomat, b. Philadelphia. He became a midshipman in 1800. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was first lieutenant on the *Wasp*; he later commanded the sloop *Hornet*. Sent out in the Ontario in 1817, he took formal possession of the Oregon country for the United States in 1818.”

(284) Ref: *A 19th Century Chapter in Hawaii's Maritime – History Hudson Bay....*: <William and Anne.> “The dangerous waters of the Northwest Coast took their toll of Company ships. The Columbia River bar alone claimed three. The first victim was the brig *William & Ann*, wrecked in March of 1829 with the loss of all hands, including ten Hawaiian passengers bound for Company service. The second victim was the brig *Isabella*, wrecked in May of the following year, although her crew survived. The last casualty was the bark *Vancouver* in May 1848, again with her crew surviving but her cargo was lost.”

(285) Ref: *History of the Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washington: embracing*: “On the 28th of July, 1839, H. B. M. ship *Sulphur* reached the mouth of the Columbia river, when Lieutenant Kellett, having described us, weighed and stood with the *Starling* to conduct us in.”

Ref: *Admiral Sir Edward Belcher of the British Royal Navy*: “Edward Belcher was born on February 27, 1799 in the British (later Canadian) province of Nova Scotia.....Edward Belcher embarked upon his naval career at the young age of thirteen by enlisting in 1812 as a first class volunteer in the British Royal Navy, at a time when his country was engaged in war..... Edward Belcher was an officer in the Royal Navy, but he was also an explorer and a scientist, too, and his surveying voyages involved the collection of geological, astronomical, meteorological, zoological, and botanical data. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Geographical Society..... In 1836 Edward Belcher was appointed by the Admiralty to the command of the *H.M.S. Sulphur* and the *H.M.S. Starling*, which resulted in his voyage around the world...In his two-volume work titled *Narrative of a Voyage Round the World, Performed in Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur During the Years 1836-1842. Including Details of the Naval Operations in China, From Dec. 1840 to Nov. 1841 (1843)*, Edward Belcher described the *Sulphur* as weighing 380 tons, with a crew of 109 men.....On March 13, 1867, Sir Edward Belcher was made a Knight Commander of the Bath (K.C.B.), and he was promoted to the rank of admiral on October 20, 1872. He died in London, England on March 18, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight.”

(286) Ref: *Wikipedia – The Free Encyclopedia*: <Peacock> “In June 1838 he [William L. Hudson] was ordered to command *Peacock*, attached to Lieutenant Charles Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition. After strenuous service in the Antarctic, the South Seas, and along the coast of North America *Peacock* was wrecked 18 July 1841 while attempting to cross the bar and enter the Columbia River on Wilkes' orders. Commander Hudson made every effort to free his ship but was forced to leave her, fortunately saving all his men and the scientific papers.”

(287) Ref: *Bancroft's Works Vol. XXX; History of Oregon Vol. II 1848-1888*: “On the 18th of July 1846, the U.S. schooner *Shark*, Captain Neil M. Howison, entered the Columbia, narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Chinook Shoal. She remained till Sept., and was wrecked going out of the mouth of the river.”

(288) Ref: *Historic Portland*: “Nathaniel Crosby Sr., was the first to navigate the Columbia River, and he built the first frame house in Portland, which is still standing as a noted landmark. He also took up as government land what subsequently became Albina, now East Portland. He became very prosperous as a ship owner and captain, and from 1845 to 1848 ran the brig *Toulon* between Portland and Honolulu and San Francisco, doing a general carrying trade.”

(289) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: “John Heard Couch (pronounced *kuzt*; February 28, 1811 – 1870) was an American sea captain

and pioneer in the Oregon Country in the 19th century. Often referred to as 'Captain Couch', he became famous for his singular skill at navigation of the mouth of the Columbia River. He is one of the early residents and founders of Portland, Oregon.

(290) Ref: *Clackamas County History 1844-1848*: "In 1844, Capt. Avery Sylvester in the ship *Chenamus* brought Pettygrove and Foster's trade goods--salted salmon, cedar shakes, and barreled peas-- from Oregon City to the Grimes wholesalers in Hawaii. Oregon City--with its above-Falls portage at Canemah-- was a natural trading spot for upriver produce from French Prairie and the Twality Plains."

(291) Ref: *Bancroft's Works Volume XXX; .History of Oregon Vol. II 1848-1888 Page 15 - Oregon Ocean Traffic*: "The *Henry* brought as passengers Mrs. Kilborne and children; G.W. Lawton, a partner in the venture; D. Good, wife, and 2 children; Mrs. Wilson and 2 children; H. Swasey and wife; R. Douglas, D. Markwood, C.C. Shaw, B.R. Marcellus, and S.C. Reeves, who became the first pilot on the Columbia River bar."

(292) Ref: *Bancroft's Works Volume XXX; .History of Oregon Vol. II 1848-1888Page 15 - Oregon Ocean Traffic*: "On the 14th of June the American ship *Brutus*, Captain Adams, from Boston and San Francisco, arrived, and remained in the river several weeks for a cargo."

Ref: *Open Jurist; Charles Barnard, Abell Adams, George M. Barnard, and Charles Larkin, Plaintiffs in Error, v. Joseph Adams, Andrew H. Bennet, and Joseph Fletcher; December Term, 1850*: "The plaintiffs below, Joseph Adams and others, brought this action against Charles Barnard and others, in the Circuit Court of New York, to recover contribution in general average for the loss of their vessel called the *Brutus*, on board of which certain goods were shipped, and consigned to the plaintiffs in error, and delivered to them on their promise to pay, provided contribution were justly due."

(293) Ref: *Bancroft's Works Volume XXX; .History of Oregon Vol. II 1848-1888Page 15 - Oregon Ocean Traffic*: "About the 1st of March 1847 the brig *Henry*, Captain William K. Kilbourne, arrived from Newburyport for the purpose of establishing a new trading-house at Oregon City. The *Henry* brought as passengers Mrs. (sic) Kilborne and children; G.W. Lawton, a partner in the venture; D. Good, wife, and 2 children; Mrs. Wilson and 2 children; H. Swasey and wife; R. Douglas, D. Markwood, C.C. Shaw, B.R. Marcellus, and S.C. Reeves, who became the first pilot on the Columbia River bar."

(294) Ref: *Yale University Libraries*: "James L. Blair, midshipman in the United States Navy, served in the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, on the ships *Relief, Peacock, Flying Fish, and Vincennes*."

(295) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: "Thomas Hart Benton (March 14, 1782 – April 10, 1858), nicknamed "Old Bullion", was a U.S. Senator from Missouri and a staunch advocate of westward expansion of the United States. He served in the Senate from 1821 to 1851, becoming the first member of that body to serve five terms. Benton was an architect and champion of westward expansion by the United States, a cause that became known as Manifest Destiny."

(296) Thornton's quote by Maginn appears to be taken from: *Brown's Political History of Oregon by James Henry Brown*:

(297) Ref: *The Newcomer Population Grows – Oregon History Project*: “In July 1846, Lieutenant Neil M. Howison arrived at Astoria with orders to “obtain correct information of that country and to cheer our citizens in the region by the presence of the American flag.” President James K. Polk had sent Howison to find out what was going on in the Oregon Country. Polk needed some support for his hard-time position on the United States’ long-running boundary dispute with Britain, summarized in Polk’s truculent slogan, (Fifty-four Forty or Fight).”

Ref: *Oregon Blue Book; Oregon History Bibliography*: “During the period 1792 to 1846, the U.S. government thus aided and abetted American interest in Oregon. The nation's leaders, both public and private, took actions to help buttress claims to Oregon through discovery, diplomacy, exercise of will, and the persuasive historical research of Robert Greenhow. The explorations of Lewis and Clark, Slacum, the Wilkes expedition, John Fremont, and Neil M. Howison generated maps, reports, and collections of specimens. These were analyzed and published. The evidence was growing about the prospects of the Pacific Northwest, and Oregon in particular.”

(298) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Claytonia> “Claytonia (Spring Beauty) is a genus of 26 species of flowering plants in the family Portulacaceae, primarily native to North America; Claytonia perfoliata, the species for which the term miner's lettuce was coined, is distributed throughout the Mountain West of North America in moist soils and prefers areas which have been recently disturbed.”

(299) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Viola> “Viola is a genus of flowering plants in the violet family Violaceae (Violets), with around 400–500 species distributed around the world. Most species are found in the temperate Northern Hemisphere.”

(300) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Stellaria> “Stellaria is a genus of about 90-120 species flowering plants in the family Caryophyllaceae, with a cosmopolitan distribution. Common names include stitchwort and chickweed.”

(301) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Dodecatheon> “Dodecatheon is a genus of herbaceous flowering plants in the Primrose family Primulaceae. The species have basal clumps of leaves and nodding flowers that are produced at the top of tall stems that rise from where the leaves join the crown. They are commonly called Shooting Stars because of the flower shape. The genus is largely confined to North America, and part of northeastern Siberia. Common names also include, American Cowslip, Mosquito Bills, Mad Violets, and Sailor-caps.”

(302) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Trifolium> “Clover (Trifolium), or trefoil, is a genus of about 300 species of plants in the pea family Fabaceae. The genus has a cosmopolitan distribution, the highest diversity is found in the temperate Northern Hemisphere. Other closely related genera often called clovers include Melilotus (sweet clover) and Medicago (alfalfa or 'calvary clover'). The “shamrock” of popular iconography is sometimes considered to be young clover. The scientific name derives from the Latin *tres*, "three", and *folium*, "leaf", so called from the characteristic form of the leaf, which has three leaflets (trifoliate); hence the popular name trefoil.”

(303) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Collinsia> “Collinsia is a genus of about 25 species of annual flowering plants, consisting of the Blue-eyed Marys and the Chinese Houses. It was traditionally placed in the snapdragon family

Scrophulariaceae, but following recent research in, it has now been placed in a much enlarged family Plantaginaceae. The genus is endemic to North America, and is named in honour of Zacchaeus Collins, a Philadelphia botanist of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century. There are about 20 species, many of them found in California.”

(304) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Leptosiphon> “Leptosiphon is a genus of flowering plants in the Polemoniaceae family. Many included species were formerly classified as members of the genus Linanthus. Some species of this genus are grown as ornamental plants.”

(305) Ref: *botany – Britannica OnLine Encyclopedia*: <Scilla> “Scilla pertains to any of the bulbous plants of the genus *Scilla* of the family Hyacinthaceae, consisting of about 100 species, native to temperate Eurasia. The narrow, sometimes grass--like leaves, arise from the base of the plant. The squill’s small white, blue, or purple flowers are borne in a cluster at the tip of a leafless flower stalk. Some spring-flowering species are cultivated as garden ornamentals.”

(306) Ref: *HistoryLink Essay: Wilkes expedition sailing vessel.....*: <Porpoise> “The *Porpoise* is part of the United States Exploring Expedition commanded by Lt. Charles Wilkes (1798 – 1877). She is, in the words of Murray Morgan, ‘224 tons, 88 feet long, two-masted, rigged as a brigantine, carrying sixty-five men and under the command of Cadwallader Ringgold.”

(307) Ref: *USS Vincennes (1826) – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Vincennes> “*Vincennes* – the first American ship to be so named – was one of ten sloops of war whose construction was authorized by Congress on 3 March 1825. She was laid down at New York in 1825, launched on 27 April 1826, and commissioned on 27 August 1826,....she was re-fitted with a light spar deck and declared the flagship of the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition to the Antarctic region.”

(308) Ref: *Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*: <panegyrist> is one, who is skilled in public praise or laudation.

(309) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Gaultheria> “Gaultheria is a genus of about 170-180 species of shrubs in the family Ericaceae. The name memorializes M. Hugues Gauthier of Quebec, a mis-spelt honour bestowed by the Scandinavian Pehr Kalm in 1748. These plants are native to Asia, North and South America, and Australasia.”

(310) Ref: *Botany – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Vaccinium> “Vaccinium is a genus of shrubs or dwarf shrubs in the plant Family Ericaceae. The fruit of many species are eaten by humans and some are of commercial importance, including the cranberry, blueberry, bilberry or whortleberry, lingonberry or cowberry, and huckleberry.”

(311) Ref: *Seringia aborescens*: <Seringia> *Seringia* pertains to a plant genus consisting of a wide variety of sub-species. Thornton, may possibly, have encountered: “*Seringia arborescens*: A tall shrub to 8 m. high with young branches rusty-tomentose. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, mostly 5-15 cm long, 1.5-6 cm wide, glabrous or almost so on upper surface, stellate-tomentose and with main veins raised and rusty-tomentose on lower surface, petiole 5-10 mm long.”

CHAPTER XVIII

(312) *Encyclopedia Britannica*: <mezzotinto> is a printing process produced by etching in density of tone rather than by line.

CHAPTER XIX

(313) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <amygdaloid> the term amygdaloid is derived from the Latin term for almond and refers to the amygdale area in the brain. In this case it pertains to volcanic rock with small volatile cavities filled with secondary minerals.

(314) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <vesicular lava> Vesicular lava is lava consisting with cavities.

(315) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <Pudding-stone> Pudding-stone is a conglomerate mixture of rocks & pebbles, etc.

(316) Ref: *magnumArchive.com - Cyclopedia of the Useful Arts*: <Sienite> Sienite is a granular aggregated compound rock, consisting of feldspar and hornblende, sometimes mixed with a little quartz and mica. The hornblende is the characteristic ingredient, and serves to distinguish sienite from granite, with which it has been sometimes confounded; though the feldspar, which is generally red, is the more abundant constituent.

(317) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: <denticulated> means to be notched into tooth like projections.

(318) Ref: *McGraw-Hill Science & Technology Encyclopedia*: <amorphous trap> “A rigid material whose structure lacks crystalline periodicity, that is, the pattern of its constituent atoms or molecules does not repeat periodically in three dimensions. In the present terminology amorphous and non-crystalline are synonymous.”

(319) Ref: *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*: <Castellated rocks> Castellated rock means pinnacled or having battlements like a castle and may consist of cairns.

(320) Ref: *saccharoidal – definition of saccharoidal by the Free Online Dictionary ...*: <saccharine marble> “(Earth Sciences / Geological Science) Also saccharoidal – Geology: having or designating a texture resembling that of loaf sugar – saccharoid marble.”

(321) Ref: *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*: <brecciated> Brecciated; means fragmented, i.e., a fragmented layer.

(322) Ref: *Alexander von Humboldt: Explorer and Naturalist*: “Baron Alexander von Humboldt (September 14, 1769-May 6, 1859) was a Prussian naturalist and explorer who explored much of Central and South America. Humboldt discovered what is now called the Humboldt Current off the west coast of South America... After their South American expedition, Humboldt and Bonpland visited the USA and were guests of President Thomas Jefferson in Washington D.C., for three months in 1804 (their visit happened just after Jefferson had sent Lewis and Clark to explore the western US)... At the age of 60, Humboldt traveled to the Ural Mountains in Siberia and to Central Asia to study the weather. He wrote extensively of his travels and discoveries. One of his books, *A Personal Narrative* inspired a young Charles Darwin. His last work was the multi-volume book, *Kosmos*, which tried to unify all of science.”

(323) Ref: *Fourth edition of Rev. Samuel Parker's Journal of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, published in 1844*: “Reverend Parker accompanied the American Fur Company's exploring party of 1835 from Council Bluffs to Walla Walla. The important map of the Oregon Territory was, according to Wheat, a ‘notable achievement,’ being the first widely-circulated map to correctly depict the Oregon Territory.”

(324) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Saliferous rocks> are rocks containing salt.

(325) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Indurated marl> is marl varying from calcareous claystone to impure limestone.

(326) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Trachyte> is a light-colored igneous rock of alkali feldspar.

(327) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Asbestoidal> means: a fibrous mineral possessing incombustible properties.

(328) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Muriate of soda> is another term for NaCl, common table salt.

(329) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Pulverant> means crumbly or containing loose particles.

(330) Ref: *Wikipedia Dictionary*: <Plumbago> is an allotropic form of carbon – graphite.

(331) Ref: *Wikipedia*: “Marcus Whitman (September 4, 1802–November 29, 1847) was an American physician and missionary in the Oregon Country. Along with his wife Narcissa he started a mission in what is now southeastern Washington State in 1836, which would become a stop along the Oregon Trail. Whitman would later lead the first large party of wagon trains along the Oregon Trail, establishing it as a viable route for the thousands of emigrants who used the trail in the following decade.”

(332) Ref: *Handbook of Texas On-line*: “*John Ricord (1812/13–1861)*. John Ricord, whose name was probably Jean Baptiste Ricord-Madianna, Texas state official, lawyer, and world traveler, son of Jean Baptiste Ricord de Madianna and the poetess Elizabeth Stryker, was born on September 5, 1812 or 1813, in New Jersey, probably at Belleville He was twice in the Hawaiian Islands; on his first trip he swore allegiance to Kamehameha III and served for a time as attorney general of the kingdom; six years later he returned as United States vice consul. In Hawaii he drafted a code of laws and drew up a constitution for a Hawaiian constitutional monarchy.”

(333) Ref: *About Platina Casting*: <platina> (Sp. platina, silver) Discovered in South America by Ulloa in 1735 and by Wood in 1741. The metal was used by pre-Columbian Indians.

CHAPTER XX

(334) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Hackmatack> Tamarack Larch, or Tamarack, or Hackmatack, or American Larch (*Larix laricina*) is a species of larch native to northern North America and Canada, from eastern Yukon and Inuvik, Northwest Territories, etc.

(335) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Aralia> “Aralia or Spikenard, is a genus of the plant family Araliaceae, consisting of 68 accepted species of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and some rhizomatous herbaceous perennials.”

(336) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Gaultheria> “Gaultheria is a genus: of aromatic evergreen shrubs.

Ref: Gaultheria is a genus of about 170-180 species of shrubs in the family Ericaceae. The name memorializes M. Hugues Gauthier of Quebec, a mis-spelt honour bestowed by the Scandinavian Pehr Kalm in 1748. These plants are native to Asia, North and South America, and Australasia.”

(337) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Rubus> “Rubus is a large genus of flowering plants in the rose family, Roseacea, subfamily Rosoideae. Raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries are common, widely distributed members of the genus. Most of these plants have woody stems with prickles like roses; spines, bristles, and gland-tipped hairs are also common in the genus. The Rubus fruit, sometimes called a bramble fruit, is an aggregate of drupelets.”

(338) Ref: *Curtis's botanical magazine, or flower-garden displayed in which....*: <Symphoria racemosa>

“*Symphoria racemosa* was first mentioned by Michaux, and a figure of it has been lately published by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons in their Botanical Cabinet, where it is stated, that they first received it in the spring of 1818, from Mr. Robert Carr. Descr: A low bush shrub; bark of the branches brightish brown. Leaves opposite, round-ovate with a mucro, mostly quite entire, but on the lower part of the shrub sometimes irregularly notched, smooth, glaucous. Flowers grow on the slender, terminal branches in pairs, at first distant, but toward the extremities crowded together, supported on very short pedicles, sometimes the branch becomes leafy beyond the flowers. Calyx superior 5-toothed, as it often, if not generally is in *S. conglomerata*, though described to be 4-toothed. Corolla rose-coloured, campanulate; limb 5-cleft, obtuse; faux filled with hairs, below which the tube abounds with honey. Stamens 5, inserted at the upper part of the tube, shorter than the corolla with the laciniae of which they alternate. Germen ovate, with two or three small bractes applied close to its base.”

(339) Ref: *Salal-Berry – definition of Salal-berry by the Free Online....*: <salalberry> “The edible fruit of the Gaultheria Shallon, an ericaceous shrub found from California northwards. The berries are about the size of a common grape and of a dark purple color.”

CHAPTER XXI

(340) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Lupines> is a genus of the: pea family: having palmately compound leaves &, variously colored blossoms.

(341) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Ranunculus> “Ranunculus is a large genus of about 400 species of plants in the Ranunculaceae, which includes the buttercups, spearworts, water crowfoots and the lesser celandine (but not the greater

celandine of the poppy family Papaveraceae).”

(342) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Trillium> “Trillium is a genus of about 40-50 species of perennial herbaceous flowering plants, native to temperate regions of North America and Asia. They used to be treated in the family Trilliaceae or Trillium family, a part of the Liliales or Lily order. The AGP II treats Trilliaceae as a synonym of the family Melanthiaceae. Common names include trillium, wakerobin, Tri Flower, and birthroot.”

(343) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Cruciferous plants> are a wild vegetable of the mustard family.

(344) Ref: *Goodyera – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Goodyera> “Goodyera are a wide-ranging genus of orchid, one of approximately 800 described Orchidaceae genera within that large and diverse family. The genus is named after botanist John Goodyear.”

(345) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Neottia> “The Bird's-nest Orchid, *Neottia nidus-avis*, is a non – photosynthetic orchid found in shady woodland on basic soils. It is a myco-heterotroph. It obtains its nutrients from a mycorrhizal fungus that is attached to a photosynthetic host plant.”

(346) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Corallorhiza> “Corallorhiza, the coralroot orchids, is a genus of flowers in the orchid family. Most species are leafless, relying entirely upon symbiotic fungi within their coral-shaped roots for sustenance. Because of this dependence on myco-heterotrophy within their mycorrhizae, they cannot be successfully cultivated.”

(347) Ref: *Biology – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Compositae> “The Asteraceae or Compositae, the aster, daisy, or sunflower family, is the second largest family of flowering plants, in terms of number of species.” A family of dicotyledonous plants – dense heads, many florets.

(348) Ref: *None found*: <*Cypripedium oregonium*> appears to be a genus and species of the orchid family.

(349) Ref: *Exotic botany: consisting of coloured figures, and scientific, description, of.....*: <*Ipomopsis elegans*> is a flowering plant with carmine colored flowers.

(350) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <*Paeonia brownii*> “*Paeonia brownii* (Brown's Peony or Native Peony), is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the family Paeoniaceae, native to the western United States, growing in dry sagebrush and Ponderosa Pine country. Excepting *Paeonia californica*, which is sometimes considered a subspecies, this is the only *Paeonia* native to North America. Found throughout the northwestern United States, etc.”

(351) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Penstemon> “Penstemon, Beard-tongue, is a large genus of North American and East Asian plants traditionally placed in the Scrophulariaceae family. Due to new genetic research, it has now been placed in the vastly expanded family Plantaginaceae. They have opposite leaves, partly tube-shaped, and two-lipped flowers and seed capsules.”

- (352) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Purshia tridentata> is; “A nitrogen fixing shrub in the genus Purshia, native to mountainous areas of western North America ranging from southeastern British Columbia in the north, east to Montana and south to California and New Mexico. It grows on arid mountainsides; in California it occurs between 700–3,400 m above sea level (Jepson), but lower further north, at 320–1,065 m in British Columbia.”
- (353) Ref: *Lonicera Caprifolium: definition of Lonicera Caprifolium in the: <Caprifolium>* is a branchy climbing shrub of the honeysuckle (or Italian woodbine) family, typically attaining a height of 4–6 m. *Lonicera caprifolium* is a deciduous climbing shrub with fragrant yellow-white flowers in axillary whorls.
- (354) Ref: *How to Grow Columbine: Perennial Flowers By The Gardener's Network: <Columbine>* is an early summer perennial native to Asia, Europe, and North America. Columbines produce large, showy blooms of single and bicolor patterns on airy plants with blue-green foliage from late spring to early summer. Colors include shades of yellow, white, pink, blue, purple and combinations.
- (355) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Dalea>* “Dalea; commonly known as Prairie Clover, is a genus of plants in the pea family Fabaceae.”
- (356) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Oberonia>* “Oberonia is a genus of flowering plants from the orchid family, Orchidaceae.”
- (357) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Opuntia>* , a.k.a. Prickly-pear; “Also known as nopales, or Paddle Cactus from the resemblance to the ball-and-paddle toy; a genus in the cactus family, Cactacea..”
- (358) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Rubiaceae>* “Rubiaceae is a family of flowering plants, variously called the madder family, bedstraw family or coffee family. Other common plants included are gardenia, cinchona (whose bark contains quinine), sweet woodruff, partridgeberry, gambier, ixora, and noni.”
- (359) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Salsola>* is a genus of herbs, sub-shrubs, shrubs, and small trees in the family Chenopodiaceae, native to Africa, Asia, and Europe. Plants in this genus typically grow on flat, often dry and/or somewhat saline soils, with some species in salt marshes. A few species are tumbleweeds.
- (360) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Ambrosia>* Common varieties of the *Ambrosia* genus are ragweeds, bitterweeds and bloodweeds. “*Ambrosia* is a Genus: of a group of about 40 species of weedy plants of the family Asteraceae. Most species are native to North America.”
- (361) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: <Armeria>* “*Armeria* is the botanical name for a genus of flowering plants. These plants are sometimes known as "thrift" or as the "sea pinks" as they are often found on coastlines. The genus counts over a hundred

species, etc.”

(362) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Gramineae> “Poaceae or Gramineae is a family in the Class Liliopsida (the monocots) of the flowering plants. Plants of this family are usually called grasses, or, to distinguish them from other graminoids, true grasses; the shrub or tree-like plants in this family are called bamboo (there are also herbaceous, non-woody bamboos). There are about 600 genera and some 9,000–10,000 or more species of grasses (*Kew Index of World Grass Species*).”

(363) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Ledum> “Ledum is a genus name formerly widely recognized in the family Ericaceae, including 8 species of evergreen shrubs native to cool temperate and sub-arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere and commonly known as Labrador Tea. Recent genetic evidence has shown that the species previously treated in this genus are correctly placed in the genus *Rhododendron*, where they are now treated as *Rhododendron* subset *Ledum*.”

(364) Ref: *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*: <Myrica> “Myrica is a genus of about 35–50 species of small trees and shrubs in the family Myricaceae, order Fagales. Common names include Bayberry, Bay-rum tree, Candleberry, Sweet Gale, and Wax-myrtle.”

(365) Ref: *US Military Expeditions in Okanagan County – Boom Town Tales & Historic People*: <izwa> “The Spokane tribe, who are generally included under the name Flatheads subsist for the most part on roots, fish, berries and game. At the opening of spring, in March and April, or as soon as the snow disappears, they begin to search for a root resembling the cammass, which they call pox-pox. This lasts them till the beginning of May, when it gives place to a bitter root, termed spatylon. In June the izwa or cammass, comes in season. This root was thought by many of us to have the taste of boiled chestnuts.”

CHAPTER XXII

(366) Ref: *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*: “Robert Campbell (21 February 1808 – 9 May 1894) was a Hudson’s Bay Company fur trader and explorer. He explored a large part of the southern Yukon and established Fort Frances, Yukon on Frances Lake in the Liard River basin and Fort Selkirk, Yukon at the juncture of the Yukon River and the Pelly River. He was for a time in charge of Fort Halkett. Campbell Peak, just south of the British Columbia community of Liard River, is named after him.”

(367) Ref: *Encyclopedia Britannica*: “U.S. Presbyterian missionary who, with his wife, Eliza (née Hart), in 1836 established the Lapwai Mission (near present-day Lewiston, Idaho) with the first white home, church, and school in what is now Idaho.”

Ref: *Wikipedia*: “Henry Harmon Spalding (1803 - 1874) and his wife Eliza Hart Spalding (1807 - 1851) were prominent Presbyterian missionaries and educators working primarily with the Nez Perce in the U.S. Pacific Northwest. The Spaldings and their fellow missionaries were among the earliest Americans to travel across the western plains, through the Rocky Mountains and into the lands of the Pacific Northwest to their religious missions in what would become the states of Idaho and Washington.”

(367) From 1841-46, Archibald Mc Kinley was in charge of Fort Nez Perce (later renamed Fort Walla Walla). Ref: *Fort Nez Perce – Oregon History Project*: “Archibald Mc kinley was chief trader for the Hudson’s Bay Company at Fort Nez Perce.”

Ref: *Wagons West – The Epic Story of America’s Overland Trails*: “Those who went directly to the long-established Hudson’s Bay Company Post at Fort Walla Walla, some twenty-five miles to the west, found less to complain of. The commandant here, Archibald Mc Kinley, really exerted himself for the emigrants even though, in common with all fort commanders, he had little to sell or trade.”

(369) Ref: *Wikipedia*: “Dr. John Mc Loughlin, baptized Jean-Baptiste Mc Loughlin, (October 19, 1784 – September 3, 1857) was the Chief Factor of the Columbia Fur District the Hudson’s Bay Company at Fort Vancouver..

CHAPTER XXIII

(370) Author: *Journal of an Exploring Tour - Beyond the Rocky Mountains*.

(371) This A. B. Smith, probably, was Asa B. Smith.

Ref: *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912, Vol. I by Joseph Gaston*: “Rev. Asa B. Smith and wife, also on behalf of the Presbyterians came overland and settled among the Nez Percés, at a station on the Clearwater River in 1839, and which he was compelled to abandon on account of the hostility of the Indians in 1841. Mr. Smith was the first person to make up a vocabulary and grammar of the Nez Perce language.”

(372) Ref: *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*: <indurated> “having become firm or hard, esp. by increase of fibrous elements (~tissue).”

CHAPTER XXIV

(373) Ref: *John Kirk Townsend (1809-1851) – Oregon History Project*: “Townsend was born in Philadelphia in 1809. At 10 years of age, Townsend entered the Friends’ Boarding School at Westtown. The school had a reputation for emphasizing science and Townsend early became interested in ornithology. In 1833, Townsend joined the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society. In 1834, Philadelphia naturalist Thomas

Nuttall invited Townsend to join Nathaniel Wyeth’s expedition to Oregon as an ornithologist. Townsend explored the surrounding area: Sauvie Island, the Willamette River, Walla Walla, and the Blue Mountains. Townsend made plans to publish his own catalogue of species, but the project did not come to fruition. Townsend did, however, publish his travel journals in 1839 and 1840. John Kirk Townsend died in 1851 from exposure to the arsenic in a bird preservation powder that he had developed.”

CHAPTER XXV

(374) Ref: *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*: <imbricated> means: “lying lapped over each other in regular order (~scales)”

(375) Ref: *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*: <subulate> means: “linear and tapering to a fine point ((a ~ leaf).”

(376) Ref: *klootchman definition [English Definition Dictionary] Verso*: “klootchman, n pl, -mans, - men (Northwestern

Canadian) an Indian woman, squaw, (Also called) klootch, klooch – from Chinook.”