

The Emigrant Tribes

Wyandot, Delaware & Shawnee



A Chronology

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this work is dedicated
with appreciation and gratitude
to the memory of

MRS. THELMA R. MARSH

INTRODUCTION

This paper had its genesis in research begun in 1977, when work resumed on projected improvements to the Huron Indian Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas. The project had been held in abeyance for several years following the termination of the Kansas City, Kansas Urban Renewal Agency, and there had been some question as to whether or not the City would ever proceed with it. Once the decision was made, the project architect, Gene Buchanan, asked if I would help in reviewing the research materials that had been compiled by Urban Renewal. My task was two-fold: to review the inscriptions and locations of the new grave markers to be installed, and to try to edit a new text for the entry plaques from two very different versions that had been prepared, by Charles W. E. Garrad and Robert S. Wood. Both tasks were eventually completed, although not without criticism (some of it quite justified). In the process, I began a fascination with the Wyandot Indians and their history that has lasted over twenty years.

In 1981, I was asked to make a presentation on the history of the three emigrant tribes that settled in the Kansas City area for an annual course on the history and culture of Wyandotte County, taught by Paul Jewell at the Kansas City, Kansas Community College. Struggling to find a way to keep events straight enough in my own mind to make a coherent presentation, I began work on the present chronology. That first draft was 62 pages in length, and I thought that some day it might go over 100. That "some day" was passed quite some time ago. It is now nearing 500 pages, and would probably go closer to 600 if I had been as diligent in researching the Delaware and Shawnee as the available materials would seem to justify.

The contents of the chronology are presented in as straightforward a manner as possible, often to the point of being phrases rather than complete sentences. In the beginning, the chronology relied heavily on secondary sources, but in more recent years primary documents have come increasingly into play -many Wyandots were not only literate, they cultivated the fine nineteenth century habit of writing everything down in journals, notebooks, and numerous letters. I have tried to present the known facts and sequence of events without undue editorializing, but certain biases will inevitably show through, if only in the matter of word choice. There is also a great deal of extraneous material on North American and world history, designed to put events affecting the three tribes into a broader context. And quite frankly, some of this latter material was inserted simply for my own amusement, as I never seriously expected the chronology to be published or even widely circulated. Should publication ever become likely, a rather ruthless editor would seem to be called for.

An additional problem with publication would probably be the question of plagiarism. In its early stages of development, this work relied heavily on entries found in four previously published chronologies, all noted in the bibliography: Louise Barry's *The Beginning of the West* (1972), Martha B. Caldwell's *Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School* (1939, 1977), D. W. Wilder's *The Annals of*

Kansas (1886), and the Civil War chronology included with the deluxe edition of The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War (1960). While some of the entries drawn from these four works were altered in various ways for various reasons (including questions of style), there often proved to be little room for change when trying to describe a discrete event in a simple sentence or phrase.

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It should be kept in mind that, thanks to computers, this is still very much a work-in-progress, always subject to corrections and/or additions. Anyone with suggestions for either will always be welcome -this is a bit like a group project anyway -but please. let me know what your sources are. Both contributors and their sources will be credited whenever possible, in the acknowledgements and the bibliography.

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Kansas City, Kansas
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In addition to the primary and secondary sources listed in the bibliography, acknowledgement must be made of the many individuals that have freely provided information, assistance, comments and criticism over the years. They include Sallie Cotter Andrews, David Boutros, Dr. Steve Collins, Helen Long Dowis, Janith K. English, Charles W. E. Garrad, Dorothy Hart Kroh, Thelma R. Marsh, Susan Kollman Mufich, Deborah Nichols, Adele Rahn, Eudora Emmons Reed, Betty J. Roberts, Rodney Staab, Robert S. Wood, Paul Armstrong Youngman, the staff of the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library, and most particularly the staff of the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, past and present: Steve Allie, Rebecca Barber, John Nichols, Tom Pfannenstiel, and Lisa Schwarzenholz. This work would not have been possible without them.

The Turtle symbol which appears on the title page was designed by the architectural firm of the late Charles W. Moore, as part of that firm's contribution to the Center City Urban Renewal Project in Kansas City, Kansas. As the symbol for the Wyandots' Big Turtle Clan, it is one of ten clan symbols incorporated into the design of the new 7th Street entrance to the Huron Indian Cemetery. At a larger scale, it also appears on the sign marking the cemetery entrance as a symbol of the Wyandots' identity as the People of the Great Island.

THE EMIGRANT TRIBES: WYANDOT, DELAWARE & SHAWNEE

A CHRONOLOGY

1453-1697

1453

May 29; Constantinople falls to the Ottoman Turks. After 1100 years the Eastern Roman Empire has finally reached its end, shutting Europe's door to the East.

1485

August 22; the Battle of Bosworth Field. Richard III is killed, ending the War of the Roses. Henry Tudor; Duke of Richmond, becomes King of England as Henry VII.

1492

October 12; Christopher Columbus makes his first landfall in the Americas.

1498

June 24; John Cabot, sailing on behalf of Henry VII of England, discovers North America.

c. 1500

Breton, Basque and Cornish fishermen are fishing the Grand Banks off Newfoundland, and may actually have preceded Columbus and Cabot.

1509

April 21; death of Henry VII. Henry VIII becomes King of England.

1517

October 31; Martin Luther nails 95 theses to the church door at Wittenberg. Beginning of the Reformation.

1519

April 21, Good Friday; Spanish conquistador Hernan Cortes lands in Mexico with 600 men.

1523

August 13; Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) falls to Cortes and his Indian allies, and with it the Aztec Empire. The repercussions are felt throughout Central and North America.

1529

September 27; Vienna is besieged by Ottoman Turks under Suleiman the Magnificent. Forced to retreat with the onset of winter, this is the high point of Turkish conquest in Europe.

1531

December 12; a Christian Mexican Indian named Juan Diego has a vision of the brown-skinned Virgin of Guadalupe near a former Aztec shrine.

1535

August 10; Jacques Cartier, on a voyage of discovery for Francois I of France, sails into the St. Lawrence.

October 2; first French contact with Wyandots in the vicinity of the great town of Hochelaga, site of the present Montreal. Wyandots and related tribes may number between 30,000 and 45,000, with two of the largest Wyandot tribal groups, the Attignaouantan and the Attingneenongnahac, joined in a confederacy. Already at war with other Iroquoian tribes, the Wyandots begin to move west.

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1539

May 25; Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto lands with a large force at Tampa Bay in the Floridas.

1541

May 8; Soto reaches the Mississippi River, having marched overland from the Floridas. The brutal behavior of the Spanish has a devastating effect on the tribes of the Southeast; perhaps coincidentally, Mississippian culture enters a rapid decline.

1542

May 21; death of Soto. He is buried in the Mississippi at night to hide his death from the Indians.

1546

February 18; death of Martin Luther.

1547

January 16; Ivan the Terrible is crowned Czar of all the Russias.

January 28; death of Henry VIII. His nine-year-old son Edward VI becomes King of England.

March 31; death of Francois I. Henri II becomes King of France.

1553

July 6; death of Edward VI. His elder half-sister Mary I becomes Queen of England.

1558

November 17; death of “Bloody” Mary. Her younger half-sister Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England.

1559

January 15; 25-year-old Elizabeth I is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

July 10; death of Henri II. Francois II becomes King of France.

c. 1560

Iroquoian tribes south of the Great Lakes, at war with each other and surrounded by more numerous Algonquian enemies, are on the verge of extinction. The Iroquois Confederacy, the League of the Five Nations, is founded by Deganawidah and Hiawatha. Beginning of the “Great Peace.”

The Arendaronnon, the People of the Rock, become the third tribal group to join the Huron (Wyandot) Confederacy. They may be a Seneca or Onondaga group that has rejected (or been denied the protection of) the Great Peace and fled north across Lake Ontario. In the future they will be a particular target of Iroquois enmity.

1560

December 5; death of Francois II after a reign of just 15 months. His brother Charles IX becomes King of France.

1564

February 18; death of Michelangelo Buonarroti in Rome at the age of 89.

April 23; birth of William Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

1570

February 25; Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth I.

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c. 1570

The Tahontaenrat, the People of the Deer, become the fourth tribal group join the Huron (Wyandot) Confederacy.

1571

October 7; the Battle of Lepanto. Allied naval forces under Don John of Austria defeat the Turkish fleet off western Greece. The last great sea battle involving galleys ends the Ottoman threat to Italy and the western Mediterranean.

1572

August 24; the Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre. At the instigation of Queen Mother Catherine de Medici, some 20,000 French Huguenots (Calvinist Protestants) are killed.

1574

May 30; death of Charles IX (some say of a broken heart). His brother Henri III becomes King of France.

1582

October 4; the Gregorian Calendar goes into effect, following the reform initiated by Pope Gregory XIII. In order to eliminate the accumulated error of 10 days found in the Julian Calendar, October 4 is followed by October 15. Some countries (including England) will not make the change for several centuries.

1587

February 8; Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles, is beheaded for plotting to murder her cousin, Elizabeth I.

1588

July 29; England defeats the Spanish Armada.

1589

August 1; Henri III is assassinated by a Catholic fanatic. End of the House of Valois. Henri de Navarre, husband of Marguerite de Valois and leader of the Huguenots, is heir to the throne of France as Henri IV.

1593

July 25; Henri de Navarre converts to Catholicism in order to secure the throne. "Paris is worth a Mass."

1598

April 13; the Edict of Nantes. Henri IV signs a measure granting religious liberty and civil rights to the Huguenots.

c. 1600

The name "Hurons" is given to the Wyandots of the Huron Confederacy by the French. The four nations are at the height of their power in Ouendake (the French Huronia), with 16 towns between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay in central Ontario. Capital of the confederacy is the town of Ossossane on the eastern shore of Nottawasaga Bay. Ottawa to Wyandot to Iroquois fur trade flourishes, supported by Wyandot agricultural surplus.

West of the Hurons, across the Nottawasaga River, is a second, smaller Wyandot confederacy, the Tionontate, called Petun by the French. To the south a third Wyandot group, the Attiouandaron, called the Neutrals by the French. because of their stance in Wyandot-Iroquois conflicts, occupies the country west of Niagara. (The Neutrals are considered by the Five Nations of the Iroquois to be ancestral to all the Iroquoian speaking peoples, descended through the matrilineal line from The Woman Who Fell from the Sky.)

1603

March 24; death of Elizabeth I. End of the House of Tudor. James VI of Scotland becomes King of England as James I.

Samuel de Champlain, a Huguenot captain, is appointed a royal geographer by Henri IV.

1606

April 12; England adopts as its flag the first version of the Union Jack, combining the national flags of England and Scotland.

1607

April 26; the first permanent English settlement in the Americas is established at Jamestown in Virginia.

1608

July 3; Samuel de Champlain founds Quebec, the first permanent French settlement in the Americas, on the site of the Algonkian town of Stadacona.

1609

July 30; Champlain accompanies a mixed war party of Arendaronnon Hurons, Montagnais and Algonquins to the lake which now bears his name, where with his aid they inflict a major defeat on the Iroquois. The Iroquois discover firearms.

September 2; Henry Hudson and the Half Moon, sailing on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, enter the Hudson River while searching for the Northwest Passage.

In the winter, La Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Asis is founded by Pedro de Peralta as the capital of the province of New Mexico.

1610

May 14; Henri IV is assassinated by a Catholic fanatic. Eight-year-old Louis XIII becomes King of France.

1611-12

Etienne Brule, protege of Champlain, spends an extended period among the Hurons.

1614

A formal trading alliance between the French and the Huron Confederacy is ratified at Quebec.

1615

Dutch begin trading guns to the Iroquois. They are soon much better armed than the Hurons.

Champlain sends Franciscan missionaries into the St. Lawrence territory. With Recollet Father Joseph Le Caron he visits the Hurons and their allies, accompanies them in a raid against the Iroquois that assembles at the principal Arendaronnon town of Cahiaque, and subsequently spends the winter among them. The hatred of the Iroquois for both the French and the Huron, particularly the People of the Rock, “were intensified beyond measure.”

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1616

Champlain goes west from the country of the Hurons and visits the Petun, but gives up trying to reach China. On his return to France, he publishes the first eyewitness account of the Wyandot homeland (Ouendake), and prepares the first map showing the upper Great Lakes (published in revised format in 1632).

April 23; deaths of William Shakespeare in Stratford-on-Avon, England, and Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra in Madrid, Spain.

1619

In the latter part of August, a Dutch warship needing supplies lands the first cargo of 20 African slaves at Jamestown in Virginia. (New-found records indicate there were already slaves present at the settlement.)

1620

December 26; English religious dissenters (the Pilgrims) land at the site of Plymouth on Massachusetts Bay.

1621

June 3; the Dutch West India Company receives a charter for New Netherlands.

1623

Father Le Caron and two other Recollet missionaries attempt to establish a mission among the Hurons but fail.

1624

August 13; Louis XIII names Cardinal Richelieu his first minister.

1625

March 27; death of James I. Charles I becomes King of England.

In the spring, Nieuw Amsterdam (present New York City) is founded on Manhattan Island by the Dutch.

Arrival of Jesuit missionaries in Canada.

1629

August 9; Champlain is forced to surrender Quebec to the English after a relief expedition sent by Cardinal Richelieu from France is captured by privateers. The town's French population still numbers just 65, with only 20 adult males.

1632

March 29; Quebec is returned to France by the Treaty of St. Germaineen-Laye. Champlain must begin to rebuild.

1634

The Jesuits begin a mission to the Hurons at Ihonatiria, where Taretand' is chief.

Trois Rivieres is founded by La Biolette, at the mouth of the St.-Maurice River some 70 miles up the St. Lawrence from Quebec. It becomes the fur trading center of Nouvelle-France.

1634-40

War, a devastating smallpox epidemic, and religious dissension among the Wyandots reduce their number to approximately 10,000.

1635

December 25; death of Samuel de Champlain at the age of 68.

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1637

The Jesuits move their Huron mission headquarters to Ossossane. Many turn to the Church for protection from the epidemic.

1638

March 29; Swedish and Finnish colonists begin to settle in the Delaware River valley. They have friendly relations with most groups of the Lenape (Delaware) Indians.

More than 600 of the Wenrohoronnon, a Neutral tribe from east of Niagara, seek refuge with the Huron Confederacy to escape destruction by the Iroquois. A Turtle people themselves, they settle among the Turtle phratry of the People of the Bear at Ossossane and nearby villages.

1639

The mission-fort of Ste. Marie Among the Hurons is constructed by the Jesuits on the Wye River near Midland Bay, and becomes the center for Huron mission activities.

1640

Ehwae, principal town of the Petun, is attacked by an unidentified enemy, probably the Iroquois.

1642

May 18; La Ville Marie de Montreal is founded by Paul de Chomeday, Sieur de Maisonneuve, on the site of Hochelaga.

The Iroquois invade the country of the People of the Rock, and attack Huron canoes on the Ottawa River, in retaliation for loss of the fur trade to the French.

August 22; the English Civil War begins, as Charles I raises his standard against Parliament.

1643

February 15; New Sweden's first governor, Lieutenant-General Johan Printz, arrives at Christina Harbour (present Wilmington, Delaware).

May 14; death of Louis XIII. Five-year-old Louis XIV becomes King of France and reigns for 72 years.

There are more Iroquois attacks on French-Huron trading parties on the Ottawa River.

1644

February 18; a Papal Brief recognizes Ste. Marie as a place of pilgrimage.

The Iroquois block the Ottawa River. Twenty French men-at-arms are sent to protect Huronia.

The Atontaronnon (Ottawa?), an Algonquian people, seek asylum with the Huron to escape destruction by the Iroquois.

1645

A peace treaty between the French and the Iroquois leads the latter to expect a resumption of the Huron fur trade. Instead, the Huron take 60 canoe loads of furs to Montreal.

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1646

The Huron take 80 canoe loads of furs to Montreal -some 32,000 lbs. of beaver pelts.

1647

May 11; Peter Stuyvesant arrives in Nieuw Amsterdam to become governor of New Netherlands.

June 4; Charles I is taken hostage by the Parliamentary army.

No Huron trading canoes go to Montreal this year.

The Seneca attack and destroy a Neutral town, taking many captives, reportedly in revenge for the killing of a Seneca warrior by Wolf Petun who had pursued him to the town's gates and killed him before he could claim sanctuary. The Neutrals try to peacefully arrange for the captives' return.

1648

In the spring, a small group of traditionalist Hurons rises up against the Jesuits in an abortive revolt.

250 Hurons in a flotilla of canoes make the journey to Quebec.

July 4; raiding deep into Ouendake, the Iroquois destroy the Huron town of Teanaostaiaie and the mission of St. Joseph. Nearly 700 Hurons are killed, along with the Jesuit missionary, Father Antoine Daniel. Any hope for reconciliation between the Huron and the Iroquois is ended.

The Huron trading expedition returns from Quebec with 27 Frenchmen, including 12 men-at-arms.

Unbeknownst to the Huron, 1,200 well-armed Iroquois, principally Seneca and Onondaga, winter north of Lake Ontario just below Ouendake.

January 30; following trial by Parliament, Charles I is beheaded. England becomes a republic.

March 16; the Iroquois launch coordinated attacks into Ouendake, wiping out the mission towns of St. Ignace and St. Louis. Hundreds of Hurons are put to death, along with Father Jean de Brebeuf and Father Gabriel Lalement. (Brebeuf proves so brave and steadfast under torture, preaching to his enemies, that the Iroquois eat his heart and drink his blood in tribute to his courage.)

March 19; fearing attack by the Iroquois, Ossossane is abandoned, the people fleeing with the resident Jesuit, Father Joseph Marie Chaumonot, across the frozen Nottawasaga Bay to Ekarenniondi, principal town of the northern (Deer) Petun, and its smaller suburb on the western shore of the bay (the present Craigeleith).

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The Huron Confederacy disintegrates. Some flee to islands in Georgian Bay; others seek refuge with the Ottawa, Petun, Neutrals, Erie, or French, while still others become adopted captives of the Iroquois. Although well defended, Ste. Marie is isolated.

May 1; Father Chaumonot and some of his flock leave the Petun towns for Christian Island in Georgian Bay. Other Huron and Wenrohoronnon refugees from Ossossane remain with the Petun.

In May, Ste. Marie is abandoned, the refugees moving to the safety of Christian Island.

In the fall, Christian Island is put under siege by the Onondaga for the express purpose of taking captives for adoption. Despite this, by winter the island's population has swelled to several thousand.

December 7; Etharita, principal town of the southern (Wolf) Petun, is destroyed by the Iroquois. Father Charles Garnier and Father Noel Chabanel, missionaries to the Petun at St. Jean, are killed, Garnier by the Iroquois at Etharita, and Chabanel the next day by an anti-Catholic Huron, bringing the number of Jesuit martyrs to five. Many Petun refugees flee south to their Neutral kin, while other surviving Petun and Huron gather in the two northernmost Petun villages.

c. 1650

First French contact with the Shawnee in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee, where they have drifted from Ohio. A Shawnee colony called the Savannah is in South Carolina, where they form a buffer between the Cherokee and the Catawba.

1650

In the early spring, Petun (Deer and Wolf), and Huron and Wenrohoronnon (Turtle) refugees from the two Petun towns follow after their Ottawa allies and leave Ontario for the fishing grounds at Mackinac Island. This is the apparent origin of the three phratries of the historic Wyandot Nation.

June 10; after a winter of famine, 300 surviving Huron refugees on Christian Island set out with 60 Frenchmen for Quebec, where their descendants the Hurons of Lorette, the Huronne Wendat of Wendake, still live. Others from Christian Island, together with some who have wintered on Manitoulin and other islands, will follow over the next year.

In the autumn and on into the spring of the next year, the Neutrals are attacked by the Iroquois, principally the Seneca. Two towns are destroyed, their inhabitants taken captive for forced adoption. Like the Huron and the Petun before them, the Neutral Confederacy disintegrates, the scattered refugees pursued by famine.

1651

In October, Father Paul Ragueneau in Quebec records the destruction of the Neutrals. He notes that some refugees have fled to their Petun and Huron kin at Mackinac, some to the Huron at Quebec, and some have gone south to the Andastes (Susquehannocks) in New Sweden, allies of the Huron.

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1652

Under continuing Iroquois pressure, Petun and Huron Wyandots, together with their Ottawa allies, move from Mackinac to Rock Island in Green Bay on Lake Michigan.

1653

February 2; the city of Nieuw Amsterdam is incorporated.

April 20; General Oliver Cromwell with the backing of the army turns out Parliament.

In July, the French report 800 Neutral and Petun refugees at Sken'chio,e in southern Michigan, near the present Detroit. They say they intend to join the Wyandots 'and Ottawa at Mackinac, but the Wyandots are now in Wisconsin. Some Petun may have reached the Wyandots; the Neutrals are never heard from again. (One theory is that they may have accepted Seneca sovereignty and, too numerous to be easily adopted, settled in Ohio to become part of the mixed group eventually known as the Western Seneca, or Senecas of Sandusky.)

December 16; Oliver Cromwell is solemnly installed as Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth -the first modern dictator.

1653-56

The Erie lose a protracted war with the Iroquois. Some flee, others are forcibly adopted by the Seneca. They disappear as a tribe. The Five Nations temporarily control all the lands on either side of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

1654

Huron refugees at Quebec are joined by others from Trois Rivieres. Their chief is Ignace Tsaouenhohouhi.

1655

September 1; New Sweden falls to Peter Stuyvesant and the Dutch. In the years of skirmishing back and forth, the Delaware have generally sided with the Swedes.

1656

The Jesuits begin a mission to the Onondaga, but are forced to abandon it within two years because of Mohawk threats.

1657

The Seneca, having incorporated captives from 11 different tribes through war and forced adoption, are now the largest tribe in the Iroquois Confederacy, with vastly expanded territory. They force a restructuring of the League of the Five Nations in their favor, with "coveted privileges and prerogatives" and two additional Seneca chiefs on the League Council.

1658

September 3; death of Oliver Cromwell.

1658-60

The Wyandots and Ottawa move inland from Green Bay to the Mississippi River, then drift north to Chequamegon on Lake Superior in the country of the Lakota (called Sioux by their enemies), where they resume fur trade with the French.

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1660

May 29; the Restoration. Charles II becomes King of England.

The Jesuit Father Rene Menard sends a present to “Sasteretsi” of the Tobacco Nation (Petun Wyandots), now at Chequamegon. First recorded mention of the title of the Wyandot principal chief.

1664

September 8; Peter Stuyvesant is forced to surrender Nieuw Amsterdam to the English when the good burghers refuse to fight. New Netherlands and New Sweden become the property of the English Crown.

1665

June 12; England installs a municipal government in Nieuw Amsterdam, renamed New York.

June 30; a new Lieutenant-General of Nouvelle-France, the Marquis Prouville de Tracy, arrives in Quebec with the first regular French troops. The Crown takes possession of the colony.

The Mission of La Pointe du St. Esprit is founded by the Jesuit Father Allouez at Chequamegon on Lake Superior, ministering to the Ottawa and Wyandots.

1666

In the summer, 22-year-old Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, arrives in Nouvelle-France and settles at the west end of Montreal Island.

September 20; the Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette arrives in Quebec.

In the fall, after over two decades of skirmishes, raids and ambushes, the Marquis de Tracy launches a full-scale military invasion of the Iroquois country. Nearly 2,000 French troops and allied Indians attack the Mohawks, destroying towns and fields.

1667

July 7; the French and the Iroquois sign a peace treaty. This brings 20 years of peace to Nouvelle-France and for a time ends the conflict between the Iroquois and the remaining Wyandots.

1669

Father Marquette joins the Mission of St. Esprit at Chequamegon. Kondiaronk is already a leading figure among the Wyandots in the west.

1670

May 2; the Hudson Bay Company is chartered by Charles II to compete with the French in the Canadian fur trade.

1671

In conflict with the Lakota and no longer menaced by the Iroquois, Wyandots move to Michilimackinac, where the Mission of St. Ignace is founded by Father Marquette. Initially located on Mackinac Island, both town and mission are soon relocated to the mainland on the north side of the strait. The Ottawa from Chequamegon relocate to Manitoulin Island.

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1673

In May, Father Marquette and fur trader Louis Joliet set out from St. Ignace to find the great river described by the Illinois Indians. They reach the Mississippi on June 17, and the mouth of the Arkansas a month later, where they turn back after learning there are Spanish in the area of the present New Orleans.

1675

May 18; Father Marquette dies of a fever while on a mission to the Illinois Indians.

1676

The Seneca send an embassy to the Wyandots at Michilimackinac, bearing rich gifts and offering aid against the Lakota. The Jesuit missionaries at St. Ignace believe the Seneca are trying to lure the Wyandots to New York.

1677

Father Marquette's remains are returned to St. Ignace.

1678

Having gained Royal support in France for his proposed explorations, the Sieur de La Salle returns to Nouvelle-France with his new lieutenant, the brilliant Italian Henry de Tonti. They make the acquaintance of the Belgian Recollet Father Louis Hennepin, who is also on board their ship.

1679

In the early summer, La Salle launches the 60-ton sailing vessel Griffon from a shipyard he has had built on the Niagara River above the falls, near the present Buffalo. He intends to use the ship for trade and exploration of the upper Great Lakes.

Father Hennepin, accompanying La Salle and Tonti aboard the Griffon, visits the Wyandots at Michilimackinac. He describes their town as being surrounded by palisades 25' high and very advantageously situated on a promontory.

At Green Bay, La Salle loads the Griffon with a great store of furs and dispatches the cargo back to Fort Frontenac, on the north shore of Lake Ontario near the beginning of the St. Lawrence. La Salle then leads his party southwest into the Illinois country. The ship is never heard from again.

In the winter, La Salle and Tonti build Fort Crevecoeur on Lake Peoria in the Illinois country.

1680

In February, at the direction of La Salle, Michael Aco leaves Fort Crevecoeur with Antoine du Gay Auguel and Father Hennepin to explore the upper Mississippi.

April 11; Aco, Auguel and Father Hennepin are taken captive by the Lakota. They are eventually rescued by Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut (Duluth), a cousin of Henry de Tonti, who has abandoned his own explorations on hearing of their plight.

In the early spring, La Salle, pursuing deserters from Fort Crevecoeur, returns to Fort Frontenac on foot. His enterprise is largely in ruin.

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August 21; Pueblo Indians take possession of Santa Fe after driving out the Spanish, who retreat south beyond El Paso del Norte. The successful revolt temporarily creates a power vacuum in western North America, which the French are quick to exploit. In the aftermath, Spanish horses are traded to tribes on the Great Plains, beginning the transformation of a centuries-old way of life.

1681

In June, La Salle and Tonti are reunited at Michilimackinac. They return to the Illinois, building Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River.

1682

April 9; La Salle and Tonti, having descended the full length of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois with an exploring party of 23 Frenchmen and 31 Indians, claim all of the lands drained by the river and its tributaries for France and name it Louisiana.

July 15; the Delaware sign a treaty with Penn's representative William Markham at the present site of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Voltaire claims this is the only treaty with the Indians that whites never broke.

August 15; the French convene a council at Montreal with many tribes represented. Ten canoes of Wyandots come bearing the word of Sastaretse, Kondiaronk being his speaker or representative.

October 29; William Penn arrives in Pennsylvania to oversee the Holy Experiment.

1683

July 14; Vienna is besieged by the Turks for a second time. Fifteen thousand defenders led by Charles of Lorraine hold off an Ottoman army of 150,000 under Sultan Mehmed IV.

September 12; the siege of Vienna is lifted and the Turks defeated with the arrival of a Polish army led by King John III Sobieski. Beginning of the long Turkish retreat from Europe.

1685

February 6; death of Charles II. His brother James II becomes King of England.

March 21; birth of Johann Sebastian Bach.

October 18; Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes. Many Huguenots eventually seek refuge in other countries.

1686

A Wyandot named Scoubache betrays 70 of his companions into the hands of the Iroquois while they are hunting near Saginaw Bay. The Wyandots are taken as captives to the Seneca country. Twenty years of peace between the Wyandots and the Iroquois have ended.

The English, claiming Michilimackinac as English territory under Charles II's charter to the Hudson Bay Company, send traders to the Wyandots. They are well received, and on their departure are protected from French pursuit.

13

On the return of the English trading party from Michilimackinac, another trading party is sent to winter with the Seneca, before proceeding to Michilimackinac in the spring. They hope to persuade the Seneca to release the Wyandot captives, thereby gaining greater influence.

1687

March 19; La Salle is murdered by mutineers in present-day Texas, his triumphant return from France as governor of Louisiana having ended in disaster when his ships miss the mouth of the Mississippi.

The second English trading party, being guided to Michilimackinac by some of the Wyandot captives of the Seneca, is taken prisoner by Henry de Tonti. The English try to persuade the Wyandots to encourage Tonti's Indians to murder Tonti, but the Wyandots refuse.

In the summer, the Seneca are besieged by an army of nearly 2,000 French and Indians under Governor Denonville, including 140 Christian Caughnawaga Mohawks the French have pressed into service. Easily detected in its advance, the invasion force is largely limited to sacking empty Seneca towns.

In December, a Wyandot war party led by Saentsouan attacks a Seneca encampment, killing or taking captive 62 while losing only three. The war party returns to Michilimackinac with 18 captives.

1688

Early in the year, Kondiaronk personally leads another Wyandot war party against the Seneca.

When the French make peace overtures to the Iroquois, Kondiaronk in his hatred of the Five Nations plots to break it. (He would have been a boy in 1649.) He attacks an Iroquois peace delegation, killing several and taking the others captive. He then manages to convince the Iroquois that he was sent by the French.

December 22; the Glorious Revolution. James II, autocratic and Catholic, is forced to abandon his throne. William of Orange and his wife and cousin Mary, elder daughter of James II, become joint rulers of Great Britain as William III and Mary II.

1689-97

King William's War between Great Britain and France.

1689

In August, in revenge for the presumed French treachery, the Iroquois (with a few New Yorkers) attack Lachine, westernmost French village on the St. Lawrence. Some 200 habitants are "clubbed, burned and roasted," and 120 survivors taken as captives.

1690

In the winter, a French and Indian war party attacks an unguarded Schenectady, New York, in retaliation for the attack on Lachine, and kills 60 townspeople.

July 12; the Battle of the Boyne. Protestant forces led by William of Orange defeat James II in Ireland, as he attempts to regain his throne.

14

1692

The Spanish retake Santa Fe, meeting little resistance, in an otherwise brutal reconquest of New Mexico.

1693

In January, 600 French and Indians attack the Mohawks. The British at Albany learn of the impending attack and take measures to defend themselves, but fail to warn their allies.

In July, Governor Fletcher of New York meets with the deputies of the Iroquois Confederacy at Albany. An Oneida chief informs him that all of the Five Nations have proposed to make peace with the Wyandots. The Seneca have undertaken it, with belts of wampum from the other nations to confirm it. The Iroquois want the governor's consent to this, and ask him to send a belt, which he does.

1694

December 28; death of Mary II after six years of joint rule with her husband William III.

1696

In the summer, the French attack the Oneida and Onondaga.

In July, the French convene a council at Montreal with delegates from many tribes. The chief Wyandot delegate is the Baron. While publicly professing a willingness to continue the war, he has responded to the Iroquois peace overtures by withholding his warriors and sending his son to the Seneca with peace belts. In this he is opposed by Kondiaronk, and he will eventually be forced to flee into exile, first to the Miami and then to the Mohawks.

1697

The Treaty of Ryswick ends King William's War. In North America, the respective colonies of New York and Nouvelle-France suspend hostilities, and the English withdraw their active support of the Iroquois. This prompts the Iroquois to make further peace overtures to the French.

1700-1799

1700-30

The Shawnee begin drifting back north into Kentucky -the Dark and Bloody Ground - and western Pennsylvania. One group ends up in Maryland.

1700

French fur traders are operating along the Missouri River as far as the mouth of the Kansas River and perhaps beyond.

1701

July 24; anticipating that peace will allow access to Iroquois-controlled territory, Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit is founded by the French. At the invitation of Sieur Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Wyandots and their Ottawa allies move south from Michilimackinac and Manitoulin to settle in the vicinity of the new fort, but pro-and anti-French (anti-Catholic) divisions persist among the Wyandots. Cadillac himself is hostile toward the Jesuits and their missionary efforts, while the Jesuits oppose the move, in large part because of the liquor traffic at the new fort.

15

In August, a peace treaty is agreed to at Montreal between the Iroquois, the French, and the tribes allied to the French, with some 800 Indian delegates present. The chief Wyandot representative, the aged Kondiaronk, falls ill. Reversing his long-held opposition to reconciliation, from his deathbed he urges his western allies to ratify the pact. Two Iroquois delegates preside at the imposing ceremony of his funeral.

1702

March 8; death of William III. Anne, second daughter of James II, becomes Queen of Great Britain and America.

1702-13

Queen Anne's War between Great Britain and France. Marlborough and Prinz Eugene versus the Sun King.

1703

June 17; birth of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, in the village of Epworth, England.

The French village of Kaskaskia is founded in Upper Louisiana by settlers who have come upriver from the area of the future New Orleans. The habitation is located between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers, about 60 miles southeast of the present St. Louis.

1704

February 29; Deerfield, Massachusetts, is attacked by a French and Indian war party, 49 townspeople killed, the town burned and 112 survivors taken as captives to Canada.

1706

January 17; birth of Benjamin Franklin in Boston.

The last Wyandots having left, the Jesuits burn their mission house at Michilimackinac and return to Quebec, as there is a Franciscan missionary at Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit.

1709-42

The Delaware gradually move in small groups from the Delaware River valley to lands controlled by the Iroquois on the West Branch of the Susquehanna in central Pennsylvania. From this point, the Iroquois regard the Delaware as a subservient people. The Munsee have already separated from the main Delaware group.

1712

In May, the Foxes besiege the French at Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit. The Wyandots and their allies come to the aid of the French, dislodging the Foxes from their camp and cutting them to pieces in a long and stubborn fight, with many Wyandots killed.

1713

The Tuscarora, defeated by an alliance of Indians and British colonists in North Carolina, move north at the invitation of the Iroquois Confederacy. They become the Sixth Nation in the League, a status that the Iroquois have never consented to grant the Wyandots.

July 10; the exploring party of Etienne Veniard, Sieur de Bourgmont, camps at the present site of Kansas City, Missouri. The next day he investigates the "crusts of Red Earth" he saw along the banks of the Kansas River.

16

1714

August 1; death of Queen Anne. End of the House of Stuart. Queen Anne's cousin Georg, Elector of Hanover, becomes King of Great Britain and America as George I. (He speaks not a word of English.)

1715

August 31; death of Louis XIV. His five-year-old great-grandson Louis XV becomes King of France.

1717

Upper Louisiana (the Illinois country) comes under the supervision of Lower Louisiana's government.

1718

August 25; hundreds of French colonists arrive in Louisiana, some settling on the site of the future New Orleans.

The Huron (Wyandots) are reported to be three furlongs from Detroit, in a well-fortified town, “the most industrious nation that can be seen...they raise a very large amount of Indian corn, peas, and beans; some grow wheat. ..they are the bravest of all the nations and possess considerable talent.” Their effective number is given as 100 fighting men.

1720

The French build Fort de Chartres in the Illinois country, 15 miles north of Kaskaskia, as the seat of government in Upper Louisiana.

August 15; a Spanish military expedition from Santa Fe and their Apache allies are defeated by the Pawnee and their French allies near the principal Pawnee village at the forks of the Platte in present Nebraska. Only a handful of men live to return to Santa Fe.

1721

The fortified city of La Nouvelle Orleans is laid out by Le Blond de la Tour.

Charlevoix reports that the principal Wyandot town is on the American side of the Detroit River. Sastaretse is a minor, with his (maternal) uncle as regent. In the absence of the Jesuits, they have no resident missionary, although many in the tribe are anxious to have someone who can instruct them in their own language.

In June, Henry de Tonti informs the Wyandots that he is about to stop the liquor trade, and invites them to join in war against the Foxes. The council does not object to the former, believing it wise, but is averse to the latter, saying their interests have too often been sacrificed to those of the French.

1726

The French build Fort Niagara to keep watch on the British at Oswego.

1727

June 11; death of George I. George II becomes King of Great Britain and America.

17

1728

The Mission of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Among the Huron is established at Detroit by the Jesuit Father Armand de La Richardie.

Despite their previous reluctance, the Wyandots join in Ligneris' expedition against the Foxes.

c. 1730

While retaining their settlements in the Detroit area, Wyandots begin to migrate southward and settle on the south shore of Lake Erie. They gradually assume sovereignty over all the Ohio country between the Great Lakes and the Miami River. Respected by surrounding Algonquian tribes, the Wyandots are now regarded by the Six Nations as their viceroys in Ohio. Their influence greatly exceeds their number.

1732

February 22; birth of George Washington on his parents' plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

The Wyandots again join the French in war against the Foxes.

December 19; Benjamin Franklin, under the name Richard Saunders, begins publishing *Poor Richard's Almanack*.

1733

May 17; the Molasses Act is passed by Parliament.

1734

November 2; birth of Daniel Boone in Berks County, Pennsylvania, the sixth child of Quaker parents.

c. 1735

Birth of Alexander McKee, son of trader Thomas McKee and a Shawnee woman (possibly an adopted white captive), in western Pennsylvania.

1738

Orontondi (Ron-ton-dee, or Warpole), called Nicolas, war chief of the Wyandots' Turtle phratry, has become estranged from the Ottawa and the French. With his followers he leaves Detroit to establish a new village at Lower Sandusky (present Fremont, Ohio).

1739

In January, Nicolas meets with the French at his new village, and proposes (with Sastaretse and Tayetchatin) that the Wyandots be resettled on the St. Lawrence River in order to live in peace.

1740

Nicolas visits Montreal and presents Governor Beauharnois with his proposal for the resettlement of the Wyandots.

c. 1740

Birth of Tarhe, called the Crane, a Wyandot of the Porcupine Clan, near Detroit.

1741

Birth of Simon Girty, called the “Great Renegade” and the “White Savage,” son of Simon and Mary Newton Girty, at Chamber’s Mill near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His father is subsequently killed in a drunken fight, and his mother remarries.

1742

The Jesuits’ Wyandot mission is transferred from Detroit to Isle aux Bois Blancs at the mouth of the Detroit River.

18

1743

Benjamin Franklin organizes the American Philosophical Society.

April 2; birth of Thomas Jefferson in Virginia.

His resettlement proposal having been rejected by the French, Nicolas visits Albany, where with the Wyandot chief Angiroit he proposes an alliance between the Wyandots, the Iroquois and the British.

1744-48

King George’s War between Britain and France. Wyandots join the French in making war on the British, but divisions within the tribe soon become apparent.

1744

August 8; Fort de la Trinite, popularly called Fort de Cavagnial, is established by the French on the west bank of the Missouri River near the principal Kansa village, just north of the present Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Westernmost outpost of the Illinois district in Upper Louisiana, it is intended to keep a watchful eye on both the Spanish in Santa Fe and French fur traders in the area.

The Jesuit Father Pierre Potier arrives at the Assumption Mission.

1745

June 20; a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the Six Nations is signed at Onondaga.

English traders from Pennsylvania build a blockhouse near Nicolas’ village at Lower Sandusky, in the furthest British penetration into lands claimed by the French.

Father Potier of the Assumption Mission conducts a detailed census of the Hurons (Wyandots) residing along the Detroit River. They are divided into three nations (phratries), the Deer, Turtle and Wolf.

1746

Father Potier repeats his census of the year before.

1747

Five French traders are robbed and killed at Nicolas' village on the Sandusky. Sastaretse and Tayetchatin disclaim any involvement, but the French commandant at Detroit, M. de Longueuil, will not listen to them and refers them to the governor at Montreal.

August 9; Sastaretse and Tayetchin, in council at Montreal, ask for the return of Father Armand de La Richardie, hoping that his influence might help to avert further conflict. They promise to surrender the murderers, but Nicolas has grown too powerful for that to be easily done.

In September, the Wyandot delegation returns from Montreal with Father La Richardie. Tayetchatin, already ill, dies on the return trip. Father La Richardie subsequently establishes a mission at Nicolas' village, but seems to have little influence.

October 7; birth of Ebenezer Zane, eldest son of William and Nancy Ann Nolan Zane, in Virginia.

19

A Huron named Tohake, acting as British emissary, proposes a multitribal attack on the French at Detroit, and Nicolas is encouraged to send war belts to the various tribes. The proposed attack is discovered and thwarted by Longueuil, but Father Potier flees the Assumption Mission on Isle aux Bois Blancs for Detroit and the mission is burned.

Although increasingly isolated and apparently unable to take action against Nicolas, Longueuil still demands the surrender of the murderers.

In December, Nicolas and Aniotin, called Le Brutal, arrive at Detroit to make peace, surrender the British war belts, and make reparation for the murders.. Longueuil grants them pardon, on the condition that they will bring him two English scalps for each murdered Frenchman.

1748

In April, dissident Wyandots led by Nicolas burn their village and the fort at Lower Sandusky and flee to the White River in Indiana, where Nicolas dies in the autumn. Many Wyandots return to Detroit.

The Assumption Mission is reestablished by Father Potier on Ottawa lands on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, and a number of Wyandots settle around it (present Windsor, Ontario).

1749

September 7; birth of Rene Auguste Chouteau fils, son of Rene Auguste Chouteau, a baker, and 16-year-old Marie Therese Bourgeois Chouteau, in New Orleans. The elder Chouteau will desert his family, returning to France.

c. 1750

After much wandering and division, the five semi-autonomous bands of the Shawnee are permitted by the Wyandots to settle along the Scioto River in central Ohio.

The Ottawa chief Pontiac, or Pontiac, organizes a loose confederation of the Ottawa, Ojibwa (his mother's people), and Pottawatomi, tribes closely related in language and heritage.

1750

Dr. Thomas Walker enters Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, following the Warriors' Path used by the Shawnee and Cherokee, while on a two-year exploration for the Loyal Land Company.

Christopher Gist, exploring for the Ohio Company, reaches the Falls of the Ohio (present Louisville, Kentucky).

The Council of the League of the Six Nations at Onondaga denies the independence of the Ohio tribes, but in reality they have little influence or control over those tribes, many of them French-allied.

20

1752

September 2; the British Empire finally adopts the Gregorian Calendar (although many still believe it to be a papist conspiracy of some sort). September 2 is followed by September 14, as the accumulated error in the Julian Calendar is now 11 days.

November 19; birth of George Rogers Clark, son of John and Ann Rogers Clark, near Charlottesville, Virginia.

1753

Birth of Isaac Zane, son of William and Nancy Ann Nolan Zane and younger brother of Ebenezer, in Berkley County, Virginia.

1754-63

The French and Indian War.

Under continuing pressure from British colonists, many Delaware drift west once more, crossing the Alleghenies into western Pennsylvania. The majority of the Munsee move north from Pennsylvania to settle in Canada. A few rejoin the main group of Delaware.

1754

Delaware in western Pennsylvania join the Shawnee in raiding the settlements, more out of hatred of the English than love of the French. The Delaware still on the Susquehanna stay neutral at first.

Fort Duquesne (the present Pittsburgh) is built by the French where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers join to form the Ohio. The young George Washington is sent to destroy the fort and attacks a French survey party, but is forced to surrender to superior forces. His unwitting signature on a “confession” of murder becomes a cause celebre and helps to trigger a wider war.

1755

April 3; birth of Simon Kenton in Fauquier County, Virginia.

July 9; Braddock’s Defeat. Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock’s expedition to dislodge the French is wiped out near Fort Duquesne by a mixed force of French and Indians, including Delaware, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Shawnee and Wyandots. The Indians are led by Anastase, a Huron war chief from Lorette. Twenty-three-year-old George Washington (serving as Braddock’s aide) and 21-year-old Daniel Boone are among the survivors. For the first time, Wyandots and other Northwestern tribes acquire large numbers of horses.

Kansa and Missouri warriors from Upper Louisiana arrive at Fort Duquesne too late to take part in the battle; their return journey takes six hardship-filled months.

21

1756-63

The Seven Years’ War. The fighting in North America expands into the first global conflict, with Britain and Prussia fighting France, Austria and their allies in Europe, the Americas, and India.

1756

January 27; birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in Salzburg, Austria.

The Delaware still on the Susquehanna defy the Iroquois and join their western kinsmen, raiding as far as New Jersey and southern New York.

April 14; Governor Robert Morris of Pennsylvania declares war on the Delaware, and offers cash bounties for prisoners and scalps.

June 14; the governor of New Jersey declares war on the Delaware.

Simon, James and George Girty, their mother and stepfather are taken captive in an Indian raid in Pennsylvania. The stepfather is burned at the stake; the boys are eventually traded to the Seneca.

September 8; colonial troops attack and burn the principal Delaware town of Kittanning on the Allegheny River, but most Delaware escape with over 100 white captives. End of the Delaware presence in central Pennsylvania.

The Wyandots allow the main group of Delaware to settle along the Tuscarawas River in eastern Ohio. No longer under the thumb of the Iroquois, the Delaware reassert their manhood.

In November, William Pitt becomes Secretary of State for Great Britain, responsible for the conduct of the war and foreign affairs.

1757

August 9; the French and Indians' under the Marquis de Montcalm take Fort William Henry on Lake George. The fort is burned and prisoners massacred.

1757-62

Franklin is in London as agent for Pennsylvania.

1758

July 26; the British take the great fortress at Louisbourg in Nova Scotia, giving them naval control of the St. Lawrence.

October 10; birth of Jean Pierre Chouteau, half-brother of Auguste and illegitimate son of Pierre de Laclede Liguist and Marie Therese Bourgeois Chouteau, in New Orleans.

November 25; the British capture Fort Duquesne. Rebuilt over the next two years as Fort Pitt, largest land fortification in North America, this establishes British control over the entire Ohio River valley.

22

1759

Eighteen-year-old Simon Girty is released after three years as a captive of the Seneca. He eventually becomes an interpreter at Fort Pitt.

July 25; the British capture Fort Niagara.

September 13; General James Wolfe takes Quebec. Deaths of both Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm. This marks the effective end of French power in North America.

1760

Alexander McKee, after serving as a lieutenant with Pennsylvania forces in the first part of the war, enters the British Indian Department as an assistant to Thomas Croghan. Working and trading among the tribes in the Ohio country, he gains considerable influence.

September 8; Sir William Johnson captures Montreal.

Pontiac meets in central Ohio with Maj. Robert Rogers, who is leading a British occupation force from Fort Pitt to Detroit. The meeting ends amicably.

October 25; death of George II. His grandson George III becomes King of Great Britain and America.

November 29; Rogers occupies Detroit.

1761

James Otis speaks against writs of assistance. George III makes colonial judges serve at his pleasure.

July 3; the Northwest Confederacy (sometimes called Pontiac's Confederacy, and later the Miami Confederacy because of that tribe's prominent role) is organized at a Wyandot town near Detroit, includes Delaware, Miami, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Shawnee, Wyandots, and others. Wyandots are made Keepers of the Council Fire.

October 5; William Pitt, architect of Britain's victory over France, is forced to resign by George III.

1762

James Otis challenges the royal governor in *A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives of...Massachusetts*.

In the wake of French defeat, Pontiac sends messengers to all the tribes between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, seeking united support against the British.

November 3; the Treaty of Fontainebleau. France secretly cedes the greater part of Louisiana to Spain (hoping to eventually regain it), in return for Spanish agreement to an end of the war with Great Britain.

23

1763

February 10; the Treaty of Paris is signed ending the Seven Years' War between France and Great Britain. Britain acquires Canada and Louisiana east of the Mississippi from France, and East and West Florida from Spain.

Britain prohibits American settlement west of the Alleghenies, hoping to keep the colonies dependent on British trade, and otherwise tries to tighten colonial controls. The colonies enter a severe economic depression lasting until 1770, with scarce money and declining trade.

February 15; the Treaty of Hubertusberg is signed by Prussia and Austria, restoring the status quo in Europe.

April 27; Pontiac convenes a multi-tribal council near Detroit, speaking eloquently of the wrongs done to the Indians by the British. Coordinated attacks on a dozen different forts and outposts are planned.

May 7; Pontiac's plan to seize the fort at Detroit is betrayed by a young girl of mixed parentage, and a lengthy siege begins. The adjacent town's French habitants give at least passive support to the Indians.

July 31; the Battle of Bloody Ridge. A large British force sallying from Detroit is destroyed, but the fort's defenders continue to hold out.

August 6; the Battle of Bushy Run. At Bushy Run near Fort Pitt, Col. Henry Bouquet with a force of Royal Americans and Highlanders defeats a large war party of Shawnee and Delaware.

In October, the siege at Detroit sputters to an end. Wyandots led by Baby, who have taken part reluctantly, are the first to sue for peace.

October 31; Pontiac signs a preliminary peace agreement with Detroit's commander, Maj. Henry Gladwin. The Ottawa withdraw to a winter village on the Maumee River.

In November, the site of La Ville St. Louis des Illinois is picked by Pierre de Laclede Liguest to become the new entrepot of the Missouri River fur trade.

1764

In February, 14-year-old Auguste Chouteau and 30 men are sent by Laclede from Fort de Chartres in the Illinois to clear the site of St. Louis and begin construction of the new post. By mid-summer some 40 settlers arrive from Cahokia and St. Philippe.

April 5; the Sugar Act is passed by Parliament; the colonies protest.

July 10; most of the French troops in the Illinois district, including those from Fort de Cavagnial, are evacuated from Fort de Chartres to New Orleans. Capt. Louis St. Ange de Bellerive is left in command.

24

August 12; the Treaty of Presque Isle. The Detroit-area Wyandots sign a peace treaty with Sir William Johnson, although the Ohio Wyandots remain aloof.

In September. both groups of Wyandots meet with the British in council at Detroit.

1765

Delaware and Shawnee make peace with the British.

Many French habitants from the Illinois cross the Mississippi to resettle in St. Louis, which soon has a population of nearly 300.

March 22; the Stamp Act is passed by Parliament. The Sons of Liberty are organized to resist it, and the colonies boycott British imports.

March 24; the Quartering Act is passed by Parliament, requiring colonists to house British soldiers.

October 7-25; The Stamp Act Congress assembles and adopts "A Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America."

October 10; Commandant Louis St. Ange de Bellerive surrenders Fort de Chartres and French jurisdiction in the Illinois to the British under Capt. Thomas Stirling. St. Ange transfers his headquarters to St. Louis.

October 17; Pontiac negotiates a peace treaty at Detroit.

November 1; a day of national mourning over the Stamp Act.

1766

March 5; Don Antonio de Ulloa arrives in New Orleans, as Spain takes possession of Louisiana from France.

March 18; following protests over losses caused by the American trade boycott, the Stamp Act is repealed by Parliament, but the Declaratory Act is passed affirming the sovereignty of Parliament over the colonies, "in all cases whatsoever."

The Quaker mercantile firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, Philadelphia, dispatches 600 pack horses and many wagons with goods worth 50,000 pounds to Fort Pitt for the Illinois fur trade. The goods are shipped down the Ohio in new bateaux manned by 300 boatmen.

July 24; the terms of the Detroit peace treaty are confirmed by Pontiac and Sir William Johnson, meeting at Oswego, New York.

October 7; birth of Pierre Menard, son of Jean Baptiste and Marie Francoise Ciree Menard, in St. Antoine, Quebec.

December 19; the New York Assembly is suspended for refusing to obey the Quartering Act.

25

1867

April 20; while staying with St. Ange in St. Louis, Pontiac crosses the river to visit Cahokia and is assassinated by a Peoria Indian, possibly in the pay of a British trader. He is buried with honors on the hill above St. Louis. In revenge for his death, the Illinois tribes are attacked, scattered and nearly destroyed by the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy.

June 29; the Townshend Revenue Acts are passed by Parliament, levying import duties on necessities like glass, lead, paint, paper and tea, further depressing the colonial economy. The Acts are resisted in Boston.

1768

February 11; Massachusetts submits a list of grievances to Parliament. In retaliation, Governor Bernard dissolves the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

In March, the birth of Tecumseh near the Shawnee town of Old Chillicothe in Ohio. 1 His father, Puckeshinwa, is a Kiscopocoke Shawnee war chief; his mother, Methoataske, is a Creek.

In November, the Treaty of Fort Stanwix is signed. The Iroquois sell the Shawnee and Delaware's traditional hunting grounds in Kentucky and western Pennsylvania to the British, and set the Ohio River as the boundary between Indian lands and white settlement.

1769

The Act of Henry VIII is revived by Parliament. The Virginia Resolves are passed, protesting British policies. The Virginia House of Burgesses is dissolved by the royal governor.

May 1; Daniel Boone, his brother-in-law John Stuart, John Finley, and three others set out on a two-year hunting expedition that will lead them through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky.

1770

Population of the thirteen colonies is estimated at 2,205,000.

March 5; the Boston Massacre. Panicked British soldiers fire on a Boston mob, killing five.

April 12; the Townshend Acts are repealed, except for the tax on tea.

Ebenezer Zane, with his brothers Silas and Jonathan, begins a settlement at the mouth of Wheeling Creek on the Ohio River which eventually becomes Fort Henry, Virginia (present Wheeling, West Virginia). Their brother Isaac Zane is an adopted captive of the Wyandots, married to Tarhe's daughter Myeerah. Allowed to visit his family, he always returns to the Wyandots.

¹ This is the accepted date but it may be incorrect.

26

Alexander McKee is living among the Shawnee on the Scioto, married to a Shawnee woman. They have at least one son, Thomas McKee.

May 20; a Spanish garrison is finally sent to St. Louis, seven years after the Treaty of Paris.

June 11; Captain James Cook, commanding HMS Endeavour, discovers the Great Barrier Reef off Australia.

June 18; seven years after the Treaty of Paris, St. Ange surrenders his authority in Upper Louisiana to a Spanish lieutenant governor, Pedro Jose de Piernas. For the most part, Spanish Louisiana remains French in all but name.

August 1; birth of William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark, in Caroline County, Virginia.

Birth of William Walker Sr., in or near Greenbrier, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

December 16; birth of Ludwig van Beethoven.

1771

In March, Daniel Boone returns home from Kentucky.

Birth of Ebenezer Zane, Wyandot, eldest child of Isaac Zane and Myeerah. His parents are 18 and 14 respectively; Romeo and Juliet on the Northwest frontier.

June 4; birth of Catherine Rankin (Walker), Wyandot, daughter of James and Catherine Montour Rankin. Her father is an Irish trader, but her maternal great-grandmother is Madame Montour, and her aunt the Mohawks' Queen Esther of Revolutionary War fame.

Believing he has killed a man, 16-year-old Simon Kenton flees west. Assuming the name Simon Butler, for over two years he hunts along the Ohio and the Great and Little Kanawha Rivers, often in danger from the Shawnee.

1772

May 3; a United Brethren (Moravian) mission is established among the Delaware in Ohio at Schoenbrunn on the Tuscarawas River. Moravian missionary David Zeisberger discovers Indian burial mounds at the site, and writes the first account of the Ohio works.

June 10; the British revenue cutter HMS Gaspee is burned off Rhode Island by angry Providence merchants.

27

In August, a second Moravian mission in Ohio is founded by David Zeisberger's assistant, John G. E. Heckewelder, at Gnadenhutten, some 10 miles from Schoenbrunn.

November 2; the first Committee of Correspondence is organized in Massachusetts. They quickly spread.

1773

February 9; birth of William Henry Harrison in Charles City County, Virginia.

The Regulating Act is passed by Parliament.

The Boones and a handful of others set out to settle Kentucky, but turn back after 16-year-old James Boone and Henry Russell are captured and tortured to death by Indians (probably Cherokees).

Hopocan, or Captain Pipe, succeeds his uncle Custaloga as chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware at Kuskuskies (present New Castle, Pennsylvania).

White Eyes, war chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware, succeeds the elderly Natawatwees as Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation.

December 16; the Boston Tea Party.

1774

In January, frontiersmen attack a party of friendly Shawnee near Fort Pitt.

March 25; the Boston Port Act is passed by Parliament. The Massachusetts Government Act nullifies the colony's charter.

Franklin publishes *On the Rise and Progress of the Differences between Great Britain and Her American Colonies*. Thomas Jefferson publishes *Summary View of the Rights of British America*.

April 30; frontiersmen slaughter a peaceful encampment of Mingos near Fort Henry, Virginia, including the Shawnee wife of Chief Logan. Several days later, Logan's brother and pregnant sister are murdered.

May 10; death of Louis XV. His grandson Louis XVI becomes King of France.

June 1; Boston Harbour is closed to shipping. To the surprise of the British government, instead of taking commercial advantage of the city's plight the other colonies ship goods overland to keep the city alive.

June 2; the Quartering Act is revived by Parliament.

28

June 10; Lord Dunmore's War begins. The skirmishing provoked by colonials with the Shawnee and Mingos escalates into open warfare between Virginia and the allied tribes, as Pennsylvania and Virginia try to assert conflicting claims on the western frontier. (Pennsylvania soon declares itself neutral.) War parties kill several settlers on the Muskingum River in southern Ohio. George Rogers Clark, Simon Girty, and Simon Butler (Simon Kenton) serve together as scouts at Fort Pitt.

June 22; the Quebec Act is passed by Parliament, which extends the boundary of Quebec (still largely French, Catholic, and autocratic) to the Ohio River, and reaffirms the prohibition on western settlement by the colonies. The loyalty of the majority of French Canadians to the Crown is assured.

Adam Brown Sr. is taken by Indians in Greeneborough County, Virginia, and becomes an adopted captive of the Wyandots.

Eighteen-year-old James Whitaker is captured by Indians near Fort Pitt, and becomes an adopted captive of the Wyandots.

In July, Logan informs colonial officials that the killing has ended (revenge having been taken, the Indians see no reason to continue), and Cornstalk, Shawnee Principal Chief, asks the British Indian Department to mediate a peace, but clashes continue.

August 18; birth of Meriwether Lewis near Charlottesville, Virginia.

September 5 -October 26; the First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia with twelve colonies represented. The Congress passes a Declaration of Rights and Grievances, and votes to boycott all trade with Great Britain.

October 10; the Battle of Point Pleasant. Fighting in Lord Dunmore's War largely ends when 300 Shawnee led by Cornstalk are defeated by Virginia militia under Col. Andrew Lewis and are forced to withdraw across the Ohio. There are substantial casualties on both sides. Lewis and Lord Dunmore then advance into Ohio, converging on the Shawnee town of Chillicothe.

Matthew Elliott, for nearly 10 years a trader among the Shawnee on the Scioto, acts as the Shawnee's emissary to Lord Dunmore. Cornstalk meets with colonial officials, pledging friendship and giving up all Shawnee claims to Kentucky.

December 26; death in St. Louis of Louis St. Ange de Bellerieve.

29

1775-83

The American Revolution. The Ohio tribes generally side with the British, although many try to remain neutral at first. The British commandant at Detroit is Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, called "Hair Buyer" Hamilton for reportedly offering bounties to Indians for white scalps regardless of sex or age. After an initial neutrality, the war divides the League of the Six Nations, with the Cayuga, Mohawks, Onondaga, and Seneca supporting the British while the Oneida and half the Tuscarora side with the colonies; Iroquois power is broken.

1775

Birth of Lalawithika, the future Shawnee Prophet. Reportedly one of triplets, he is a younger brother of Tecumseh. Their father Puckeshinwa was among those slain at Point Pleasant.

Most Thawegila Shawnee leave Ohio, seeking refuge among the Creeks in Alabama. The mother of Tecumseh and Lalawithika goes with them, leaving her sons to be raised by their older sister Tecumpease.

March 10; a group of settlers sponsored by Judge Richard Henderson's Transylvania Company and led by Daniel Boone sets out for Kentucky. The Company has paid 10,000 pounds in goods to the Cherokee for 20,000,000 acres between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers.

March 15; James Harrod begins the first permanent settlement in Kentucky at Harrodstown (Harrodsburg).

March 23; in a speech to the Virginia Provincial Convention, Patrick Henry declares for American independence: "Give me liberty, or give me death."

March 30; the New England Restraining Act is passed by Parliament.

April 1; Daniel Boone and his party reach the site of Boonesborough in Kentucky.

April 14; Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Benjamin Rush found the first American society for the abolition of slavery.

April 19; the Battles of Lexington and Concord. By nightfall, Boston is under siege by colonial militia.

May 10; the Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.

That same day, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga on authorization from Connecticut. Some suggest returning the fort to the British, as New York is not yet in rebellion.

May 23; unaware of the Revolution, a convention of Kentucky settlers is held at Boonesborough to set up the government of Transylvania.

30

Samuel Saunders, a Jewish boy transported from England for a minor crime, is captured by Indians in Kentucky. Taken to Detroit, he becomes an adopted captive of the Wyandots.

Twenty-year-old Simon Butler (Simon Kenton) moves from Limestone on the Ohio River to Boonesborough, where he is appointed scout by Daniel Boone.

June 16; the Second Continental Congress names Col. George Washington of Virginia General and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, authorized two days before. (The army's colors, blue and buff, are those of the Whig party in England.)

June 17; the Battle of Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill).

June 20; the Wyandots at Detroit give James Rankin a tract of land just below the Assumption Mission church.

July 2; Washington arrives at Boston.

July 18; James Wood and Simon Girty leave Fort Pitt for the Ohio country. Traveling nearly 800 miles and visiting 15 towns over the next 25 days, they invite the tribes to a peace conference to be held in September.

August 23; King George issues a Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition. The war remains opposed and the American cause supported by a Parliamentary minority and the City of London, while a number of senior British military officers refuse to serve. When military enlistments decline, the services of mercenaries are purchased from the German states; they will eventually make up a third of British forces in America.

Birth of Robert Armstrong, son of George and Jane Armstrong, in Pennsylvania.

Francisco Cruzat replaces Pedro de Piernas as lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis.

September 26 -October 19; a peace conference is held at Fort Pitt between the Ohio tribes and representatives of the Second Continental Congress. Among those in attendance are Cornstalk, Custaloga, Pontiac's son Shaganaba, Wingenund, Half King

and Captain Pipe. Alexander McKee as Deputy Indian Agent takes a leading role despite his position as a presumed Loyalist. The Indians pledge neutrality in the Revolution, in exchange for an American pledge to recognize the Ohio River as the permanent frontier. The peace will hold until 1777.

December 31; Montgomery and Arnold fail in their assault on Quebec.

31

1776

January 10; Thomas Paine publishes his revolutionary pamphlet *Common Sense*, advocating American independence.

March 5; Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights overlooking Boston with guns brought from Ticonderoga by Henry Knox.

March 17; the British evacuate Boston.

April 2; an anonymous American agent prepares a detailed report on the British forces at Detroit and on Lake Erie.

A third Moravian mission town of Lichtenau is founded on the Muskingum River in Ohio. 2500 to 3000 Delaware are in Ohio, with 300 to 400 living in the three mission towns.

Death of Netawatwees, chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware (and former Principal Chief). He is succeeded by his grandson Killbuck.

In early June, a convention of Kentucky settlers at Harrodstown rejects Judge Henderson's Transylvania government and votes to be part of Virginia. George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones are elected to Virginia's new House of Delegates.

June 11; the Second Continental Congress appoints a committee to draft a declaration of independence from Great Britain. The final draft is largely the work of Thomas Jefferson.

Eleven-year-old Elizabeth Foulks is captured by Indians near Cross Roads, Pennsylvania, and becomes an adopted captive of the Wyandots.

June 29; the Virginia constitution is adopted and Patrick Henry made governor.

July 4; the Second Continental Congress signs the Declaration of Independence, approved two days before.

In early July, 14-year-old Jemima Boone and her friends Betsey and Fanny Callaway, 16 and 14, are captured by a small band of Shawnee and Cherokee near Boonesborough.

Leaving a trail and delaying their captors, the girls are rescued after three days by Jemima's father Daniel.

July 9; the Declaration of Independence is read to Washington's troops.

In the summer, trader Matthew Elliott acts as an American emissary to the Shawnee and Delaware (something he will later keep secret from the British).

32

August 27; the Battle of Long Island.

September 16; the Battle of Harlem Heights.

In November, Cornstalk, who has kept the Shawnee neutral and given himself up as a hostage, is brutally murdered by American frontiersmen near Fort Pitt. His successor is Blackfish, a bitter enemy of the Virginians. Shawnee neutrality is ended.

December 7; the Virginia Assembly declines to seat Clark and Jones, but creates Kentucky County out of Fincastle County, with Harrodsburg as its seat.

December 26; the Battle of Trenton follows Washington's daring crossing of the Delaware River.

In the winter, Matthew Elliott is again among the Shawnee in Ohio.

1777

January 3; the Battle of Princeton.

In March, surveyor George Rogers Clark begins organizing a Kentucky militia and suggests that the scattered settlers find refuge at the larger fortified stations. Blackfish with 200 Shawnee warriors begins to harass the settlements.

April 24; Daniel Boone and a dozen men are cut off by Indians in front of Boonesborough. Boone is rescued by Simon Butler (Simon Kenton).

In the spring, Matthew Elliott goes to Detroit to try to recover trade goods stolen by the Mingos. Arrested as an American spy, he is sent to Quebec.

In May, Captain William Linn arrives at Fort Pitt with a large supply of powder brought upriver from New Orleans.

June 14; Congress passes the Flag Act, adopting as the national flag a flag of 13 stars and 13 stripes.

June 17; Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton convenes the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy at Detroit. Painted and singing a war song, he urges them to attack the Americans.

June 22; Benjamin Linn and Samuel Moore, sent by Clark to spy out the Illinois country, return with the news that most British forces have withdrawn to Detroit.

By July, only Boonesborough, Harrodsburg and St. Asaph's (Logan's Fort) remain in Kentucky as settlers flee to the stockades for protection or return to the East. All summer, Blackfish's Shawnee strike alternately at the three stations.

33

July 20; Half King with 19 Wyandot warriors holds council with the Delaware at Cuchachunk, urging them to join the other tribes in taking the war belt. The Delaware try to refuse it, wishing to remain neutral, but Half King insists.

July 29; Moravian missionary David Zeisberger writes to General Edward Hand at Fort Pitt of Half King's actions. He pleads for military protection for the Delaware.

In August, the newly appointed County Lieutenant, Col. John Bowman, arrives in Kentucky with 100 men to relieve the settlements.

August 16; the Battle of Bennington.

September 1; Fort Henry, Virginia, is besieged for 23 hours by almost 400 Mingos, Wyandots and Shawnee. Half of the 42-man garrison is killed in early skirmishes.

September 2; reinforcements arrive at Fort Henry and the Indians withdraw after burning the surrounding settlement. Maj. Samuel McCulloch, separated from his men and pursued by Indians, escapes by making a daring leap on horseback down a 150-foot embankment.

September 26; Half King with 40 Wyandots successfully ambushes a scouting party from Fort Henry led by Capt. William Foreman. Of 34 Americans, 26 are killed and one is captured.

September 30; Congress is forced to flee Philadelphia for York, Pennsylvania.

October 1; George Rogers Clark leaves Harrodsburg for Virginia. He writes to Governor Patrick Henry, urging a military expedition to secure the Illinois.

October 4; the Battle of Germantown.

October 14; "Gentlemanly Johnny" Burgoyne surrenders to Gates at Saratoga.

A vague appropriation for the protection of Kentucky is authorized by the Virginia Assembly. Clark, just turned 25, is appointed to raise the forces needed.

November 15; the Articles of Confederation are adopted by Congress.

The Continental Army goes into Winter Quarters at Valley Forge.

34

1778

January 2; Clark receives secret instructions from Governor Henry to take Kaskaskia.

January 18; Captain James Cook discovers the Hawaiian Islands.

Matthew Elliott is freed on his parole at Quebec and allowed to return to Pittsburgh (possibly with a message for Alexander McKee).

February 6; impressed by Burgoyne's surrender, Louis XVI recognizes the United States and signs a treaty pledging full military support.

February 8; Daniel Boone is taken captive by the Shawnee. Taken to Detroit, Blackfish refuses to turn him over to Lt. Col. Hamilton, and he is adopted into the tribe.

In February, General Edward Hand marches north from Fort Pitt with a force of Pennsylvania militia. No hostile Indians are found but two attacks are made on defenseless villagers. The mother of the friendly Delaware chief Captain Pipe is wounded and his brother killed. The "Squaw Campaign" ends Pipe's neutrality.

March 28; convinced that the Americans have lost the war in the west, Alexander McKee, Simon Girty, Matthew Elliott and four others flee Fort Pitt. General Hand resigns in disgust and is replaced by Lachlan McIntosh.

May 11; death of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, leading champion of American rights in Parliament.

May 12; Clark embarks down the Ohio River, picking up supplies at Pittsburgh and proceeding to the planned rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio. Twenty families travel with Clark and settle on Corn Island, near the river's south bank above the falls.

Simon Girty reaches the villages on the Sandusky. As he reportedly speaks only Seneca, the Western Seneca (Mingos) there accuse him of being a runaway captive and threaten his life until the Wyandot chief Shoo-to intervenes.

Wyandots led by Half King unsuccessfully attempt to draw out the garrison at Fort Randolph on the Ohio, then move up the Kanawha toward the Greenbrier settlements.

May 29; Half King's Wyandots attack a blockhouse 20 miles from Fort Union. Held off until relief arrives from Fort Randolph, they give up the attack.

35

In June, McKee, Girty and Elliott reach Detroit, where McKee is appointed captain and interpreter in the British Indian Department. Elliott and Girty also become interpreters and scouts for Lt. Col. Hamilton. Girty, a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania militia, is regarded as a traitor by the Americans. Called the "Great Renegade," he will be present at most of the major confrontations between the Ohio tribes and the Americans.

June 16; Daniel Boone escapes from the Shawnee at Old Chillicothe.

June 17; Fernando de Leyba replaces Francisco Cruzat as lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis.

June 18; American forces enter Philadelphia as the British withdraw.

June 20; having covered 160 miles in four days, Daniel Boone reaches Boonesborough to warn of impending attack. His truthfulness is questioned when the attack does not immediately materialize.

That same day, death of Pierre de Laclede Liguist while returning to St. Louis from New Orleans. He is buried near the mouth of the Arkansas.

June 26; George Rogers Clark with just 175 men sets out from the Falls of the Ohio to attack the British outposts in the west.

June 28; the Battle of Monmouth. Washington almost traps the retreating British, who retire to their stronghold at New York. The theater of action shifts to the south and west.

July 4; Kaskaskia falls to Clark without a shot being fired. Prairie du Rocher and Cahokia soon follow. The Illinois country is now in American hands. Simon Butler (Simon Kenton) is sent back with dispatches.

July 20; Clark's emissaries from Kaskaskia, Dr. Jean B. Laffont and Father Pierre Gibault, persuade the French habitants of Vincennes on the Wabash to swear allegiance to the Republic of Virginia.

In late July, Clark visits St. Louis at the invitation of Lieutenant Governor Leyba. The meeting is cordial and Clark is able to obtain supplies on credit from Auguste Chouteau and other merchants. (There are also stories about Clark's supposed romantic involvement with Leyba's sister.)

In August, the deserted Fort Sackville at Vincennes is occupied by Captain Leonard Helm, sent by Clark to secure that post.

For five weeks beginning in August, Clark councils with the Northwestern tribes at Cahokia, including Wyandots led by Half King. Thereafter, Half King will keep most Wyandots neutral until 1782.

36

September 6-16; the attack Boone warned against finally comes. Boonesborough is besieged by a war party of 450 Shawnee and French Canadians led by Blackfish. The siege fails after nine days.

September 17; the Delaware chiefs White Eyes, Captain Pipe, and Killbuck sign a treaty at Fort Pitt which provides for an alliance between the Delaware and the Americans and allows construction of a fort on Delaware lands in Ohio. Some Delaware feel that they have been duped, and Pipe resumes his pro-British efforts.

October 7; Lt. Col. Hamilton, accompanied by McKee and Elliott, sets out from Detroit with 175 whites, mostly French, and 60 Indians to retake Fort Sackville and Vincennes.

In November, White Eyes is murdered while escorting General Lachlan McIntosh from Fort Pitt to the site of the new fort in Ohio. The Delaware are told he died of smallpox; only a handful of Americans know the truth.

November 21; McIntosh establishes Fort Laurens on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River. The first American outpost in Ohio is designed by a military engineer and garrisoned with Continental regulars.

December 17; Lt. Col. Hamilton recaptures Vincennes.

1779

Near the end of January, Simon Girty and 17 Mingos attack an American detachment near Fort Laurens, capturing valuable dispatches.

February 6-23; Clark with 200 men, nearly half of them French volunteers, makes an epic march through winter floodwaters from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Lt. Col. Hamilton surrenders Fort Sackville, deceived as to American numbers. (McKee and Elliott aren't included in the surrender, having already left Vincennes.)

February 23; Indians kill 18 soldiers in front of Fort Laurens. The fort comes under siege by a war party of Wyandots and Mingos. 2

March 23; relief columns from Fort Mackintosh and Fort Pitt reach Fort Laurens, only to find the siege lifted and Indians gone.

In the spring, the settlers at the Falls of the Ohio move from Corn Island to the Kentucky mainland. In April they organize a town government and layout a town at the east end of the falls which at Clark's suggestion they name Louisville.

2 The main group of Mingo, or Western Seneca, live on the Scioto River along with renegades from the Shawnee and Wyandots, led by one Captain Pluggy. Made up of remnants from a number of Iroquoian tribes that prior to 1750 were under at least nominal Seneca jurisdiction, the Mingo will eventually coalesce into two groups, the Senecas of Sandusky and the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee.

37

In May, Col. John Bowman assembles 300 mounted American volunteers to cross the Ohio and raid the Shawnee. Old Chillicothe is burned and Blackfish killed, but Clark's plans to launch an attack on Detroit from Vincennes are forestalled by this diversion.

Concerned that the Wyandots would not oppose an attack by Clark on Detroit, the new British commandant, Capt. Henry Bird, calls Half King and his brother Orontondy (Ron-ton-dee) "rascals and cowards."

Scouting for Bowman, Simon Butler (Simon Kenton) is pursued to the Ohio and captured by the Shawnee. Forced to run the gauntlet eight times and twice threatened with burning, he is reprieved at the urging of Chief Logan and his former comrade Simon Girty. He is turned over to the British at Detroit.

Many Kiscopocoke and Piqua Shawnee begin to move down the Ohio valley and into Spanish Louisiana to get out of the war zone. They are joined by Thawegila Shawnee from the Creek towns. Those who stay in Ohio join the Chillicothe and Mequachake bands, determined to fight on.

June 3; Simon Butler (Simon Kenton) escapes from Detroit and makes his way safely back to Kentucky.

June 21; Spain declares war on Great Britain but refuses to recognize American independence.

In early August, Fort Laurens is abandoned after repeated brushes with starvation and losses to the Indians. "A slaughter pen, impossible to maintain..."

General Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois in New York in late summer; destruction of towns, crops and stores, with the Seneca particularly hard hit. His troops exhausted and supplies running low, Sullivan decides against trying to launch an assault across northern Ohio against Detroit.

October 4; Indians led by Simon Girty and Matthew Elliott ambush Col. David Rogers on the Licking River in Kentucky. They capture 600,000 Spanish dollars and other valuable supplies being conveyed from New Orleans to Fort Pitt.

Following Rogers' defeat, Simon Girty winters in the Shawnee country. Two of Girty's brothers also live among the Indians as interpreters and traders, the elder James with the Shawnee at Girtystown (present St. Mary's, Ohio), and George with the Delaware.

38

1780

February 9; seven African-American residents of Massachusetts who have refused to pay taxes petition the legislature for the right to vote. They are subsequently granted full civil rights.

March 1; Pennsylvania approves the gradual abolition of slavery.

In March, Simon Girty returns to Detroit.

In the spring, 300 boats arrive at the Falls of the Ohio with supplies and more families, followed by a number of unmarried young women. Louisville begins to grow.

The British plan a three-pronged attack to seize control of the Mississippi basin: on Kentucky at the Falls of the Ohio, St. Louis and the Illinois, and New Orleans.

May 9; St. Louis receives word of impending attack by the British. The militia at Ste. Genevieve is ordered to St. Louis by Leyba, but Clark is unable to send help.

May 19; a mysterious darkness envelops much of New England and part of Canada in the early afternoon. The cause has never been determined.

May 25; Capt. Henry Bird leaves Detroit with 600 Indians and whites and six cannon for the Falls of the Ohio. He is accompanied by Simon and James Girty (and has a low opinion of both), Alexander McKee and Matthew Elliott. Moving down the Maumee River-Miami River corridor, his ranks swell to nearly 1,200.

That same day, Clark arrives at Cahokia with a handful of men.

May 26; St. Louis is attacked by 950 British and Indians under Capt. Emanuel Hesse. The attackers are driven off by cannon fire from recently completed fortifications, but 79 habitants are killed, wounded or captured out of a total population of less than 700. An attack is also made against Clark at Cahokia across the river, and is also driven off.

In June, at the insistence of Indian leaders, Bird's expedition changes course to go up the Licking into Kentucky. They attack the settlements between the Licking and Kentucky Rivers, taking over 300 prisoners and much plunder before withdrawing.

Bird's Indian allies are disgruntled, believing an attack should have been launched against Boonesborough.

June 28; seriously ill at the time of the British attack, Leyba dies at St. Louis. He is replaced as lieutenant governor by his predecessor, Cruzat.

In July, French troops under General Comte Donatien de Rochambeau arrive at Newport, Rhode Island.

39

Birth of Between-the-Logs, Wyandot, near Lower Sandusky. His father is a Seneca, his mother a Wyandot of the Bear Clan.

In response to five years of unfulfilled American promises, a majority of the Delaware end their neutrality and join Captain Pipe in allying themselves with the British. Other Delaware led by Killbuck hold to their treaty and join the Americans at Fort Pitt, making war on their brothers.

August 4; Bird's expedition returns to Detroit, having failed in its strategic objective. The third prong of the British attack, against New Orleans, never materializes.

In August, George Rogers Clark strikes back against the Shawnee. He destroys Old Chillicothe on the Little Miami on August 6, and Piqua on the Miami on August 8. August 16; the Battle of Camden.

September 22; Wyandots at Detroit cede two arpents of land on the Detroit River southwest of their village to Father Pierre Potier, in appreciation for his many services to the Nation.

October 7; the Battle of King's Mountain.

In December, Greene replaces the incompetent Gates as commander of the American army in the South.

December 21; Great Britain declares war on the Netherlands because of that country's joining in a neutrality pact aimed at breaking the British blockade of the American colonies.

1781

January 2; Lieutenant Governor Cruzat sends troops from St. Louis under Capt. Eugene Pourre to destroy the British supply base at Fort St. Joseph in southwest Michigan (and assert a Spanish claim to the Illinois).

February 17; after a grueling march through the winter wilderness, Pourre's men capture Fort St. Joseph. They burn the fort and then withdraw.

March 1; with Maryland's approval, the Articles of Confederation are finally ratified.

March 6; Poudre's expedition is welcomed back to St. Louis.

March 13; the planet Uranus is discovered by British astronomer William Herschel, the first new planet to be identified since ancient times.

March 15; the Battle of Guilford Court House. Cornwallis withdraws to Wilmington, North Carolina, then moves north into Virginia.

40

In the spring, a Grand Council of the Northwest Confederacy is held at New Chillicothe (the former Piqua), followed by bloody warfare in Kentucky. Simon Girty and Matthew Elliott lead war bands against the settlements.

In the early summer, William Walker Sr. is captured by a Delaware war party in Virginia, and his uncle killed. Walker's aunt, Mrs. Cowan, is captured by another war party but is eventually ransomed. Taken to a Delaware town on the Whetstone (present Delaware, Ohio), the 11-yearold Walker is made to run the gauntlet and is subsequently adopted.

Adopted Wyandot captives James Whitaker, 24, and Elizabeth Foulks, 16, marry at Detroit and settle near Lower Sandusky.

July 16; death of Father Pierre Potier at the age of 73, ending 37 years of service at the Assumption Mission. He is buried two days later in the sanctuary of the mission church. The long Jesuit mission to the Wyandots comes to an end.

Moravian missionaries David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder and much of their flock are forcibly removed to Upper Sandusky by Matthew Elliott. (Elliott brings along trade goods to buy the Moravians' cattle, hoping to sell them at a profit at Detroit.) Accused of being American spies, the two missionaries are twice summoned to Detroit to be examined by the commandant. They are eventually acquitted as neutrals.

George Rogers Clark sets out from Fort Pitt with 400 men to try again to mount an assault on Detroit, up the Wabash from Vincennes.

August 25; Lochry's Defeat. One hundred Pennsylvania volunteers under Col. Archibald Lochry, intending to join Clark, are ambushed near the mouth of the Miami River by Indians and Tories led by Joseph Brant. Half the Americans are killed and most of the others captured.

Following Lochry's defeat, Brant's war party joins 100 British Rangers and 300 Indians from Detroit under Capt. Andrew Thompson and Alexander McKee, in an attempt to waylay Clark on the Ohio.

Clark safely reaches Fort Nelson at Louisville, but the expedition against Detroit is called off when fearful Kentucky settlers refuse their support.

September 8; the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

October 19; Cornwallis surrenders to Washington and Rochambeau at Yorktown. "The World Turned Upside Down."

41

1782

February 27; the House of Commons adopts a resolution against further prosecution of the war in North America.

March 4; the Wyandots at Detroit give a tract of land measuring 6 by 40 arpents to Father Jean Francois Hubert, Vicar-General of Detroit, and the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre-Dame de Montreal, to establish a house of the congregation. It lies south-southwest of the Wyandot village and east of James Rankin's property.

March 8; the Gnadenhutzen Massacre. With Zeisberger and Heckewelder still in British custody, some 150 Moravian Delaware have been permitted by the Wyandots to return to Gnadenhutzen and Schoenbrunn in search of food. A party of 160 American volunteers from Washington County, Pennsylvania, under the command of Lt. Col. David Williamson attacks Gnadenhutzen, killing 90 unresisting Christian Delaware - men, women, and over 30 children -and burning the mission church. The survivors at Schoenbrunn flee back to British-controlled territory.

March 14; birth of Thomas Hart Benton, son of Jesse and Ann Gooch Benton, in Hillsboro, North Carolina.

Later that month, the Moravian missionaries and their charges are removed from the Sandusky River by the British at the request of Half King. Wyandot neutrality is ended. The Moravian Indians are allowed to settle near Detroit and on the River Thames in the present southwestern Ontario. Zeisberger remains with the Indians.

April 19; the Netherlands recognizes American independence.

June 5; Crawford's Defeat. The Wyandots and allied tribes (with Simon Girty and Matthew Elliott) defeat a large American force advancing on the villages on the Sandusky, and capture the commanding officer, Col. William Crawford. Simon Butler (Simon Kenton), who had advised against the expedition, is among the survivors.

June 11; in response to an impassioned plea from Captain Pipe, Half King turns Col. Crawford over to the Delaware, who burn him at the stake (actually, slow roast him while he is tethered to a stake) in revenge for the Moravian massacre. Simon Girty is present, and may have tried to ransom Crawford (or so William Walker Jr. and Adam Brown Jr. both firmly believed), though most accounts say he taunts the tortured victim.

August 15; Indians and Tories led by Alexander McKee, Simon Girty and Capt. William Caldwell raid Bryant's Station in Kentucky. They are pursued by hastily assembled militia.

42

August 19; the Battle of Blue Licks, sometimes called (erroneously) the last battle of the American Revolution. Girty's war party defeats the pursuing Americans led by Maj. Hugh McGary. Among the 60 American dead is Daniel Boone's son Israel.

October 9; birth of Lewis Cass, son of Jonathan and Mary Gilman Cass, in Exeter, New Hampshire.

October 12; Fort Henry, Virginia, is again under siege by a force of 40 Tories and 250 Indians, including James Girty. Betty Zane risks capture or death by fetching powder from her brother Ebenezer's fortified house outside the stockade. Girty and adopted Wyandot captive Adam Brown Sr. attempt to devise a wooden cannon, but it blows up in their faces. (The Indians later regard this as a great joke on the pair.) The siege fails.

November 10; George Rogers Clark with 1100 mounted riflemen (including Simon Butler) defeats the Shawnee in Ohio and burns six towns, including New Chillicothe. The war in the west is largely over.

1783

February 4; Great Britain declares a formal cessation of hostilities with the United States.

February 5; Sweden recognizes American independence.

March 24; Spain recognizes American independence.

Eight-year-old Robert Armstrong is captured by Indians (probably Delaware) in western Pennsylvania. Taken to Lower Sandusky, he is adopted by the Wyandots.

June 5; the Montgolfier brothers publicly demonstrate their hot air balloon with a 11-minute flight over Annonay, France.

July 26; Jean Pierre Chouteau marries Pelagie Kiercereau in St. Louis.

September 3; the Treaty of Paris. Great Britain recognizes American independence. Lands west of the Alleghenies and south of the Great Lakes are ceded to the new nation, where despite the British ban there are already 25,000 settlers. Contrary to the treaty, British troops continue to hold Detroit and other western forts. Spain recovers the Floridas, but France gains very little.

October 4; the People called Quakers (the Society of Friends) state their opposition to slavery in an address to Congress: "We have long beheld with sorrow the complicated evils produced by an unrighteous commerce which subjects many thousands of the human species to the deplorable State of Slavery."

43

November 25; the British evacuate New York.

December 4; Thomas Jefferson writes to George Rogers Clark, attempting to interest him in leading an expedition overland to the Pacific. Clark declines.

1784

January 14; Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris.

A grant of land is made near Amherstburg, on the east side of the Detroit River opposite the Isle aux Bois Blancs, some 20 miles south of Detroit, to a number of employees of the British Indian Department and their families, including Simon Girty, Matthew Elliott and Alexander McKee's son Thomas. Elliott's farm becomes a showplace, with over 4,000 acres and many slaves, some acquired on raids during the war.

Alexander McKee is appointed Deputy Agent of the British Indian Department at Detroit, using his influence to encourage continued resistance by the Indians to American expansion north of the Ohio. With John Graves Simcoe, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, he hopes to create an Indian buffer state between the U.S. and British possessions (and protect Montreal's domination of the fur trade).

In August, Simon Girty marries Catherine Malott, an adopted captive of the Delaware. They have at least two sons and one daughter.

Birth of Isaac McCoy, son of William McCoy, in western Pennsylvania.

October 22; the Second Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The Iroquois make peace with the Americans, giving up all claims west of the Alleghenies and agreeing to allow the sale of tribal lands. Many refuse, and remain in Canada with Joseph Brant. The Six Nations remain divided.

1785

January 21; the Treaty of Fort McIntosh. The Delaware, Ojibwa, Ottawa and Wyandots acknowledge American sovereignty in Ohio. A line is drawn between white and Indian

territory, and the principal of the law applying to white criminals on Indian land is acknowledged. In practice, the new government can enforce neither condition.

At a council at British-held Detroit to discuss the Fort McIntosh treaty, Adam Brown Sr. convinces the Delaware to give up 14-year-old William Walker Sr., and takes him into his household. (Brown had reportedly known Walker's family in Virginia.)

In the spring, George Rogers Clark's parents, brothers and sisters move to Kentucky, where they build "Mulberry Hill" on a large tract outside Louisville.

John Adams is sent as Minister to Great Britain, Thomas Jefferson to France. After nine years as envoy to France, Franklin returns home in triumph.

44

May 20; Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785, providing for the survey of the first seven ranges of townships in the Ohio country by Thomas Hutchins. This establishes the rectangular survey system subsequently applied to all U.S. public lands.

Simon Butler (Simon Kenton), now 30, discovers that the man he thought he had killed 14 years before is still alive. Resuming his own name, he again settles at Limestone, Kentucky (present Maysville) on the Ohio River.

1786

January 31; the Treaty of Fort Finney. The Shawnee acknowledge American sovereignty in Ohio and are forced to sign away their Ohio lands east of the Miami River. Indian Agent Richard Butler threatens the deaths of Shawnee women and children otherwise.

May 9; birth of Auguste Pierre (A.P.) Chouteau, eldest son of Pierre and Pelagie Kiercereau Chouteau, in St. Louis.

In October, in response to raids in Kentucky by Mingos, Cherokees, and dissident Shawnee, Col. Benjamin Logan leads an attack on the Shawnee Villages on the Mad River in Ohio. Once again, the wrong Indians are attacked.

In December, the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy meet in Grand Council at Huron Village near Detroit to protest American policies. The Shawnee repudiate the treaty of Fort Finney, citing 'ignorance of the' terms, coercion and unfairness. The government refuses to negotiate with the Confederacy but will only deal with individual tribes, and contrary to the treaty of Fort McIntosh, Americans are pushing onto lands reserved for Indians. The Confederacy resolves resistance.

1787

January 7; birth of Catherine "Caty" Sage, daughter of James and Lovice Ott Sage, in Cripple Creek, Virginia.

February 21; Congress passes a resolution calling for a convention to be held' in Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation.

May 14; the Constitutional Convention convenes in Philadelphia. George Washington is elected president of the convention.

July 13; Congress passes the Northwest Ordinance, creating the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio (Northwest Territory). It includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Ordinance establishes the system by which territories are created and may subsequently enter the Union as states, bans slavery in the territory, assures religious freedom and encourages education. Arthur St. Clair of Pennsylvania is appointed governor of the territory.

45

September 17; the Constitutional Convention approves the Federal Constitution for adoption, and transmits the document to the President of Congress.

October 26; Congress directs Governor St. Clair to pacify the Ohio tribes by whatever means necessary.

In the late autumn, Manuel Perez replaces Francisco Cruzat as lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis.

1787-88

Hamilton, Madison and Jay author the Federalist Papers, urging adoption of the Constitution.

1788

January 18; the first British settlement in Australia is begun on Botany Bay as a penal colony.

In April, settlers from Massachusetts and Connecticut sent out by the Ohio Company establish Marietta, Northwest Territory, at the mouth of the Muskingum River. Laid out by Gen. Rufus Putnam, the new settlement is named in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

June 21; nine states having voted approval, the United States Constitution is ratified.

In July, death of Half King at Detroit. His successor as Wyandot Principal Chief is Tarhe, called the Crane. Rohn-yau-tee-rah, or Isadore Chaine, believes that as head of the Deer Clan he should have been Half King's 'heir, but he is denied this because his father was French. The chieftainship passes to the Porcupine Clan of the Turtle Phratry.

The Ottawa and Ojibwa grant a lease of Pelee Island in Lake Erie to young Thomas McKee, son of Alexander McKee, for 999 years.

Lieutenant Governor Perez sends emissaries to the Shawnee and Delaware, inviting them to settle in Upper Louisiana near Cape Girardeau. The Spanish wish to form a buffer against attacks by the Osage.

September 13; Congress passes a resolution calling for the new government to begin operations on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, authorizing the first national elections and designating New York the temporary national capital.

46

Daniel Boone leaves Kentucky in the autumn, having lost his lands in a series of court suits.

In December, the settlement of Losantiville, Northwest Territory, is laid out by John Filson and Israel Ludlow on the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking. Governor St. Clair soon renames the town Cincinnati in honor of the Order of the Cincinnati, the Revolutionary War veterans' organization.

1789

January 9; the Treaty of Fort Harmar reconfirms the provisions of the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, and is signed by a significant number of chiefs including Tarhe, but American encroachment continues. A separate article confirms the Wyandots in the possession of their two towns below Detroit. A notation states that the Wyandots claim the lands granted to the Shawnee, and if the Shawnee will not be at peace, the Wyandots will dispossess them and take back their lands.

January 19; birth of Jean Pierre Chouteau fils, Cadet or second son of Pierre and Pelagie Kiercereau Chouteau, in St. Louis.

February 4; electors unanimously elect George Washington as first President of the United States, with John Adams as Vice President. (The votes are not counted until April 6, however.)

April 28; the crew of HMS Bounty mutinies in the South Pacific. Captain William Bligh and 18 loyal sailors are set adrift in a launch.

April 30; George Washington is sworn in as President.

July 14; the fall of the Bastille. The French Revolution begins.

September 25; Congress approves the first 10 amendments to the Constitution (the Bill of Rights) for submission to the states.

October 14; birth of John R. Walker, Wyandot, eldest child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker. The young parents are 19 and 18 respectively. The family settles at Gros

Roche, near Brownstown on the Detroit River (present Gibraltar, Michigan). The convent-educated Catherine teaches her husband to read and write.

c. 1790

The main Kansa village is moved from its old site near the abandoned Fort de Cavagnial to a new location on the Big Blue River near the present Manhattan, Kansas.

1790

January 8; President Washington delivers an address to Congress on the State of the Union.

March 1; Congress authorizes the first U.S. Census. It establishes the population at 3,929,214.

47

March 21; recalled from France, Thomas Jefferson reports to President Washington in New York to take up his new office as Secretary of State.

April 17; death of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia at the age of 84.

May 19; as the result of a treaty negotiated by Alexander McKee, the Wyandots surrender much of southwest Ontario, including most of their lands around the present Windsor. The British establish two reserves for the Wyandots in western Canada, the Huron Mission Reserve opposite Detroit and the much larger Huron or Anderdon Reserve on the Canard River near Amherstburg. This is the last treaty on which appears the name and Deer totem of Sastaretse (spelled "Sastaritsie" on the treaty), Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation. 3

His partnership in a trading firm having gone bankrupt, Matthew Elliott becomes an assistant to Alexander McKee at Detroit. He works among the tribes along the Maumee River, distributing British supplies.

The Miami war chief Little Turtle is elected to command of all the war parties of the Northwest Confederacy.

October 22; Harmar's Defeat. The Ohio allies led by Little Turtle defeat Bvt. Maj. Gen. Josiah Harmar's expedition against them near the present Fort Wayne, Indiana. The handful of regulars are cut down while the militia breaks and runs.

Auguste Chouteau is granted trade with the Kansa by the Spanish, and Pierre Chouteau spends the winter of 1790-91 at the new Kansa village.

December 6; the Third Congress of the United States convenes in Philadelphia, which has replaced New York City as the temporary national capital.

1791

March 2; death of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, at the age of 87. He has always regarded the Methodist movement as still part of the Church of England, rather than a separate sect, and opposed the Methodist churches in America going their own way.

March 3; the District of Columbia is established.

March 4; Vermont is admitted to the Union as the 14th state.

That same day, Governor Arthur St. Clair is appointed major general and commander-in-chief of American forces.

March 29; with his father's support, Thomas McKee secures a commission as ensign in the 60th Foot, part of which is stationed at Detroit. _____

3 If it is true that Half King died in 1788, as related by David Zeisberger, then Half King was not Sastaretse. Alternatively, the 1788 date is incorrect (dates as late as 1805 have been proposed). The title was never accorded to Half King's successor, Tarhe.

48

In the early summer, a Canadian Iroquois (possibly Captain David) and two Wyandots, Spliced Arrow and the Grey Eyed Man, go south seeking allies for the Northwest Confederacy. They reportedly find a small, long-separated band of Wyandot descendents called the U-chee among the Creeks in Alabama.

June 19; Parliament approves the Constitutional Act, establishing constitutional government in Canada and dividing Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada.

Eight-year-old Jonathan Pointer, an African-American, is taken by Indians near Point Pleasant, Virginia, and becomes an adopted captive of the Wyandots.

Pierre Menard, 24, moves from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, where he opens a store in partnership with Toussaint DuBois.

November 4; St. Clair's Defeat. The Ohio allies led by Little Turtle defeat American forces under Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair near the headwaters of the Wabash. With the loss of over 600 men, this is the greatest Indian Victory over the Americans. The mouths of the dead are filled with earth, a reply to the American hunger for Indian land. St. Clair subsequently resigns his commission, but retains the governorship of the Northwest Territory. (A congressional inquiry is hampered when, for the first time, President Washington claims executive privilege.)

December 5; death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in Vienna at the age of 35.

December 15; the Bill of Rights is ratified.

December 30; Francisco Luis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, is appointed governor of Louisiana and West Florida.

1792

January 17; birth of James R. Walker, Wyandot, second child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Northwest Territory.

March 7; 21-year-old William Clark, younger brother of George Rogers Clark, is commissioned a lieutenant of infantry, attached to the 4th Sublegion.

April 20; France declares war on Austria, beginning the French Revolutionary Wars.

Don Zenon Trudeau replaces Manuel Perez as lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis.

May 21; Pierre Vial sets out from Santa Fe for St. Louis, hoping to open trade connections with Upper Louisiana.

49

June 1; Kentucky, separated from Virginia, is admitted to the Union as the 15th state.

June 13; Pierre Menard marries Therese Godin at Kaskaskia.

July 5; five-year-old Katy Sage is abducted from Elk Creek Valley, Virginia, by an enemy of her family. She is subsequently presented as a gift to the Wyandots from the Cherokee.

Thomas Jefferson proposes an expedition overland to the Pacific to the American Philosophical Society.

August 10; attempting to flee France, Louis XVI is taken into custody and eventually charged with treason.

September 22; the French Republic is proclaimed.

October 3; Pierre Vial's exploring party arrives in St. Louis.

In October, a multi-tribal council is held at Au Glaize (present Defiance, Ohio) on the Maumee River, including not only the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy but also Joseph Brant and representatives of the Six Nations from Canada. The question of war with the United States is debated, but any final decision is held pending a forthcoming conference with American commissioners.

December 5; George Washington is reelected President.

1793

January 21; Louis XVI of France is beheaded by guillotine.

March 2; birth of Samuel "Sam" Houston, son of Sam and Elizabeth Paxton Houston, near Lexington, Virginia.

Birth of Joseph Parks, Shawnee, in Michigan.

Legislation is passed in Upper Canada freeing any slave coming into the province, whether brought by a slaveholder or as an escapee.' The bill also provides for the gradual manumission of slaves already resident in the province (a provision Matthew Elliott strongly resists).

June 14; Pierre Vial and two companions leave St. Louis to return to Santa Fe.

July 13; Jean Paul Marat is killed in his bath by Charlotte Corday.

50

July 21 -August 17; three American commissioners -Benjamin Lincoln, Timothy Pickering and Beverly Randolph, with Moravian missionary John Heckewelder as advisor -confer with the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy in council at the mouth of the Detroit River. The chiefs do not take direct part, but three Indian delegates -Cat's Eyes, a Shawnee, Savaghdawunk, a Wyandot, and Simon Girty -speak for the Confederacy. Joseph Brant urges peace, but the majority refuses to yield on the Ohio River remaining the boundary between Indian lands and the United States. The conference ends in failure.

July 22; Alexander Mackenzie, with a party of eight Canadians and two Indian guides, reaches the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Bella Coola River in the present British Columbia, in the first overland crossing of the continent.

August 23; the American commissioners arrive back at Fort Erie.

September 2; the French National Assembly institutes harsh measures to repress counter-revolutionary activities. Beginning of the Reign of Terror.

September 3; Secretary of War Henry Knox writes to Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania, informing him of the failure of the peace conference and suggesting that Pennsylvania look to the defense of its frontier.

September 18; the cornerstone is laid for the United States Capitol, with President Washington presiding.

October 7; under orders from President Washington, Maj. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne leaves Fort Washington near Cincinnati with his Legion, building a chain of forts as they advance into Ohio. Fort Greenville (present Greenville, Ohio) is established 80 miles north of Cincinnati.

October 17; a supply detachment of Wayne's Legion is wiped out at Ludlow Spring by a war party led by Little Turtle.

November 15; Vial's party reaches Santa Fe.

1794

February 4; the French Republic abolishes slavery.

February 17; his first wife having died, Pierre Chouteau marries Brigitte Saucier at St. Louis.

March 14; Eli Whitney receives a patent for the cotton gin. By making large-scale cotton farming profitable, the invention inadvertently leads to the development of a single-market economy and the expansion of slavery throughout the South.

March 22; Congress prohibits American ships from carrying slaves to other countries.

51

April 9; birth of Isaac R. Walker, Wyandot, third child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Northwest Territory.

In the spring, the British build Fort Miami on the Maumee River in northwest Ohio, in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The tribes view this as a commitment of support to their cause.

The Spanish grant Auguste Chouteau \$2,000 and a six year monopoly on trade with the Osage, in exchange for a promise to build a fort among them (Fort Carondelet) and help keep them peaceful. Pierre Chouteau spends much of the next six years with the tribe.

June 30; Indians with a handful of disguised white Canadians (including Ensign Thomas McKee) make an unsuccessful attack on a detachment of Wayne's forces at Fort Recovery, erected at the headwaters of the Wabash near the site of St. Clair's defeat.

July 28; Wayne's Legion sets out from Fort Greenville, continuing the northward advance into Ohio. (William Clark and Meriwether Lewis are serving together in the same division of the Legion.)

That same day, French revolutionary leader Maximilien Robespierre, overthrown and arrested the day before, is himself executed by guillotine. End of the Reign of Terror.

July -November; the Whiskey Rebellion breaks out among farmers in western Pennsylvania. They oppose a tax on whiskey, which is the only practical way they have of getting their back-country corn crop to market. With the Legion engaged in Ohio, President Washington sends Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton to put down the rebellion.

August 13; the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy hold Grand Council on the banks of the Maumee River. Little Turtle urges caution, but is overruled in the debate by the Shawnee war chief Bluejacket.

August 20; the Battle of Fallen Timbers. General Wayne with 900 men defeats a combined force of 2,000 Delaware, Miamis, Pottawatomies, Shawnee and Wyandots led by Bluejacket. Reportedly all the participating Wyandot chiefs except Tarhe are slain, and the Wyandots' Deer clan nearly wiped out. The British in Fort Miami refuse the Indians assistance after the battle. Unable to spark further resistance, Simon Girty returns to his home at Arnherstburq. 4

Wayne remains below the Maumee Rapids for three days, destroying crops and buildings (including a trading house and stores belonging to Alexander McKee) but leaving Fort Miami untouched. _____

4 Canadian histories state that Girty, McKee and Elliott were present as "observers" rather than combatants.

52

August 27; Wayne's Legion returns to Fort Defiance at Au Glaize, laying waste to the countryside as they march.

September 14; Wayne leaves Fort Defiance to ascend the Maumee into northeastern Indiana

October 18-22; Wayne establishes Fort Wayne (present Fort Wayne, Indiana) among the Miami villages on the upper Maumee.

November 2; Wayne returns to Fort Greenville, his campaign against the Northwest Confederacy an unqualified success.

In the wake of their defeat, more Shawnee remove to the vicinity of Cape Girardeau in Spanish territory, though many still remain in Ohio with their chief Catahecassa, or Black Hoof. There is also a small group of Delaware in the Cape Girardeau area, having split from the main group perhaps as early as 1789.

The U.S. erects a house for Bluejacket on the bank of the St. Mary's River near Fort Wayne, where he remains in "semi-exile for several years.

November 19; the Jay Treaty. Great Britain and the U.S. sign a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, including matters affecting boundary claims, the free passage of travel and trade across the U.S.-Canada border, and extradition. Britain agrees to yield the forts in the Northwest.

At the end of the year, Alexander McKee is appointed Deputy Superintendent and Deputy Inspector General of Indian Affairs, in charge of Indian affairs for Upper Canada.

1795

January 4; the Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, grants the Shawnee and Delaware near Cape Girardeau a tract of land 25 miles square.

February 5; Ensign Thomas McKee is promoted lieutenant, 60th Foot.

August 3; the Treaty of Greenville. Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne concludes a treaty with the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy -Wyandots, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Ojibwa, Pottawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoo, Piankashaws and Kaskaskia. Wyandots are given the place of honor as "Bearers of the Calumet," and Tarhe's son-in-law Isaac Zane acts as interpreter. Tarhe still supports the principal of all Indian lands being held in common, but is the first to sign the treaty and is loyal to the Americans thereafter. The Ohio lands of many tribes are ceded to the American government.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) appoints George Elliott and Gerald T. Hopkins missionaries to the Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandots.

53

October 7; Governor St. Clair appoints Pierre Menard major of a territorial militia regiment.

October 27; the Treaty of San Lorenzo. The United States and Spain agree to the free navigation of the Mississippi River and American access to New Orleans.

1796

Elliott and Hopkins visit the Ohio tribes but fail to establish a Quaker mission.

February 20; Lt. Thomas McKee is promoted captain, 60th Foot.

March 9; Napoleon Bonaparte marries Josephine de Beauharnais.

Also in March, Col. Ebenezer Zane petitions Congress for permission to open a road through Ohio from Wheeling, Virginia, to Limestone, Kentucky.

May 9; President Washington signs an Explanatory Note to the Jay treaty of 1794, making clear that nothing in the Greenville treaty is intended to derogate the rights of

free intercourse and commerce of either party. Canadian fur traders may continue to operate unhindered throughout the Northwest Territory.

May 14; English physician Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination to an 8-year-old boy.

May 17; Congress approves Zane's road and grants him three sections where the road crosses the Muskingum, Hockhocking, and Scioto rivers. He must blaze the road by January 1, 1797, provide ferries where it crosses the three rivers, and survey the three tracts at his own expense.

The settlement of Cleveland is begun on the south shore of Lake Erie by colonists from Connecticut as the chief city of the Western Reserve.

June 1; Tennessee, separated from North Carolina, is admitted to the Union as the 16th state.

In the summer, Matthew Elliott is appointed Superintendent of Indians and of Indian Affairs for the District of Detroit. On the recommendation of his father, Capt. Thomas McKee is made Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwestern District in Upper Canada.

July 1; William Clark resigns from the Army and returns to the family home at Mulberry Hill in Kentucky.

July 11; the British finally turn Detroit over to the Americans. To replace Detroit, Fort Malden is built near Amherstburg in Upper Canada some 20 miles to the south. Alexander McKee moves to a new home at the mouth of the River Thames.

54

Birth of Adam Brown Jr., Wyandot, son of Adam Brown Sr., at Brownstown, Northwest Territory.

In the fall, the men cutting Zane's Trace reach the Hockhocking, stopping at Tarhe's village. William McCulloch, member of the crew (and nephew of Col. Zane's wife Elizabeth), meets Tarhe's granddaughter Nancy Zane.

In October, Tarhe and several other Wyandot chiefs visit President Washington in Philadelphia as part of a large delegation of Indians from the Northwest Territory.

October 29; birth of Elizabeth Walker, Wyandot, fourth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Northwest Territory.

November 8; John Adams (Federalist) is elected President, defeating Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican), who thus becomes Vice President. The election campaign has turned the two former friends into bitter opponents.

December 15; death of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne at Presque Isle (present Erie, Pennsylvania), on his return from the occupation of Detroit. His replacement at Detroit is his quarrelsome subordinate, Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, a bitter enemy of George Rogers Clark.

1797

February 7; birth of Francois Gesseau Chouteau, eldest child of Pierre and Brigitte Saucier Chouteau, in St. Louis.

April 17; Capt. Thomas McKee marries Therese Askin, daughter of John Askin, at Petite Cote, Upper Canada (present Windsor, Ontario).

In the spring, Cranetown is moved from the Hockhocking River south of the Greenville treaty line to a site near the present Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Isaac Zane moves his family to Solomonstown (later Zanesfield, Ohio).

Nancy Zane, daughter of Isaac Zane and Myeerah, marries William McCulloch. They settle on their uncle Col. Ebenezer Zane's 640-acre tract at the crossing of the Muskingum.

July 10; the USS United States, a 44-gun frigate, is launched at Philadelphia.

Three Friends (Quakers) meet with the Wyandot Tribal Council to discuss the possibility of a mission.

September 7; the USS Constellation, a 44-gun frigate, is launched at Baltimore.

September 17; Washington's farewell address.

55

September 20; the USS Constitution, a 44-gun frigate, is launched at Boston.

In December, following complaints by the commandant at Fort Malden, Matthew Elliott is dismissed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Amherstburg. Alexander McKee orders his son Thomas to take on the office in addition to the superintendency of the Northwestern District.

1798

April 7; Mississippi Territory is established. It includes the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, less Spain's coastal strip of West Florida.

June 25; Congress passes the Alien Act.

July 9; the U.S. begins an undeclared naval war against France because of French interference with American shipping and violations of American neutrality.

July 14; Congress passes the Sedition Act.

Late in the year, having lost his lands in title disputes, Simon Kenton leaves Kentucky for Ohio.

1799

January 15; death of Col. Alexander McKee, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for Western Canada, at his home on the River Thames at the age of 64. His position is temporarily filled by James Baby, Alexander Grant, and his son Capt. Thomas McKee.

In March, the warrant to Baby, Grant and McKee is withdrawn, and William Claus succeeds to the office of deputy superintendent general.

Zanesville, Ohio, is laid out by Col. Ebenezer Zane on his tract where Zane's Trace crosses the Muskingum.

Tarhe sends a letter to the Society of Friends in Philadelphia to inquire as to why Quaker missionaries have not returned to the Wyandots.

In June, a Quaker delegation arrives at Upper Sandusky to discuss the proposed Wyandot mission. Unwilling to wait several months for the next tribal council meeting, they leave never to return.

In August, Col. Charles de Hault Delassus replaces Zenon Trudeau as lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis. A census conducted by the new lieutenant governor shows that the population of St. Louis has grown to 925 habitants.

In October, Daniel Boone arrives to great acclaim in St. Louis. At the invitation of the Spanish government, he leads a party of Boones, Callaways and other settlers to the Femme Osage district 40 miles west of the city. He is made syndic, or magistrate, and allowed to parcel out 400 acres to each family. (As they were never perfected into royal grants from the Spanish Crown, the claims are voided by the U.S. government following the Louisiana Purchase.)

56

November 9-10; Napoleon overthrows the Directory in a coup d'état and becomes First Consul of the French Republic.

December 14; death of George Washington.

1800-1843

1800

Second U.S. Census establishes population at 5,308,483.

Auguste Chouteau's monopoly on trade with the Osage is extended for four years.

The Delaware move to the White River in central Indiana as provided at Greenville. With four principal towns and several smaller villages, their Principal Chief is Tetepachksit of the Turtle Band.

March 5; birth of William Walker Jr., Wyandot. fifth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Northwest Territory.

April 24; the Library of Congress is established.

May 9; birth of John Brown in Torrington, Connecticut. The family subsequently moves to the Western Reserve in Ohio.

May 12; William Henry Harrison is appointed the first territorial governor of Indiana and Superintendent of Indian Affairs following the division of the Northwest Territory, with the territorial capital at Vincennes. Ohio, now a separate territory with its capital at Marietta, approaches its present boundaries. Arthur St. Clair continues as governor of Ohio Territory.

Lancaster, Ohio, is laid out on Col. Ebenezer Zane's second tract, where Zane's Trace crosses the Hockhocking River. The third tract, on the Scioto, lies opposite Chillicothe. Birth of Thomas McKee Jr., Wyandot, son of Capt. Thomas McKee and Charlotte Brown, a daughter of Adam Brown Sr.

September 11; Canadian Wyandots give up the last of their lands at the Assumption Mission church (except for 61 acres near the church for use as an encampment) as the Huron Mission Reserve is ceded to the Crown. Much of the reserve is already occupied by the town of Sandwich, established for the resettlement of Loyalists from Detroit.

September 30; the U.S. naval war against France ends.

October 1; the Treaty of San Ildefonso. Louisiana is ceded back to France by Spain, the treaty kept secret until conclusion of a general European peace in 1803.

57

October 10; slave Gabriel Prosser is hanged in Richmond, Virginia, for conspiring to lead a slave revolt, seize the city arsenal and take Governor James Monroe hostage. Dozens of the conspirators are executed.

In the fall, the Presbyterians send the Rev. Thomas E. Hughes and the Rev. James Satterfield from Virginia to see about a possible mission to the Wyandots. For the next several years, Presbyterian missionaries regularly visit the Wyandots on the Sandusky.

November 4; Presidential election results in a tie in electoral votes between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (both DemocraticRepublicans), with the incumbent John Adams (Federalist) in thirdplace.

1801

February 17; the House of Representatives elects Jefferson President after Federalist Alexander Hamilton goes against his party to oppose Burr, who thus becomes Vice President.

Also in February, Governor Harrison appoints Pierre Menard judge of the county court at Kaskaskia, a position he will hold for 10 years.

In March, Meriwether Lewis becomes President Jefferson's private secretary. Planning for a western expedition begins.

In May, a Moravian missionary from Canada attempts to resume work among the Delaware in Indiana. He meets considerable hostility, as Delaware no longer trust missionaries any more than they do the Americans.

July 19; birth of Samuel Walker, Wyandot, sixth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Indiana Territory.

August 13; birth of Therese Berenice Menard (Chouteau), fifth child of Pierre and Marie Godin Menard, at Kaskaskia, Indiana Territory.

1802

In the winter, the Mequachake Shawnee chief Black Hoof visits Washington, D.C., and requests farming implements and livestock for the Shawnee at Wapaughkonetta (present Wapakoneta, Ohio).

February 5; Black Hoof asks a startled Secretary of War Henry Dearborn for a specific deed to the remaining Shawnee lands in Ohio.

February 6; the U.S. declares war on Tripoli (the present Libya). President Jefferson refuses to pay tribute to prevent piratical acts against American shipping in the Mediterranean.

February 10; the government denies Black Hoofs request.

February 23; birth of Thomas Johnson in Nelson County, Virginia.

June 10; Birth of George I. Clark, Wyandot, third son of Thomas A. and Catherine Brown Clark. His father is an interpreter and assistant in the British Indian Department, and a nephew of the late Alexander McKee, his mother a daughter of Adam Brown Sr.

In June, Manuel Lisa persuades (some say bribes) the Spanish government to grant him the Osage trade monopoly in place of Auguste Chouteau. In retaliation, Pierre Chouteau persuades the majority of the tribe to move to the Three Forks of the Arkansas, where he has trading privileges of his own.

Pierre Menard, with prospering business affairs and a growing family, builds a fine new house in the French manner on high ground on the east side of Kaskaskia (still standing).

Twenty-year-old Lewis Cass establishes a law practice in Marietta, Ohio, but soon relocates to Zanesville.

Opposed as a Federalist to President Jefferson's policies in general and to Ohio statehood in particular, Arthur St. Clair resigns as governor of Ohio Territory.

1803

January 18; President Jefferson proposes his western expedition in a confidential message to Congress, which votes an appropriation.

February 19; Congress votes to accept Ohio's borders and constitution (but does not formally ratify Ohio statehood until 1953). Ohio enters the Union as the 17th state.

March 1; first meeting of the Ohio State Assembly in the capital of Marietta.

In the spring, death of James Rankin, father of James Rankin Jr., Thomas Rankin and Catherine Rankin Walker, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

April 30; Napoleon sells Louisiana to the United States for \$15,000,000, his dream of an American empire having ended with the expulsion of the French from Haiti by black revolutionaries.

June 20; Lewis receives detailed instructions from President Jefferson regarding the proposed expedition. He picks his former comrade William Clark as co-captain.

July 1; news of the Louisiana Purchase reaches Washington.

July 5; Lewis leaves Washington for Pittsburgh and the West. Clark joins him in Louisville.

Isaac McCoy, 19, marries 16-year-old Christiana Polk, and they settle near Vincennes in Indiana Territory. McCoy hopes to become a Baptist minister.

October 31; USS Philadelphia is captured by Barbary pirates after running on a reef, and is taken as a prize to Tripoli Harbour.

In the winter, his first wife having died, Tarhe marries 16-year-old Caty Sage, called Sally by the Wyandots.

In December, Lewis and Clark arrive in St. Louis. Lieutenant Governor Delassus refuses passage to the expedition, as he is unaware of Louisiana's recession to France, let alone its sale to the United States. The expedition establishes a winter camp at the mouth of Riviere a Dubois (Wood River) on the American bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Lewis and Clark spend the winter as guests at the home of Pierre Chouteau.

December 20; Louisiana is formally transferred from Spain to France and from France to the United States in ceremonies at New Orleans.

December 22; birth of Nancy Walker (Garrett), Wyandot, seventh child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Indiana Territory.

1804

February 3; Lieutenant Stephen Decatur boards the Philadelphia in Tripoli Harbour and burns the ship under the guns of the forts.

March 9; in ceremonies at St. Louis, Upper Louisiana is transferred from Spain to France.

March 10; Upper Louisiana is transferred from France to the United States in a ceremony witnessed by Meriwether Lewis. Capt. Amos Stoddard, commandant at Kaskaskia, receives possession of government house. Lieutenant Governor Delassus enters his final report: "Year 1804 -The Devil may take all."

In March, Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, senior officer of the U.S. Army (and for many years a paid Spanish agent), writes for the "guidance of Spanish officials...: An express ought immediately to be sent to the governor of Santa Fe...[for] a sufficient body of chasseurs to intercept Captain Lewis and his party, who are on the Missouri River, and force them to retire or take them prisoners."

March 26; the Louisiana Purchase is divided for administrative purposes into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana. To the distress of St. Louis' habitants, the latter is placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory. They petition for territorial status.

May 14; Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery leaves Camp Riviere a Dubois and begins its journey up the Missouri. Their principal interpreter and second-in-command is George Drouillard, son of a French father and a Shawnee mother from Cape Girardeau.

May 18; the French Senate proclaims First Consul Napoleon Bonaparte to be Emperor of France.

60

June 26-29; the Lewis and Clark expedition camps on the upper point at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, at the present site of Kansas City, Kansas. They erect a temporary fortification of brush and logs, hunt and repair their boats. Two men, John Collins and Hugh Hall, get into the expedition's whiskey stores one night while Collins is standing guard. They are court-martialed, convicted and flogged.

July 2; the Lewis and Clark expedition visits the site of Fort de Cavagnial, abandoned some 40 years before. The outline of the fortifications is still visible and some chimneys still stand.

July 4; the Lewis and Clark expedition celebrates Independence Day at the mouth of Independence Creek (which they name), near the present Atchison, Kansas.

July 11; Vice President Aaron Burr mortally wounds Alexander Hamilton in a pistol duel near Weehawken, New Jersey. Burr's political career dies with Hamilton.

July 17; Pierre Chouteau is appointed Agent of Indian Affairs for the District of Louisiana.

Death of James Whitaker, adopted Wyandot captive, at Upper Sandusky at the age of 48. A prosperous merchant, he leaves stores at Lower Sandusky, Tymochtee, and Upper Sandusky, his goods all paid for and 2,000 pounds on deposit with his supplier in Canada. 5

October 12; Governor Harrison arrives in St. Louis from Vincennes to establish the district government. He subsequently supports the petition to separate Louisiana from Indiana Territory.

November 6; Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) is reelected President, defeating Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Federalist).

December 2; Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France.

1805

January 11; Michigan Territory is created out of a portion of Indiana Territory, with the territorial capital at Detroit. (Initially, the territory does not include the Upper Peninsula.) Brig. Gen. William Hull is appointed governor by President Jefferson.

March 3; Congress makes the District of Louisiana a territory, removing it from Indiana Territory's jurisdiction, with the territorial capital at St. Louis.

March 11; the treasonous Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson is appointed governor of Louisiana Territory by an unsuspecting President Jefferson.

April 2; birth of Hans Christian Andersen in Odense, Denmark. _____

5 He may have been poisoned by an unscrupulous white partner.

61

Lalawithika experiences a spiritual awakening and takes the name Tensquatawa, the Open Door. Called the Shawnee Prophet, he begins preaching an alliance of all Indians against American encroachment. He condemns alcohol and inter-tribal violence, and claims that the Americans are the children of the evil spirit, the Great Serpent. No chief should have the right to sign away his tribe's lands, and no tribe should have the right to sign away lands used by all in common. His influence grows rapidly, particularly among the Shawnee and Delaware. He is opposed by Black Hoof, Little Turtle, and other traditional chiefs.

June 4; a peace treaty is signed between the United States and Tripoli.

June 11; the habitation at Detroit, still largely French, burns but is rebuilt within two years. The new town in part follows an unusual triangular plan laid out by Territorial Judge Augustus Woodward.

July 4; the Treaty of Fort Industry is signed, with additional cessions of Indian lands in Ohio resulting in a new "permanent" treaty line.

August 9; Lt.:Zebulon Pike, on orders from Governor James Wilkinson, leaves St. Louis on an expedition to determine the source of the Mississippi River.

In the fall, the Wyandot Tribal Council agrees to accept a permanent Presbyterian mission.

October 3; the Board of Trust of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Presbyterian Church approves the Wyandot mission.

October 21; the Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson defeats the combined French and Spanish fleets, thwarting Napoleon's plans for invading England.

November 14; the Lewis and Clark expedition reaches the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River. "Ocean in view! O! The joy!"

1806

February 25; the Rev. Joseph Badger is employed as Presbyterian missionary to the Wyandots. With his assistant, Quintus F. Adkins, he constructs a mission house at Lower Sandusky, which soon expands to include a schoolroom.

March 15; at the instigation of the Prophet, Delaware at Woapikamunk begin to kill Christian converts, accusing them of witchcraft. Although not a Christian, the elderly Principal Chief, Tetepachksit, is struck with an axe by his own son and thrown into a fire. The aged chief Hockingpomsa narrowly escapes the same fate.

March 21; birth of Benito Pablo Juarez in Oaxaca, Mexico.

March 23; running low on supplies, Lewis and Clark begin the trek homeward from the mouth of the Columbia.

62

The Delaware witch hunt ends in mid April. The new Delaware Principal Chief is Beaver, but his alcoholic incompetence leads to the swift rise of Captain William Anderson, chief of the Turkey Band.

April 30; Pike's Mississippi expedition returns to St. Louis. He erroneously believes he has identified the river's source.

In May, Tensquatawa visits the Wyandot villages. He influences a number of the younger Wyandots, and four women are marked for execution as witches only to be freed by Tarhe's angry intervention.

June 16; Tensquatawa, having erected a village at Greenville, convinces his followers of his power by accurately predicting an eclipse of the sun.

In mid June, a force of 600 Spanish soldiers and Comanche Indians under Lt. Facundo Melgares sets out from Santa Fe to intercept Pike's second expedition (on which the Spanish are well informed) and Lewis and Clark, and to explore the northeast frontier of New Spain. The Spanish believe the two expeditions are a threat to the security of their territory.

July 15; Zebulon Pike's second expedition, again on orders from Governor Wilkinson, sets out from St. Louis to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers and possibly to reconnoiter the Spanish settlements in New Mexico. 6

August 11-12; the returning Lewis and Clark are surprised to meet free trappers Joseph Dickson and Forest Hancock at the mouth of the Yellowstone. John Colter leaves the expedition to join the trappers on August 15.

The Delaware United Brethren (Moravian) Mission in Indiana closes, its efforts a failure and converts lost.

Pike's expedition visits the villages of the Pawnee on the Republican River. He takes down the Spanish flag the Pawnee had received from Melgares shortly before and replaces it with an American flag.

September 15; the returning Lewis and Clark expedition passes the mouth of the Kansas River and lands a mile below.

September 22; his first wife having died, Pierre Menard marries Angelique Saucier, sister-in-law of Pierre Chouteau.

September 23; the Lewis and Clark expedition reaches St. Louis. _____

6 Some feel this may have been yet another part of the shadowy Burr-Wilkinson conspiracy to seize control of a large part of the west and/or wrest Mexico from Spain. Wilkinson seems to have been playing a double game here -both of them treasonous.

63

In October, Melgares' expedition, having missed both Pike and Lewis and Clark, returns to Santa Fe.

November 15; Pike's expedition sights the mountaintop later known as Pike's Peak. With great suffering, the small force stumbles on into northern New Mexico and erects a small stockade.

1807 -In mid-February, Lewis returns to Washington with Clark. President Jefferson names Lewis governor of Louisiana Territory, replacing James Wilkinson.

February 19; former Vice President Aaron Burr is arrested in Alabama on charges of treason. Wilkinson scrambles to cover his tracks.

February 26; Pike's expedition is taken prisoner by the Spanish, and Pike is taken to Chihuahua for examination.

February 27; Clark resigns from the Army, and is appointed brigadier general of militia for Louisiana Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He will hold the latter position until his death.

Also in February, Black Hoof returns to Washington, again requesting agricultural assistance for his people.

In the spring, Manuel Lisa and George Drouillard lead the first organized trapping and trading expedition up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains. Lisa's partners in the venture are Pierre Menard and William Morrison of Kaskaskia.

Following 20 years of effort by reformer William Wilberforce, Parliament bans the slave trade throughout the British Empire.

May 22 -October 20; Aaron Burr is tried for treason in Richmond, Virginia. He is found innocent after Chief Justice John Marshall disallows much of the government's evidence as being insufficient to prove guilt. Wilkinson testifies for the prosecution and succeeds in diverting suspicion onto others.

June 28; the Spanish release Pike on the Sabine border after a four month captivity.

In July, with government approval Quaker missionary William Kirk arrives at Wapauhkonetta. He is warmly welcomed by the Shawnee. He begins to teach them a variety of skills, from farming to house building.

August 9; birth of Maria Walker (Garrett), Wyandot, eighth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Michigan Territory.

August 17; Robert Fulton's North River Steamboat begins its journey up the Hudson River, on its successful round trip between New York City and Albany.

64

The Wyandots on the Huron Reserve near Amherstburg complain about Thomas McKee, saying that he is too young and inexperienced, drinks too much and neglects their affairs.

November 17; the Treaty of Detroit. Governor William Hull obtains the cession of Indian lands in the Detroit area, including some held by the Michigan Wyandots.

November 24; death of Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, at Wellington Square, Upper Canada (present Burlington, Ontario) at the age of 65.

1807-08

The Prophet's influence spreads among the tribes of the Northwest. Tecumseh, not necessarily a convert to his brother's beliefs, begins to take an active role in molding the messianic religious movement toward more rational ends: a political alliance against the Americans.

1808

January 1; a law prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States goes into effect.

In January, his first wife having died, adopted Wyandot captive Robert Armstrong, 32, marries 24-year-old Sarah "Sallie" Zane, daughter of Isaac Zane and Myeerah.

That same month, General William Clark and his wife Julia arrive in St. Louis.

In the first week of April, the Prophet and his followers abandon Greenville and go west. His move pleases the Americans but is opposed by Little Turtle and the other chiefs, who do not want him near. The Prophetstown is built on Tippecanoe Creek near its confluence with the Wabash in north-central Indiana.

April 6; John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company receives a charter from the New York legislature.

In the spring, William Claus dismisses Thomas McKee as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Amherstburg. McKee has also given up his commission in the 60th Foot, as they are no longer serving in Canada. He is replaced by his predecessor, Matthew Elliott, who also bears the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Essex County militia.

June 8; Tecumseh meets with the British at Amherstburg, requesting their assistance.

In the summer, Friend Kirk hires a blacksmith to establish a permanent shop among the Shawnee. He also begins construction of a saw mill, and is persuaded by Black Hoof to make plans for a grist mill. Despite his anti-Christian bias, both the Friends and the Shakers have fairly friendly relations with the Prophet.

In August, Tensquatawa meets with Governor Harrison at the territorial capital of Vincennes. The meeting ends on a friendly note.

65

In the early fall, Capt. Eli B. Clemson, U.S. 1st Infantry, begins the construction of Fort Clark (Fort Osage) on a bluff overlooking the south bank of the Missouri River, 40 miles below the mouth of the Kansas.

November 8; James Madison (Democratic-Republican) is elected President, defeating Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Federalist).

November 25; the Treaty of Brownstown. At the Wyandot village of Brownstown south of Detroit, seat of the council fire of the Northwest Confederacy, Governor Hull obtains an agreement allowing the opening of a road from Detroit to Columbus through Indian lands.

December 22; Secretary of War Dearborn abruptly dismisses William Kirk as Friends missionary to the Shawnee. Despite petitions by the Shawnee and many white Ohioans, Kirk is forced to leave the Auglaize.

1809

A harsh winter results in starvation and disease at Prophetstown. Many northern tribesmen die, but only a few Shawnee, leading to estrangement. The Ottawa and Ojibwa plan to attack Prophetstown, but are dissuaded by Governor Hull.

February 3; Illinois Territory is organized out of the western half of Indiana Territory, with the territorial capital at Kaskaskia.

February 11; birth of Abraham Lincoln in Larue County, Kentucky.

March 1; attempting to maintain American neutrality in the Napoleonic Wars, Congress passes the Nonintercourse Act, prohibiting trade with both Great Britain and France. (The effect on the American economy is severe.)

March 3; Manuel Lisa, Pierre Chouteau, Pierre's son Auguste Pierre Chouteau, General William Clark, Andrew Henry, Pierre Menard, and five others form the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company to challenge the North West Company's monopoly on the upper Missouri fur trade.

March 12; birth of Moses R. Grinter in Logan County, Kentucky.

In the spring, two spies sent by Governor Harrison to Prophetstown confirm his suspicions of anti-American activity.

William Walker Jr. and two of his brothers begin attendance at the Wyandot Presbyterian Mission school at Lower Sandusky, and will remain there for two years before returning to Brownstown.

June 17; Manuel Lisa leads a trapping and trading expedition of 350 men from St. Louis to the upper Missouri in a flotilla of 13 keelboats and barges. All the partners accompany the expedition save General Clark. The party includes a number of Shawnee and Delaware from Cape Girardeau.

66

The Rev. Samuel Spaulding writes Manuscript Found, an historical fantasy inspired by the works of the presumed Mound Builders in the Ohio country. Never published, it circulates in manuscript with great effect.

Sixteen-year-old Sam Houston, living near Maryville, Tennessee, spends much of the next three years with the Cherokee, who name him the Raven. He spends his time reading, hunting and making love, and refuses to return home with his brothers to work in a store.

September 20; Meriwether Lewis, stopping in Tennessee en route from St. Louis to Washington, is murdered or -as believed by Jefferson commits suicide. After a

devastated William Clark refuses the appointment, President Madison names General Benjamin Howard governor of Louisiana Territory. Clark continues in his previous positions.

September 30; the Treaty of Fort Wayne. Delaware, Miami, and Pottawatomies sign a treaty with Governor Harrison ceding over 3,000,000 acres of Indiana and Illinois to the government. Tecumseh and Tensquatawa denounce the treaty, threaten the chiefs that signed it with death, and vow that its provisions will never be carried out.

Late in November, Manuel Lisa and Pierre Chouteau arrive back in St. Louis. Much of the expedition remains on the upper Missouri.

December 16; Napoleon divorces the Empress Josephine, leaving him free to marry the daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

1810

January 3; birth of Silas Armstrong, Wyandot, eldest child of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong, in Xenia, Ohio.

March 11; Napoleon marries 18-year-old Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria by proxy. Surprisingly, it turns into a love match.

April 3; Pierre Menard and Andrew Henry reach the Three Forks of the Missouri from Fort Lisa, and build a stockade. When they are driven out by the Blackfeet, Menard returns to his home at Kaskaskia.

Jonathan Chapman, called “Johnny Appleseed,” appears in Ohio and plants his first nursery near Steubenville.

Isaac McCoy is ordained by a Baptist congregation at Maria Creek, eight miles from Vincennes.

The Prophet asks his Wyandot followers to bring the Calumet, or Great Pipe, symbol of the Northwest Confederacy, to Prophetstown. This is done despite Tarhe’s opposition. When the Wyandot war chief Roundhead supports the Prophet, Tarhe eventually appoints George Punch in his place. Divisions within the tribe widen even further when Wyandots near Lower Sandusky kill two old women for witchcraft.

67

June 1; the elderly Wyandot chief Leatherlips is accused of witchcraft and executed near Columbus by Wyandot followers of Roundhead, because of his refusal to join Tecumseh and Tensquatawa. (The executioner is Peter Gould, a Michigan Wyandot.) 7

June 17; birth of Matthew Rankin Walker, Wyandot, ninth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, at Gros Roche near Brownstown, Michigan Territory.

Also in June, the Rev. Joseph Badger is forced to resign his post as Presbyterian missionary to the Wyandots because of ill health, He is replaced by the Rev. William Matthews.

Death of Bluejacket, near Sandwich in Upper Canada. His sons James and George Bluejacket and daughter Sallie Wilson live among the Wyandots at Brownstown.

August 12-21; Tecumseh meets with Governor Harrison and frankly explains his political aims. There are harsh words on both sides and open conflict is narrowly averted.

September 16; the Mexican revolt against Spain is proclaimed by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. It draws support from the poor, Indians and Mestizos.

1811

In the spring, Tecumseh and Tensquatawa seek new recruits.

March 21; Father Hidalgo is captured by the Spanish.

Main Poche, Principal Chief of the Pottawatomi, follows the lead of Tecumseh and Tensquatawa only when it suits him. The Pottawatomi begin to attack settlements in southern Illinois, alarming the frontier and bringing out the militia.

July 27 -August 4; Tecumseh again meets with Governor Harrison at Vincennes, each feeling the other out.

July 30; Father Hidalgo, defrocked and degraded by the Inquisition, is shot by the Spanish and his head displayed on a pike. The armed struggle continues, led by Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon.

Tecumseh goes south to ask the Five Civilized Tribes to join his alliance. He warns Tensquatawa against any rash action in his absence.

September 26; alarmed by reports from Prophetstown, Governor Harrison assembles regulars and militia to meet the presumed threat and marches north from Vincennes.

⁷ William Walker Jr. did not believe that Roundhead knew in advance of the murder, or would have countenanced it if he had known, as Leatherlips was a member of his clan.

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September 28; birth of John Calvin McCoy, son of the Rev. Isaac and Christiana Polk McCoy, at Maria Creek, Indiana Territory.

October 1; the first steamboat to descend the river from Pittsburgh reaches New Orleans.

November 7; the Battle of Tippecanoe. Tensquatawa precipitates a battle with the Americans under Governor Harrison who are encamped across the creek from Prophetstown. The battle is a draw (American losses are 108 killed and wounded), but the Indians withdraw and Prophetstown is burned. Harrison claims a great victory and the Prophet's reputation is destroyed.

For two weeks Tensquatawa is held captive by angry Winnebago followers before being released.

December 11; the first shock of the New Madrid earthquake changes the course of the Mississippi, destroys houses in St. Louis, topples chimneys in Cincinnati, dumps people out of bed in Pittsburgh and rings church bells in Washington, D.C. The tribes consider this an omen of disaster.

December 16; second shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

December 17; third shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

December 25; court-martialed on order of President Madison, Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson is found "not guilty." The verdict is so worded that the President approves it "with regret."

1812

In mid-January, Tecumseh returns from the south to find his work in ruin. He immediately begins trying to rebuild his alliance.

January 23; fourth and perhaps greatest shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

February 7; fifth and last major shock of the New Madrid earthquake, but tremors continue throughout the year.

That same day, birth of Charles Dickens in Portsmouth, England.

In February, Tarhe's rival Isadore Chaine, now working for the British Indian Department, meets secretly with Tecumseh and Tensquatawa, promising them British aid.

March 20; birth of George Wright, Wyandot. His mother Elizabeth Wright, daughter of a Delaware and a slave from Guinea, was purchased (along with her mother) from the Delaware by Ron-ton-dee in 1800 and adopted. His father is a St. Regis Seneca.

April 30; the Territory of Orleans, renamed Louisiana, is admitted to the Union as the 18th state.

In mid May, a multi-tribal council is held on the Mississinewa River. The chiefs put Tecumseh and the Prophet on the defensive, but secret negotiations with Chaine continue.

Three hundred warriors again gather at Prophetstown but by early summer they run out of provisions.

May 25; Governor William Hull arrives in Dayton, Ohio, from Washington, D.C., under orders as brigadier general to take command of the newly formed Army of the Northwest and proceed with it back to Detroit.

June 4; Louisiana Territory is renamed Missouri Territory.

June 11; the Army of the Northwest begins cutting a road from Urbana, Ohio, to Detroit, proceeding at a rather leisurely pace.

June 17; the War of 1812 begins, as Congress is tricked by Napoleon into declaring war on Great Britain. Plans for an invasion of Canada are already under way. Although strongly supported in the south and west, the war is unpopular in New England, prompting talk of secession. Most Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandots stay neutral or support the Americans, though others join Tecumseh in fighting in alliance with the British.

June 24; Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, learns of the declaration of war.

June 26; Brig. Gen. Hull, now at Fort Findlay in Ohio, receives orders by dispatch rider from Washington to proceed immediately to Detroit and await further orders.

July 2; Brig. Gen. Hull, now near the mouth of the Maumee, is notified (by mail!) that war has been declared. He is too late to recall the merchant brig Cayuga, dispatched to Detroit with the army's heaviest baggage as well as Hull's personal baggage, private papers and confidential orders.

That same day, the Cayuga is seized by the British at Fort Malden as it sails into the Detroit River. (Uncertain as to whether a state of war actually exists, the British have been stopping merchant shipping but allowing American naval vessels to pass unhindered.)

July 12; Brig. Gen. Hull, now at Detroit, shells Sandwich across the river, then enters Upper Canada with the 2,200-man Army of the Northwest. After issuing a proclamation of liberation, he essentially does nothing, waiting in vain for the settlers in Upper Canada (many of them American in origin) to flock to his banner.

July 17; on instructions of Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, Michilimackinac is captured by a small force of British, Indians and North West Company voyageurs under Capt. Charles Roberts.

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July 18; death of Little Turtle at the age of 70, from the complications of gout. His restraining influence gone, the Miami join the British. A war belt is sent to the Delaware, but Captain William Anderson refuses it.

July 26; Col. Henry Procter of the 41st Foot is sent by Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock to take command of Fort Malden.

Several bateaux commanded by Aaron Greeley, carrying supplies to Hull at Detroit, go ashore near Brownstown at William Walker Sr.'s farm. When a militia detachment from Fort Malden attempts their capture, they are driven off with the help of Walker and several other Wyandots.

The next day, forces from Malden successfully capture Greeley's boats. That night, British troops under Maj. Adam C. Muir surround Brownstown. Walker, his two older sons John R. and Isaac, and brother-in-law Thomas Rankin, manage to escape to Detroit.

August 2; the British remove the people of Brownstown, including the family of William Walker Sr., across the river to Upper Canada; the Walker farm is burned and their goods seized. Many of the Brownstown Wyandots follow Roundhead in siding with the British, although others apparently regard themselves as prisoners.

August 5; an American detachment of 200 men, sent by Hull to escort up a supply train waiting at the Maumee Rapids, is successfully ambushed near Brownstown by a small force led by Tecumseh. The Americans retreat back to Detroit.

August 8; Brig. Gen. Hull dispatches a second escort party of 600 men under Lt. Col. James Miller to bring up the supply train.

August 9; Lt. Col. Miller's detachment successfully repulses an attack by British and Indians under Maj. Adam C. Muir near the Wyandot village of Maguaga, halfway between Detroit and Brownstown. Miller is wounded, but his command holds its ground. John R. Walker is also among the wounded, it is feared mortally.

August 11; afraid of being outflanked, Brig. Gen. Hull withdraws from Upper Canada back to Detroit without ever having moved against Fort Malden.

August 12; Brig. Gen. Hull orders Miller back to Detroit, unaware that the supply train is now on the River Raisin, only a day's march south of Maguaga.

August 13; Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock arrives at Fort Malden.

August 15; the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Main Poche's Pottawatomies attack and kill most of the American garrison that has just abandoned Fort Dearborn (present Chicago) on Brig. Gen. Hull's orders.

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August 16; the British under Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock capture Detroit and the numerically superior Army of the Northwest, surrendered by Hull after a desultory exchange of artillery fire. (Hull sits out the rest of the war comfortably in Canada, and is eventually court-martialed for cowardice.) William Walker Sr., serving as an interpreter for Hull, is among those taken prisoner. Brock and Tecumseh ensure that none of the prisoners are harmed.

August 19; the USS Constitution under Captain Isaac Hull defeats HMS Guerriere in a naval battle east of Nova Scotia.

Johnny Appleseed makes an arduous journey to warn settlers at Mount Vernon, Ohio, of imminent Indian attack.

September 4; Indians unsuccessfully attack Fort Harrison on the Wabash (near the present Terre Haute, Indiana). Capt. Zachary Taylor is breveted major for his gallant conduct of the defense.

September 6; Fort Wayne is briefly besieged by the Prophet's followers until relieved by Governor Harrison.

September 18; Brig. Gen. James Winchester arrives at Fort Wayne to take command of the Second Army of the Northwest. As a major general of territorial militia, Harrison does not outrank him (but soon finds that Washington has had second thoughts in the matter). The Americans raid throughout northern Indiana. His outnumbered followers fleeing, the Prophet again abandons Prophetstown.

September 24; William Henry Harrison receives his commission as brigadier general and appointment as commander of the Second Army of the Northwest.

Unaware of Brig. Gen. Winchester's presence in the area, Maj. Muir leads an expedition from Fort Malden against Fort Wayne. Despite being over 70, Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott accompanies the Indian contingent. After occupying Fort Defiance at Au Glaize, the expedition turns back on September 25 after encountering part of Winchester's army.

October 3; Brig. Gen. Harrison arrives at Winchester's camp at the reoccupied Fort Defiance, and informs Winchester of his (Harrison's) appointment.

October 13; the Battle of Queenston Heights. The British successfully dislodge an American invasion force near Queenston on the Niagara River, but Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, saviour of Upper Canada, is killed leading the attack.

October 19; Napoleon's Grand Armee begins its disastrous winter retreat from Moscow. Of the 400,000 man army, barely 25,000 will make it out of Russia alive.

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October 25; the USS United States under Captain Stephen Decatur defeats HMS Macedonian. The big American frigates have proven to be the finest ships of their time, but are too few in number to be effective.

In late October, William Walker Sr. escapes from Detroit to avoid being sent to Quebec. He makes his way to Brig. Gen. Winchester at Fort Defiance, only to be confined as a British spy until released on Harrison's orders. Brig. Gen. Harrison sends Walker to Upper Sandusky to serve as interpreter for Maj. Benjamin Stickney.

Following Walker's escape, frustrated British authorities imprison his son Isaac at Detroit until Roundhead demands his release and he is returned to his family. The wounded John R. Walker has already been exchanged with other prisoners.

November 3; James Madison (Democratic-Republican) is reelected President, defeating De Witt Clinton (Federalist).

November 17; death of Col. Ebenezer Zane at his home near Martin's Ferry, Virginia, at the age of 65.

In mid-December, Tensquatawa and his remaining followers cross into Canada to join Tecumseh. The winter weather is very harsh, and Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott leads a large number of Indians from Amherstburg to winter in the area of the Maumee Rapids, where the Americans have abandoned supplies of corn and cattle.

1813

In early January, Brig. Gen. Harrison arrives with 1,500 men at Upper Sandusky and builds Fort Ferree, which is made the principal depot of his army.

That same month, Brig. Gen. Harrison moves the Delaware from Indiana to Piqua, Ohio, "for their own safety." Some of the Wyandots from Upper Sandusky are also relocated, and the Wyandot Presbyterian Mission at Lower Sandusky is forced to close.

From January to April, Tecumseh and Tensquatawa are again in northern Indiana gathering followers.

January 19; Col. Procter receives news that the left wing of Harrison's army under Brig. Gen. Winchester, consisting mostly of untried Kentucky militia, has occupied

Frenchtown (the present Monroe, Michigan) on the River Raisin, less than 30 miles from Fort Malden. (Winchester is acting against orders, but claims to be responding to a plea from the town's people. His actual objective seems to be the town's winter stores, as his troops are on short rations.)

January 21; birth of John Charles Fremont, illegitimate son of Jean Charles Fremon and Mrs. Anne Whiting Pryor, in Savannah, Georgia.

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January 22; the Battle of Frenchtown. Brig. Gen. James Winchester is defeated by the British under Procter. Winchester himself is captured by Lump-on-the-Head, or Lumpy, one of the Brownstown Wyandots. Another Wyandot, Jack Brandy (Adam Brown Sr.'s brother-in-law), captures his old friend Capt. Whitmore Knaggs, and is hard pressed to keep him from being killed. Adam Brown Sr. is wounded in the fight.

January 23; some 30 wounded American prisoners, sheltering from the cold in the buildings of Frenchtown, are killed by drunken Indians (probably Pottawatomies). The other prisoners are marched across the frozen Detroit River to Amherstburg. James Girty (who did not take part in the battle) believes all the prisoners should have been killed, as the Indians and soldiers at Amherstburg are already on short rations.

Procter is promoted brigadier general, and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada passes a vote of thanks.

February 1; arriving too late to prevent the Frenchtown disaster, Brig. Gen. Harrison directs the construction of Fort Meigs on a ridge at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, near the abandoned Fort Miami (all within the metropolitan area of the present Toledo, Ohio).

February 17; birth of Joel Walker, Wyandot, tenth and youngest child of Wilfiam and Catherine Rankin Walker, near Amherstburg in Upper Canada where his mother is residing with the other Brownstown Wyandots. Although regarding herself as a prisoner, she is treated with great courtesy by Brig. Gen. Procter.

March 2; Brig. Gen. Harrison is promoted major general.

March 13; death of Rebecca Boone, wife of Daniel. For the next few years he hunts and explores the western reaches -some say as far as the Yellowstone country.

April 16; Tecumseh and Tensquatawa arrive with their followers at Fort Malden, where they join Procter's forces.

April 25; Procter and Tecumseh besiege Maj. Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs.

April 27; the Canadian capital of York (the present Toronto) is captured by an American expedition under Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, and the parliament buildings burned before the Americans withdraw. Brig. Gen. Zebulon Pike is killed while leading the assault.

May 5; Dudley's Defeat. Part of a relief column is ambushed as it nears Fort Meigs, but the fort remains untaken. When frustrated Indians begin killing American prisoners being held in the abandoned Fort Miami, Tecumseh and Lt. Col. Elliott intervene, but Procter blames Elliott for the incident (and the Americans blame Procter).

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May 9; Procter, unable to take Fort Meigs and feeling the threat of Dearborn's expedition, withdraws his forces to Fort Malden. (Among those killed during the failed two-week siege was John Battise, brother of Roundhead, Splitlog and Warrow.) Tensquatawa returns to Canada and establishes a village near Amherstburg. Tecumseh and some of his warriors reside on Matthew Elliot's farm.

May 12; General Benjamin Howard resigns as governor of Missouri Territory to return to active duty. William Clark agrees to succeed him.

In May, Maj. Gen. Harrison meets with Tarhe and Between-the-Logs at Upper Sandusky and asks them to arrange a conference with the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy under British influence, hoping to detach them from the British. Six trusted Wyandots are dispatched as emissaries. They meet with Roundhead at Brownstown, and he agrees to a conference.

Also in May, Catherine Rankin Walker and others of the Brownstown Wyandots are allowed to move to the abandoned farm of William Macomb on Grosse lie in the Detroit River, in order to raise food. George Bluejacket, his sister Sallie Wilson and their families reside in the Macomb house.

Although his brother James has sided with the British, George Bluejacket has developed a deep hatred of Lt. Col. Elliott, and according to William Walker Jr. (who was present), unsuccessfully attempts to enlist an Ohio Wyandot prisoner named Wasp in a plot to assassinate the Colonel.

May 22; birth of Richard Wagner in Leipzig, Germany.

May 27; American troops from Dearborn's expeditionary force under Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott capture Fort George at the north end of the Niagara River. The British retreat westward into Upper Canada, pursued by Generals Winder and Chandler.

June 6; the Battle of Stoney Creek. A British surprise attack defeats the pursuing Americans near the present Hamilton, Ontario, capturing the American commanders.

In June, Brig. Gen. Procter is promoted major general.

June 21; Tarhe with 50 Wyandot chiefs and warriors meets with Harrison at Columbus and assures him of their loyalty. Led by war chief George Punch, the Ohio Wyandots will aid in the prosecution of the war.

July 1; General William Clark is appointed governor of Missouri Territory, and will hold that position until statehood. Through adroit diplomacy and his great prestige with the Indians, he maintains peace on the country's western frontier.

75

Pierre Menard is appointed U.S. Indian Subagent at Kaskaskia, a position he will hold for 20 years. In addition to his other business enterprises, he operates a ferry across the Kaskaskia River and trades in real estate.

Pierre Chouteau Jr., in partnership with his brother-in-law Bartholomew Berthold, opens a store in St. Louis. They become increasingly involved in the fur trade.

July 21-28; in response to Indian demands, Maj. Gen. Procter and Tecumseh, without Tensquatawa, again besiege Fort Meigs and despite Harrison's absence, again fail.

August 1-2; intending to go up the Sandusky River to attack Harrison's supply base at Upper Sandusky, Procter and Tecumseh make a thrust against Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, 30 miles east of Fort Meigs. This attack also fails, with many British casualties.

In late August, the Brownstown Conference is held in the old Wyandot council house. A good-natured ball game between the opposing sides precedes the meeting. Between-the-Logs, Long House, and Scotash of the Ohio Wyandots, Roundhead, Splitlog, Tecumseh, British Indian Department officers, and Catherine Rankin Walker are among those present, with Samuel Saunders as interpreter. Roundhead denounces the Ohio Wyandots, but according to William Walker Jr., when Walk-in-the-Water is asked his opinion by Lt. Col. Elliott, he replies that he is a prisoner, but if he were free he would soon show what he would do. The conference ends with little accomplished. Walk-in-the-Water privately informs the Ohio Wyandots of his intent to stay neutral.

By the end of August, Maj. Gen. Harrison is ready to take the offensive.

September 4; Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton fight a duel at the City Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, that degenerates into a wild brawl. Jackson is wounded and a pistol ball narrowly misses the infant John Charles Fremont, asleep in a nearby room.

September 10; Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British naval squadron at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie, giving the Americans control of the lake. Fort Malden has been

stripped of its guns for the squadron, and they are now in American hands or at the bottom of the lake.

In the aftermath of Perry's victory, Tecumseh and Roundhead confront Maj. Gen. Procter at the King's Council House between Fort Malden and Amherstburg. Tecumseh makes a long, sarcastic address in which he accuses Procter of cowardice." Procter states that he intends to abandon Fort Malden and make a stand inland, up the Thames River.

8 William Walker Jr. claimed that, as Tecumseh was not known for his oratory, the speech was composed the night before by Isadore Chaine, Walk-in-the-Water and the Grey Eyed Man at the Macomb house on Grosse lie.

76

September 24; as the British and Tecumseh retreat eastward from Amherstburg and Sandwich, a half blind Simon Girty follows after them, his life forfeit if the Americans catch him. James Girty, crippled with arthritis and on crutches, remains at Amherstburg.

September 27; Maj. Gen. Harrison occupies Fort Malden.

September 29; Maj. Gen. Harrison retakes Detroit.

October 2; Americans led by Col. Lewis Cass pursue Procter into Upper Canada, followed by the bulk of Harrison's forces, including Wyandots led personally by the now-elderly Tarhe. Walk-in-the-Water goes over to Harrison, and many Indians begin to desert the British.

October 5; the Battle of the Thames (also called the Battle of Moraviantown). Maj. Gen. Harrison's invasion force defeats Maj. Gen. Procter near Moraviantown on the River Thames. Shawnee led by Tecumseh fight for the British and Tarhe's Wyandots for Harrison, but there are Delaware, Shawnee, and Wyandots on both sides in the battle. Tensquatawa and Procter flee after the first charge, leaving Tecumseh to be killed while rallying his warriors. Procter with a few survivors continues the retreat to Ancaster. End of the last Indian hope.

The Brownstown Wyandots, held to one side of the battle, are allowed to return to their homes in Michigan.

October 7; birth of John McIntyre Armstrong, Wyandot, third child of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong.

October 16-18; the Battle of Leipzig (also called the Battle of the Nations). Napoleon is defeated by the combined armies of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden. The French retreat, but the allies do not immediately press their advantage.

Also in October, 31-year-old Lewis Cass is promoted brigadier general and named governor of Michigan Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in place of Hull. 9 Young Joseph Parks becomes a member of the governor's household, and at various times both he and William Walker

December 18; the British capture Fort Niagara at the north end of the Niagara River, opposite Fort George. _____

9 There are three superintendencies at this time: Northern (Cass), Western (Clark), and Southern.

77

December 29; the British burn the village of Buffalo, New York, in retaliation for the burning of Niagara.

Throughout the winter, Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott leads Indian raids on the Niagara frontier.

1814

In January, despite Manuel Lisa's protests the Missouri Fur Company is dissolved, its costs exceeding profits and its markets destroyed by the British blockade. The Chouteaus look to their own interests.

That same month, Catherine Rankin Walker and her children join William Walker Sr. at Upper Sandusky.

Tensquatawa sits out the remainder of the war in Canada.

March 9; birth of Abelard G. Guthrie, son of James and Elizabeth Ainsworth Guthrie.

March 26; a court-martial clears Brig. Gen. William Hull (now back in the U.S.) of the charges of treason and cowardice, but convicts him of neglect of duty and bad conduct and condemns him to be shot. Because of Hull's age (60) and service during the Revolution, President Madison remits the sentence to cashierment from the Army.

March 28; the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Andrew Jackson, major general of Tennessee militia, with a mixed force of militia, volunteers and Cherokee warriors, defeats the Red Stick Creeks in Alabama. The young Sam Houston receives wounds from which he never fully recovers.

In the spring, Governor Cass in his capacity as Superintendent of Indian Affairs appoints interpreter William Walker Sr. to be Wyandot Indian SUBagent at Upper Sandusky, replacing Maj. Stickney who has been transferred to the Miami at Fort Wayne.

The Delaware return to the White River in Indiana from Piqua, Ohio.

April 11; with the allies closing in on Paris, Napoleon abdicates as Emperor of France and is banished to the Mediterranean island of Elba. The allied powers restore the monarchy. The Comte de Provence, younger brother of Louis XVI, becomes King of France as Louis XVIII (Louis XVII being the presumably dead Dauphin).

With Napoleon defeated, the British can now turn their attention to the United States. A three-pronged attack is planned: from Canada down the historic invasion corridor of Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Hudson River, splitting off the anti-war New England states from the rest of the country; a naval assault against Washington, D.C. and the midAtlantic region; and a similar assault on New Orleans.

April 19; Andrew Jackson is commissioned brigadier general in the U.S. Army.

78

May 1; Brig. Gen. Jackson is promoted major general.

May 7; death of Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott at about the age of 75.

May 31; having been ordered back to Cincinnati by the Secretary of War, William Henry Harrison resigns from the Army. He is subsequently appointed commissioner to treat with the Indians.

July 3; the Americans capture Fort Erie at the south end of the Niagara River.

July 5; the Battle of Chippewa. Pushing north from Fort Erie up the west side of the Niagara, the Americans defeat the British near the mouth of the Chippewa River in the only stand-up fight between equal forces to occur during the war.

July 22; the Second Treaty of Greenville. Harrison, Cass, and loyal chiefs of the Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandots sign a treaty ending hostilities with the Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa and Pottawatomi. The loyal tribes will aid in the prosecution of the war if the treaty is violated.

July 25; the Battle of Lundy's Lane. The American invasion force in Upper Canada claims a victory, but in actuality it is a near thing; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott is wounded and the Americans are forced to retreat back to Fort Erie by the arrival of British reinforcements from Queenston.

August 9; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson negotiates a peace treaty with the Creeks, forcing both enemies and allies to cede substantial lands.

August 19; British regulars under General Robert Ross and marines under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane land at Benedict, Maryland, on the Patuxent River, some 30 miles southeast of Washington, D.C.

August 20; Governor William Clark appoints Manuel Lisa subagent for all the tribes on the Missouri above the mouth of the Kansas.

August 24; the Battle of Bladensburg.: The British invasion force routs militia and marines under Brig. Gen. William Henry Winder. Winder flees to Georgetown while the government abandons Washington.

August 24-25; the British burn Washington, D.C., in retaliation for the burning of York. Unable to understand the weak defense and fearful of being cut off, they retire to their base at Benedict.

September 9; birth of John Gill Pratt, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Pratt, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

79

September 11; the Battle of Lake Champlain. A British invasion force under Sir George Prevost is forced to turn back into Canada, after Americans under Capt. Thomas Macdonough smash a British fleet on Lake Champlain near Burlington, Vermont.

September 14; a British assault on Baltimore fails. General Ross is killed in the attack (and Francis Scott Key writes "The Star-Spangled Banner"). Admiral Cochrane then embarks his forces for Jamaica, where he will link up with Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham for the next objective. the seizure of New Orleans.

September 17; Americans successfully attack the British besieging Fort Erie, but shortly thereafter they burn the fort and withdraw back across the Niagara. After two years of inconclusive fighting, the military situation along the U.S.-Canadian border is essentially back to where it began.

October 20; his British Indian Department career ruined by alcoholism, death of Thomas McKee, son of Alexander McKee, at the Cascades, Lower Canada, at the age of 44. His widow, Therese Askin McKee. is left in poverty, and is subsequently granted a pension of 40 pounds per year. (His son by Charlotte Brown. Thomas McKee Jr., is now 14.)

November 7; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola and Fort Michael in Spanish West Florida, compelling British forces threatening Mobile to retreat. Jackson then shifts west to New Orleans.

In December, court-martial proceedings begin against Maj. Gen. Henry Procter in Montreal, regarding the conduct of the retreat from Malden and its aftermath. Reprimanded and suspended for six months, his military career is ruined.

December 24; the Treaty of Ghent is signed, ending the War of 1812. Virtually none of America's war aims are realized, but American independence and territorial integrity are now firmly established in the eyes of the European powers. Aside from Harrison and Jackson, the Army's conduct of the war has been spectacularly inept.

1815

January 8; the Battle of New Orleans. Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, with a motley army of regulars, Tennessee militia, volunteers, free blacks, and Jean Laffite's Baratavia pirates; decisively defeats a British invasion force of Peninsular Campaign veterans under Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, neither side being aware that the war has ended.

January 30; Thomas Jefferson sells his personal library to the recently destroyed Library of Congress, forming the new basis of the library's collections.

February 26; Napoleon escapes from exile on the island of Elba to again seize power in France. Louis XVIII flees.

80

June 18; the Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon receives his final defeat at the hands of the British and Prussians under Wellington and Blucher.

June 22; Napoleon abdicates, and is again sent into enforced exile, on the isolated South Atlantic island of St. Helena. Louis XVIII is restored to his throne.

September 8; the Treaty of Spring Wells. British-allied Indians make their peace with the Americans and are allowed to return to the U.S. The Prophet, in fear for his safety, refuses to sign and remains in Canada with a few followers including Tecumseh's widow and son.

Many of the Cape Girardeau band of Delaware move to the Red River on the Texas-Arkansas border, where they are welcomed by the Spanish government.

In October, Father Morelos is captured by the Spanish. Only a few guerrillas are left to carry on the fight for Mexican independence.

December 22; Father Morelos, defrocked and degraded by the Inquisition, is shot by the Spanish in Mexico City.

1816

Death of Isaac Zane at his home near Solomonstown at the age of 62. His wife Myeerah, Tarhe's daughter, dies this same year.

In the summer, death of Roundhead, broken spirited and disheartened, at his home above Malden in Upper Canada.

In late summer, most of the Prophet's remaining followers leave Canada.

August 17; Gabriel Silvestre Chouteau (called Cerre or Seres), 22, and his cousin Francois Gesseau Chouteau, 19, sons of Auguste and Pierre respectively, are granted licenses to trade with the Kansa. Francois' license is renewed in 1817.

August 28; Indian Agent John Johnston in a letter to the Secretary of War and President Madison refers to the death of Tarhe at Cranetown at about the age of 75. His widow Sally (Caty Sage) is 29 years of age. 10

Birth of Charles Bluejacket, Shawnee, son of George Bluejacket and grandson of the late Bluejacket, near Brownstown in Michigan Territory.

In the fall, a free-born African-American named John Stewart leaves Marietta, Ohio, intending to bring the Gospel to the Indians. Moravian Indians at Goshen on the Tuscarawas River conduct him to the Delaware at Pipestown. Although invited to stay, Stewart obtains directions for reaching the Wyandots.

10 Some authorities state that he died in 1818. William Walker Jr. gave a date of December 2, 1816 (after his memorial service?), and Lyman C. Draper suggested October, 1816.

81

November 5; James Monroe (Democratic-Republican) is elected President, defeating Rufus King (Federalist).

November 7; many prominent figures, both Indian and white, attend Tarhe's memorial service, including John Johnston and the famous Seneca chief Red Jacket.

Also in November, John Stewart arrives among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky. William Walker Sr., acting as Indian Subagent, is suspicious of Stewart but his wife Catherine wins him over. Jonathan Pointer (initially skeptical) acts as Stewart's interpreter. Opposition to the mission centers among traditionalist Wyandots and white traders, who accuse Stewart of being a runaway slave.

November 26; birth of Margaret Greyeyes (Young Solomon), Wyandot, daughter of Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes and granddaughter of Tsoon-dowe-no, the Grey Eyed Man.
December 11; Indiana is admitted to the Union as the 19th state.

1817

In the spring, John Stewart returns to Marietta, Ohio.

Also that spring, De-un-quot is chosen as Tarhe's successor as Wyandot Principal Chief. The Wyandot tribal council house is moved from Cranetown four miles southwest to the village at Upper Sandusky, and the council fire of the Northwest Confederacy, extinguished at Brownstown during the war, is rekindled.

May 25; John Stewart sends an impassioned letter to the Wyandots in care of William Walker Sr. He returns to Upper Sandusky a few weeks later to continue his ministry.

Three of Daniel Boone's children -Daniel Morgan, Nathan, and Susannah -arrive with their families to settle in what is now Jackson County, Missouri.

July 27; the first steamboat to reach St. Louis, the *ZEBULON M. PIKE*, arrives from Louisville. The population of St. Louis has grown from 1,100 to 3,000 in just 10 years, prompting Auguste Chouteau and Judge J.B.C. Lucas to layout the first addition on 50 acres to the west of the original town.

Death of Adam Brown Sr., adopted Wyandot captive and founder of Brownstown.

82

September 29; the Treaty of Fort Meigs (also called the Treaty of the Rapids of the Miami). The Wyandots cede their remaining lands in Ohio to the U.S. In return they are granted the Grand Reserve around Upper Sandusky of 12 by 12 miles, and the one square mile Cranberry Reserve on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword Creek. They are also given a saw and grist mill (built 1820), a blacksmith, and a \$4,000 annuity by a grateful American government. In part for losses sustained during the war, Robert Armstrong receives an individual grant of 640 acres on the west side of the Sandusky River; similar grants are made to Elizabeth Foulks Whitaker, to the children of William and Nancy Zane McCulloch, to John Van Metre and the three brothers of his Seneca wife, to the widow and children of Isaac Williams, to Catherine Rankin Walker and her eldest son John R. Walker, to the Cherokee Boy, to Nancy Stewart, daughter of Bluejacket, and to several others.

The Delaware in Ohio are given a 3 by 3 mile reserve near Pipestown, adjacent to the south edge of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve (Pipestown itself is actually on the Grand Reserve), and a single payment of \$500. They are to give up all claims in eastern Ohio under the treaty of 1807.

The treaty grants the Shawnee in Ohio three reservations totaling 173 square miles: a tract of land 10 miles square at Wapaughkonetta, 25 square miles on Hog Creek adjacent to the Wapaughkonetta reserve, and 48 square miles for the mixed band of Shawnee and Seneca (Mingos) at Lewistown, together with a blacksmith and a \$2,000 annuity.

The Seneca are granted a 30,000-acre reserve on the east side of the Sandusky River north of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve and a \$500 annuity. ¹¹ Two Indian Agents are to be appointed, one for the Wyandots, Delaware and Seneca on the Sandusky, and one for the three Shawnee reserves. The U.S. is to pay for damages incurred during the late war, and for any improvements in the ceded lands, while the tribes can continue hunting and sugar making in the ceded lands as long as they remain owned by the U.S.

A supplement to the treaty states that the reserves are to be divided between the council chiefs and various heads of families, the chiefs having the power to convey title to the individuals named in the appended schedule, but this provision is later overturned.

Dissatisfied with the treaty result and feeling that they were coerced, Deun-quot, Scotash and Between-the-Logs visit Washington, D.C., on their own initiative. They press the President and Congress for an enlargement of territory and increased annuities prior to ratification.

December 10; Mississippi is admitted to the Union as the 20th state.

¹¹ As noted, the Western Seneca or Senecas of Sandusky are only nominally Seneca. They are actually a mixed Iroquoian group including Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawks, Erie, and possibly Neutrals.

83

December 16; birth of Charles Journeycake, Delaware, grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams.

December 26; in response to cross-border raids and the harboring of runaway slaves, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun orders Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson to attack the Seminoles in Spanish Florida.

1818

February 13; death of George Rogers Clark at the home of his sister near Louisville at the age of 65.

February 18; death of Simon Girty at his home near Amherstburg at the age of 75. The two old enemies have both reached the end of their lives in alcoholic despair.

Tarhe's widow Sally Crane (Caty Sage) marries Between-the-Logs.

In March, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures St. Marks in East Florida and defeats the Seminoles.

May 28; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, for the second time in less than four years. This brings the United States and Spain to the

brink of war. Jackson is recalled, Calhoun disavows his actions, and the U.S. apologizes, although the fragility of the Spanish hold on the Floridas is now obvious.

June 4; birth of Hiram Milton Northrup, son of Andrus B. and Martha Northrup, in Olean, New York.

Also in June, death of Walk-in-the-Water at his house near the River Huron in Michigan Territory, at about the age of 70.

July 31; birth of Lucy Bigelow (Armstrong), daughter of the Rev. Russell Bigelow and Margaret Irwin Bigelow. Rev. Bigelow will subsequently be assigned to the Wyandot Methodist Mission, where Lucy will attend the mission school.

September 17; Governor Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur conclude the first of a group of treaties at St. Mary's, Ohio, with the Wyandots, Shawnee, Seneca, and Ottawa. Some 55,680 acres are added to the north and east of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve (at 12 by 19 miles the largest in Ohio), with part of the addition intended for any Canadian Wyandots who may wish to relocate. The Big Spring Reserve of 16,000 acres (25 square miles) is established for the Wyandots at Solomonstown and on Blanchard's Fork northwest of the Grand Reserve, and a 160-acre tract is set aside on the west side of the Sandusky River adjacent to Elizabeth Whitaker's two sections. Some 12,800 acres are added to the east side of the Shawnee reserve at Wapaughkonetta, 8,960 acres are set aside for the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee adjacent to the west line of the Shawnee reserve at Lewistown, and 10,000 acres added to the south side of the Seneca reserve on the east side of the Sandusky River. Annuities for the four tribes are increased.

84

September 20; Michigan Wyandots agree to give up two tracts of land containing the towns of Brownstown and Maguaga near Detroit (5,000 acres in all), in exchange for a 4,996-acre Wyandott Reserve on the River Huron.

October 3; the Delaware give up their Indiana lands and agree to move west of the Mississippi. In exchange, the U.S. will pay the full value of improvements and a \$4,000 annuity in specie, provide and support a blacksmith, and pay \$13,312.25 in debts. The Delaware are to receive 120 horses and a sufficient number of pirogues for the journey, and provisions for the same. There are approximately 1000 Delaware left in Indiana, although others are in Ohio, Missouri and Texas.

In the fall, the Rev. Isaac McCoy and his family move from Maria Creek to a tract on Raccoon Creek in north-central Indiana, next to the Wea Reserve, where he begins an Indian mission.

November 5; factor George C. Sibley at Fort Osage on the Missouri River reports to General William Clark that a drove of pack horses owned by Gabriel S. Chouteau have

passed through on their way up the Kansas (possibly en route to the new Kansa trading post called "Four Houses").

December 3; Illinois is admitted to the Union as the 21st state. Pierre Menard is chosen as the first lieutenant governor of the new state.

December 25; John Stewart marries Polly Carter in Richland County, Ohio. She is one of a number of persons of African descent (including escaped slaves from Tennessee) living near the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky in a Village called Negro Town.

c. 1819

Gabriel S. Chouteau and his cousin Francois G. Chouteau establish a Kansa trading post called Four Houses on the north bank of the Kansas River a mile above the mouth of Cedar Creek, near the site of the present city of Bonner Springs, Kansas."

1819

February 22; the Adams-Onis Treaty. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams brings off a great coup: Spain cedes East and West Florida to the United States for \$5,000,000, a boundary between Louisiana and Texas favorable to the United States is defined, and a boundary line is established between the Oregon country and Mexico running west from the continental divide to the Pacific along the 42nd Parallel. Parts of West Florida are subsequently added to Alabama Territory and to the State of Mississippi, giving both outlets to the Gulf.

In March, the Mad River circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio grants John Stewart a license as a local preacher.

12 Dates given for the establishment of Four Houses range from 1812 (impossible) to 1823. In addition to Bonner Springs, a location on the south bank of the Kansas River closer to the present town of DeSoto, Kansas, has also been proposed.

85

May 22; the Savannah, first steam-propelled ship to attempt the Atlantic crossing, departs from Savannah, Georgia.

May 24; birth of Alexandrina Victoria, future Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

May 28; the *INDEPENDENCE*, first steamboat to ascend the Missouri, arrives in Franklin.

May 31; birth of Walt Whitman in West Hill, New York.

Zanesfield, Ohio, is laid out by Ebenezer Zane and Alexander Long, son and son-in-law of the late Isaac Zane, on the elder Zane's 640-acre grant at Solomonstown.

Birth of Peter D. Clarke, Wyandot, youngest son of Thomas A. and Mary Brown Clark, and grandson of Adam Brown Sr., in Upper Canada. (Thomas Clark's first wife having died, he has married her older sister.)

June 20; the Savannah arrives in Liverpool, England.

July 11; Francois Gesseau Chouteau, 22, marries his 17-year-old cousin by marriage Therese Berenice Menard in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Kaskaskia, Illinois.

Francois G. Chouteau and his bride Berenice reportedly scout out the location for a new trading post near the mouth of the Kansas River while on a 6-week honeymoon trip up the Missouri, going as far upriver as the Robidoux post at Black Snake Creek (the present St. Joseph, Missouri).

In August, at the request of the Wyandot Tribal Council, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio grants official recognition to John Stewart's mission, promises aid, and appoints the Rev. James B. Finley superintendent of the district. This is the first Methodist mission to the Indians in North America.

In October, Maj. Thomas Biddle notes the existence of Four Houses, writing that the Chouteaus "have a trading-house not far from the mouth of the river Kansas, and their capital is about \$4,000."

In November, Ebenezer Zane hosts the first Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission at his home at Zanesfield. Those attending include John Stewart, the Rev. James B. Finley, the Rev. Moses Henkle (whose circuit includes the mission), and about 60 Indians.

December 14; Alabama is admitted to the Union as the 22nd state.

86

1820

January 29; death of George III, insane, at Windsor Castle. The Prince Regent becomes King of Great Britain as George IV.

March 3-6; the Missouri Compromise. Maine is to be admitted as a free state (otherwise, after March 4 it may legally be re-annexed to Massachusetts), and Missouri is to be admitted as a slave state. Slavery is prohibited above latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes in the territories west of Missouri, leaving Missouri "a slave peninsula jutting out into an ocean of free soil,"

March 15; Maine is admitted to the Union as the 23rd state.

Simon Kenton moves to the vicinity of Zanesfield, Ohio.

May 15; Congress passes an act in support of the 1808 prohibition on the importation of African slaves, by declaring any U.S. citizen engaged in the African slave trade to be guilty of piracy -a capital offense. (No one will be successfully prosecuted, however, until 1862.)

In May, the Rev. Isaac McCoy moves his missionary efforts to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he operates a school for Miami, Pottawatomie and mixed-blood children.

For reasons of health, William Walker Sr. resigns as Wyandot Indian Subagent, although he continues to serve as official interpreter. His replacement as subagent is John Shaw.

In July, Stephen H. Long's Rocky Mountain expedition reaches the mountains, after traveling up the Platte and South Platte Rivers. The expedition subsequently (and erroneously) labels the region between the Missouri and the mountains as "The Great American Desert." This misperception will color American thinking about the region for 30 years.

August 12; death of Manuel Lisa in St. Louis at the age of 47.

August 30; Pierre Chouteau Jr. writes to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses, commenting on the arrival of Americans Cyrus Curtis and Michael Eley into the Missouri River fur trade. They are proposing a commercial alliance against Manuel Lisa's partner, Andrew Woods.

September 26; death of Daniel Boone at the home of his son Nathan Boone near Defiance, Missouri, at the age of 85.

October 2; St. Louis newspaper editor Thomas Hart Benton (supported by Clark and the Chouteaus) is elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, and will hold that office for 30 years.

In October, the Cherokee establish a constitutional republic modeled on Jeffersonian principles, with its capital at New Town on the Coosawattee River in Georgia. A new capital called New Echota is subsequently built nearby.

87

November 6; Jean Baptiste Sarpy and Pierre Chouteau Jr. write to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses that Curtis and Eley should be considered a threat to the Chouteaus' operations, "doing all that is in their power to crush you.n

November 7; James Monroe is reelected President, defeating John Quincy Adams. (Both are Democratic-Republicans; Adams receives one electoral vote, to prevent Monroe from being elected unanimously.)

November 18; American ship's captain Nathaniel Palmer discovers the frozen continent of Antarctica.

1820-22

The Delaware from Indiana trek to Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia, Illinois, where they camp, plant and harvest, then move on to the James Fork of the White River in southern Missouri. Many of the Ohio Delaware remain behind on the Pipestown Reserve.

1821

February 24; Mexico declares independence from Spain. Ironically, the revolt is now led by Creole conservatives opposed to the actions of a liberal Spanish government.

Birth of Edmond Francois Chouteau, eldest child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

April 2; the Osage, Delaware and Kickapoo Indian Agency is established as part of the St. Louis Superintendency, with Richard Graham as agent.

May 5; death of Napoleon Bonaparte, in exile on the island of St. Helena.

A Cherokee named George Guess, or Sequoyah, living in Arkansas Territory, develops a syllabary alphabet for writing the Cherokee language. His creation is rapidly adopted, first by the Western Cherokee and then by the Eastern, and is acclaimed in the U.S. and Europe.

A 60-acre farm is purchased for John and Polly Stewart adjacent to the Wyandots' Grand Reserve, with funds raised by Methodist Bishop William McKendree.

In July, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lebanon, Ohio, requesting the establishment of a mission school. The petition is signed by De-un-quot, An-dau-you-ah, Between-the-Logs, De-an-dough-so, John Hicks Sr., Mononcue, and Ta-hu-waugh-ta-ro-de.

The Prophet is still resident in Canada, as are Tecumseh's widow and son. He is becoming increasingly alienated from the British.

88

August 10; Missouri is finally admitted to the Union as the 24th state after continuing arguments over the extension of slavery and the rights of free blacks. The new state's population has grown to 66,586, including 10,222 slaves (15% of the total); St. Louis'

population stands at 5,000. Pressure soon begins to displace the Indian tribes settled within the state's boundaries.

Also in August, the Rev. James B. Finley is appointed the first resident Methodist missionary to the Wyandots.

September 1; with Spanish exclusion ended, William Becknell. leaves Franklin, Missouri, with five men on the first American trading venture across the plains to Santa Fe.

September 27; General Agostin de Iturbide enters Mexico City at the head of a 16,000-man army. Spanish rule in Mexico is ended but conservatives have the upper hand. Beginning of the rise of a young former Royalist officer named Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

October 16; the Rev. James B. Finley, his wife Hannah, and teacher Harriet Stubbs arrive at Upper Sandusky to establish the Wyandot Methodist Mission school. Finley comes into increasing conflict with Subagent John Shaw over whether the emphasis should be on "Christianizing" the Indians (Finley) or "civilizing" them (Shaw).

November 16; Becknell's party arrives in Santa Fe to general acclaim. There is a high demand for American goods.

c. 1821

Grand-Louis Bertholet and five engages of the French Fur Company are sent from St. Louis by Francois G. Chouteau to begin construction of a new post on the north bank of the Missouri River in the Randolph Bluffs area, 4 1/2 miles downstream from the mouth of the Kansas and)'2 mile west of the present Chouteau Bridge. The site lies on an established north-south Indian trade route and river crossing. ¹³ The party is accompanied by Grand-Louis' wife, Madame Margaret Gauthier Bertholet (and possibly by her mother, Elizabeth Becquet, as well).

1822

Birth of Pierre Menard Chouteau, second child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis

In the spring, the Western Department of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company is established in St. Louis. It will absorb most of the Chouteaus' operations by 1827.

May 6; Fort Osage and other government-operated trading houses are abolished by Congress, leaving the field unregulated except for government-licensed traders like the Chouteaus.

¹³ Until relatively recently, many writers (beginning with John C. McCoy) assumed that this first post was on the south bank.

May 18; General Iturbide is proclaimed Emperor of Mexico by a “spontaneous” demonstration of soldiers and citizens in Mexico City.

May 21; an intimidated Mexican Congress declares Iturbide to be Emperor. He is admired by Simon Bolivar and Henry Clay, but detested by President Monroe, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau with their sons Edmond and the infant Pierre, accompanied by 35 engages and three slaves, arrive at their new post on the north bank of the Missouri in the area the Chouteaus call Chez les Canses. This will become the central factory or warehouse for the Chouteaus’ operations in the area. A French habitation grows up around the post -traditionally the beginning of the present Kansas City, Missouri.

Lewis “Esquire” Greyeyes, one of the Grey Eyed Man’s three sons, moves his family from Owl Creek in Marion County, Ohio, to the Big Spring Reserve.

Death of John Van Metre, Mohawk and adopted Wyandot, and recipient of a land grant under the treaty of 1817. His widow, a Seneca, marries the Wyandot chief Scotash.

Twenty-year-old Cyprien Chouteau joins his older brother Francois G. Chouteau in the fur trade at Chez les Canses.

July 19; Pierre Chouteau Jr. writes to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses that Francois feels that with the new post, there will not be enough trade to support both locations. Pierre says the cousins should work the matter out between themselves, but suggests that Seres might turn Four Houses over to Cyprien Chouteau and take up another post further up the Missouri, and offers him relocation assistance and 500 piastres should he decide to make the move.

July 20; Curtis and Eley are granted a license to trade with the Kansa, Osage, Otoe and Ponca. They have established a fur trading post near the post of Andrew Woods on the Missouri River a mile or so upstream from the mouth of the Kansas, on the present site of Kansas City, Kansas. This means that with the closing of Fort Osage, there are now four privately owned trading establishments within a few miles of each other at the confluence of the rivers: Randolph Bluffs (Chouteau), Andrew Woods, Curtis and Eley, and Four Houses (Chouteau).

In October, the Rev. Charles Elliott arrives at Upper Sandusky to formally organize the Wyandot Methodist Mission church. John Stewart is living on the Big Spring Reserve, teaching school and preaching as his health permits.

In December, the Rev. Isaac McCoy establishes the Carey Mission on the St. Joseph River in southwest Michigan Territory, where he ministers to the Pottawatomi. His work is opposed by some anti-missionary Baptists but is supported by Governor Casso. He is assisted by Johnston Lykins, Robert Simerwell and Jotham Meeker. Rev. McCoy eventually comes to the conclusion that removal west of the Mississippi would be in the best interest of the Indians.

1823

March 19; the Emperor Iturbide is forced to abdicate and goes into exile. Mexico begins to achieve constitutional government.

April 11; the Mexican Congress approves Stephen Austin's American colony in the sparsely populated and poorly defended province of Texas.

June 17; Prince Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, exploring the West, arrives at the home of Grand-Louis Bertholet at Chez les Canses. (For some reason, he makes no mention of Francois G. Chouteau or the Randolph Bluffs warehouse.) On the 21st he visits the posts of Andrew Woods and Curtis and Eley. There he befriends 19-year-old Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, son of Sacajawea and infant companion of Lewis and Clark.

In the summer, Sam Houston is elected to the first of two terms to Congress from Tennessee.

September 3; Joseph C. Brown begins the survey of the north-south boundary between the state of Missouri and the Unorganized Territory to the west, starting from a meridian line passing through the mouth of the Kansas River where it empties into the Missouri River.

September 21-22; Joseph Smith Jr., an 18-year-old farm boy in Palmyra, New York, is visited by the angel Moroni. He is ridiculed and persecuted when he tells of the visitation.

September 27; Curtis and Eley's trading license is renewed for two years. Their post will remain in operation until 1826 or '27.

October 9; on his return down the Missouri, Prince Paul stops again at Andrew Woods' post, where he is joined by Baptiste Charbonneau. He subsequently pays for the young man's European education.

November 10; Francois G. Chouteau pays \$22.50 to the Clay County Collector in Liberty, Missouri, for a retailer's license for the Randolph Bluffs post.

December 2; President Monroe proclaims what becomes known as the Monroe Doctrine in his annual message to Congress.

December 10; Rev. Finley, Between-the-Logs, Mononcue, and Jonathan Pointer leave Upper Sandusky to go and preach to a mixed group of Shawnee and Wyandots living north of the Grand Reserve.

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December 18; death of John Stewart, from consumption, at the age of 37. Buried near his home, some 20 years later his grave will be moved to the Wyandot Methodist Mission cemetery at Upper Sandusky.

December 23; Clement C. Moore's poem "A Visit From St. Nicholas" is first published.

1824

January 22; death of William Walker Sr., from consumption (possibly contracted during his Detroit imprisonment), in Upper Sandusky at the age of 53.

March 11; the Bureau of Indian Affairs is created by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun. The first head of the Bureau is Thomas L. McKenney.

April 8; William Walker Jr. marries Hannah Barrett in Belmont County, Ohio.

April 19; death of Hannah Armstrong, daughter of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong, near Upper Sandusky at the age of 13.

May 14; Senator Thomas Hart Benton proposes legislation to remove the tribes now settled in Missouri.

May 25; Congress passes legislation providing for the negotiation of trade and friendship treaties with the trans-Mississippi tribes.

May 31; birth of Jessie Ann Benton (Fremont), daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri.

June 7; the Osage being assigned to a separate agency, the Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency is established in St. Louis. Richard Graham continues as agent.

The Rev. James B. Finley visits Washington, D.C. along with the Rev. David Young, and is granted an interview with President Monroe concerning the efforts of the Wyandot mission..Secretary of War John C. Calhoun approves the use of \$1,330 in tribal funds for the construction of a new mission church. A 30' by 40' stone church building is subsequently erected a half mile north of Upper Sandusky (still standing).

Not long thereafter, Secretary of War Calhoun appoints Rev. Finley Wyandot Indian Subagent, replacing John Shaw.

July 19; attempting to again seize power in Mexico, the former Emperor Iturbide is captured upon landing and summarily shot.

Tensquatawa meets with Governor Lewis Cass at Detroit in the summer. He agrees to help encourage the removal of the Ohio Shawnee, hoping to undermine his old enemy Black Hoof and regain authority.

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August 15; at the invitation of President Monroe, the Marquis de Lafayette arrives in New York to begin a grand tour of the United States.

September 16; death of Louis XVIII. His younger (and much more reactionary) brother Charles X becomes King of France.

October 4; the Federal Constitution of the United States of Mexico is promulgated.

October 12; Bvt. Maj. Stephen Watts Kearny rides from Liberty, Missouri, to Francois G. Chouteau's post on the north bank of the Missouri, then west along the left bank of the river to a point opposite Curtis and Eley's post, a distance of 16 miles.

November 2; although Andrew Jackson defeats John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, in the popular vote, he lacks sufficient electoral votes for a majority. (Both represent factions of the Democratic-Republicans.) The House of Representatives subsequently elects Adams President.

In December, Tensquatawa's portrait is painted at Detroit by local artist James Otto Lewis. It forms the basis of the better-known Charles Bird King portrait of 1829.

1825

In February, the Rev. James B. Finley in his capacity as Wyandot Indian Subagent writes a strongly worded letter to the War Department in support of the Wyandots and in opposition to calls for their removal. He states that they will shortly "be well prepared to be admitted as citizens of the State of Ohio."

February 15; Francois G. Chouteau pays \$23.61 to the Clay County Collector to renew his retailer's license for the Randolph Bluffs post.

February 16; birth of Louis Amadee Chouteau, third child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

March 3; President Monroe signs a bill authorizing the surveying and marking of a road from Missouri's western frontier to the New Mexican boundary -the Santa Fe Trail.

April 2; death of Robert Armstrong, adopted Wyandot captive, husband of Sarah Zane Armstrong, and father of George, Silas, Hannah, John M. and Catherine L. Armstrong, in Upper Sandusky at the age of 50.

April 13; the Kansa Indian Subagency is established with the Baronet Antoine Francois Vasquez, an associate of the Chouteaus and a veteran of Pike's expedition, as subagent. The subagency is not attached to any other agency but reports directly to General Clark.

April 29; Lafayette on his grand tour visits St. Louis, where he stays at the home of Pierre Chouteau.

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May 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes the Rev. James B. Finley to hire a suitable person to burn 70,000 bricks for building purposes.

June 3; the Kansa sign a treaty with General William Clark at St. Louis, ceding their lands to the United States and accepting a 30-mile-wide reservation beginning 20 leagues west of the Missouri state line. They are to receive \$4,000 in merchandise and horses, a variety of livestock, and a \$3,500 annuity for 20 years. The French-Kansa receive one section of land each, along the north bank of the Kansas River east of the new reserve. Francois G. Chouteau is to receive \$500 toward the debt owed to him by the Kansa that they have been unable to repay. The treaty opens much of Kansas for the resettlement of eastern tribes.

June 17; Lafayette lays the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

In the summer, death of De-un-quot, or Half King, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and a leader of traditionalist opposition to the Methodist mission. His sister's son Sarrahess, Wyandot war chief (and like Tarhe and De-un-quot a member of the Porcupine Clan) is chosen Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky.

President Vicente Guerrero abolishes slavery in the Republic of Mexico, although exceptions are made for American settlers in Texas, many of whom are from southern states.

Richard Linville establishes a ferry across the Missouri River, where the road from Liberty meets the river in the Randolph Bluffs area near the home of Grand-Louis Bertholet. The ferry is purchased the next year by Calise Montardeau.

After most Ohio Shawnee refuse to consider removal, Tensquatawa travels among them in the late summer and autumn promoting emigration. Only Colonel Lewis of the Lewistown band agrees.

September 8; the Marquis de Lafayette sails for France.

In the fall, 16-year-old Frederick Chouteau joins his older brothers Francois and Cyprien in the fur trade at Chez les Canses.

October 1; John L. Lieb submits a report to Governor/Superintendent of Indian Affairs Lewis Cass on the Wyandot Methodist Mission school. Thirty-four boys and 22 girls are enrolled, ranging in age from 4 to 22. The pupils include Silas and John M. Armstrong, John W. and Margaret Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks and John Hicks Jr., Matthew Mudeater, Matthew R. Walker, and David Young. In addition to the original mission house, the complex now includes a schoolhouse, kitchen, washhouse, carpenter's shop, and various farm buildings.

October 26; the Erie Canal opens, connecting Lake Erie to the Hudson River and greatly expanding commerce with the West. Buffalo, New York, at the canal's western terminus, begins its rapid growth.

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November 7; the Missouri Shawnee sign a treaty with General William Clark at St. Louis, agreeing to move to Kansas. Their grant at Cape Girardeau is to be ceded to the U.S., and in exchange they are to receive a reserve of 2,500 square miles and \$14,000, including \$5,000 in the form of domestic animals, farm implements, and provisions. A deputation is to examine the lands in question, and if necessary select an equal quantity elsewhere. \$11,000 is to be paid against existing Shawnee claims, and a blacksmith provided for a minimum of five years with tools and 300 lbs. of iron annually. The reserve is to be for all the Cape Girardeau Shawnee and any Ohio Shawnee that should care to join them (Colonel Lewis signs as a witness). The Missouri Shawnee number 1,383, with approximately 800 Shawnee still in Ohio.

December 28; death of James Wilkinson, former highest-ranking general officer in the U.S. Army, liar, conspirator, and traitor, at the age of 68 in Mexico City, where he has been pursuing a Texas land grant.

1826

Famed black mountain man James P. Beckwourth spends the winter and spring packing furs at Francois G. Chouteau's Randolph Bluffs warehouse.

In March, death of the Cherokee Boy, Wyandot chief and adopted son of Half King. Heirs to his 640-acre grant are Squeendechtee and Sarahass (Isaac Williams Jr.).

In April, first major flood of the Kansas River to be recorded. (There is some indication that the Kansas River may have shifted its channel at this time, to approximately its present location in the Morris area of Kansas City, Kansas.) The Missouri is also in flood, and the Chouteau warehouse and habitation below the mouth of the Kansas are swept away. General William Clark writes of the flood and the Chouteaus' losses in his diary: "The Missouri has washed away, entirely, the trading establishment of a Mr. Choteau (sic) at the mouth of the Kansas (or a little below)."

The Chouteau warehouse at Chez les Canses is temporarily reestablished on the south bank of the Missouri River, near the north end of the present Harrison Street in Kansas City, Missouri. In the interval, Francois and Berenice Chouteau and their children stay with Gabriel and Cyprien at Four Houses. Other refugees from the flood include 9-yearold Marie Josephine Gonville (ward of the Chouteaus and granddaughter of White Plume, Chief of the Kansa), the Baronet Vasquez, his wife Emilie and their two children.

In the wake of the flood, Curtis and Eley's trading post in the present Kansas City, Kansas, is apparently abandoned. Calise Montardeau's ferry across the Missouri is relocated further up stream, closer to the relocated Chouteau warehouse and the mouth of the Kansas, where it will continue in operation until about 1830.

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The Missouri Shawnee settle south of the Kansas River in the present Wyandotte and Johnson Counties. Colonel Lewis and some of the Lewistown band join them, 55 Ohio Shawnee passing through Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia on their way west. The Black Bob band refuses to reunite with the more assimilated Ohio Shawnee, and instead proceeds to the White River in Arkansas; other Shawnee (the so-called "absentees") relocate to Texas and the present Oklahoma.

Sarrahess is installed as Wyandot Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky, in an imposing ceremony attended by Miami, Delaware and Shawnee delegations.

June 5; Rev. Finley, Mononcue, Between-the-Logs, and translator Samuel Brown leave Upper Sandusky on a three-month trip throughout the East to promote the Wyandot Methodist Mission. They visit Buffalo, New York City (where they attend the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church), Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mononcue and Between-the-Logs have their portraits painted.

July 4; deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

July 15; William Walker Jr., now postmaster at Upper Sandusky, writes to the Rev. James B. Finley in Baltimore, informing him that the annuity has been delayed, and that Indian Agent John Johnston has been authorized by the Secretary of War to fit out exploration parties to examine lands west of the Mississippi for the possible relocation of the various nations. Walker feels that the white man will never rest until the Indians have been pushed into the Pacific.

The Baronet Vasquez and his family move to a new house built for them by the Chouteaus near the present 2nd and Gillis Street in Kansas City, Missouri, which becomes the Kansa Indian Subagency. This is just a short distance (one block) east of the temporary Chouteau warehouse.

August 17; Francois G. and Cyprien Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa at the "Mouth of the Kansas River, and at the Dirt Village of the Kansas" near the junction of the Kansas and the Big Blue River.

September 30; Tensquatawa leaves Ohio for Kansas with over 200 Shawnee from Wapaughkonetta and Lewistown. In addition to the Prophet, leaders of the emigrants include Big Snake, Cornstalk, Captain Perry and White Town. A majority of the Ohio Shawnee still refuse removal and remain behind with the elderly Black Hoof.

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In late October, Colonel John Glover of Kentucky, on a tour of western Missouri, arrives at Francois G. Chouteau's new Harrison Street warehouse after riding south from Liberty and crossing the river on Calise Montardeau's ferry.

Also in October, death of 21-month-old Louis Amadee Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis where his mother is awaiting the birth of her fourth child.

1827

January 1; death of Between-the-Logs, Wyandot chief and leading supporter of the Methodist mission, in Upper Sandusky at the age of 46. Sally Between-the-Logs (Caty Sage) is a widow for the second time.

January 17; Tensquatawa's Shawnee arrive at Kaskaskia. They are destitute, and their horses starving. Pierre Menard allows them to camp on his land and graze their horses in his fields. He appeals for help from St. Louis.

January 25; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from St. Louis. She is concerned about Francois G. Chouteau, as she has had no news from her husband in a long time.

February 16; birth of Louis Sylvestre Chouteau, fourth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

In March, Daniel Morgan Boone is appointed government farmer to the Kansa Indians. He initially locates near the Kansa Subagency (the Vasquez residence), along with agency blacksmith Gabriel Philibert, despite the subagency's distance from the Kansa villages.

March 26; death of Ludwig van Beethoven in Vienna at the age of 56.

April 3; the Shawnee now at Kaskaskia appeal to the Secretary of War for their share of the Shawnee annuity.

April 4; Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent Richard Graham forwards the Shawnee's appeal from St. Louis, and vouches for their need for assistance. There are 203 Shawnee and 24 Seneca at Kaskaskia, with 55 more Shawnee expected daily. Without assistance, they may not be able to continue on.

After meeting with General Clark, Agent Graham and a Shawnee inspection party (including Tensquatawa) leave St. Louis to visit Kansas and examine the Shawnee Reserve there.

May 8; Colonel Henry Leavenworth, acting at variance with his orders, establishes Cantonment Leavenworth on the west bank of the Missouri River not far from the site of the old Fort de Cavagnial.

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In July, Col. Leavenworth begins erecting barracks at the new cantonment.

July 9; lot sales begin in newly-platted Independence, Missouri, founded as the county seat of the newly established Jackson County. Much closer to the western border, it soon takes over from Franklin as the outfitting center for the Santa Fe trade.

July 18; Bernard Pratte & Co. (Pratte, Chouteau and Berthold) merge with the American Fur Company, with Pierre Chouteau Jr. now head of the Company's Western Department.

The Wyandots are encouraged to divide the Grand Reserve in severalty, with individual allotments of up to 360 acres. The allotments can be inherited or leased, but cannot be sold or alienated from the reserve. The unallotted acreage remains tribal property.

The Rev. James B. Finley leaves the Wyandot Methodist Mission to become presiding elder of the district.

August 6 and 7; the Shawnee from Kaskaskia reach St. Louis.

September 8; Tensquatawa's Shawnee leave St. Louis. Traveling overland, they establish a second winter camp at the confluence of the Osage and Niangua Rivers in south-central Missouri, where they experience another hard winter.

September 22; Joseph Smith Jr. receives the gold plates that contain the Book of Mormon from the angel Moroni, and begins their translation.

In October, a new constitution for the Cherokee Nation is adopted at New Echota, and John Ross is elected Principal Chief, an office he will hold for 39 years.

Sam Houston is elected governor of Tennessee.

1828

February 21; the first issue of the bilingual newspaper *The Cherokee Phoenix* is published at New Echota, employing Sequoyah's syllabic characters and edited by Elias Boudinot.

April 14; Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language* is first published.

April 23; the steamboat *MISSOURI* leaves St. Louis with the U.S. 3rd Regiment, bound for Cantonment Leavenworth.

April 25; the Shawnee led by Tensquatawa resume their journey to Kansas.

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May 14; Tensquatawa's Shawnee arrive on the Shawnee Reserve. Their hardships over the last 19 months have again reduced the Prophet's influence to a low ebb. With a few followers he establishes a new Prophetstown near the present South 26th Street and Woodend Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Soon even Tecumseh's son abandons him.

In the summer, Joseph Smith Jr. and Martin Harris complete the translation of the Book of Mormon, but Harris manages to lose the manuscript.

The trading firm of Bent & St. Vrain (Charles and William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain) begins construction of Fort William (Bent's Fort) on the upper Arkansas near the present La Junta, Colorado.

Death of Isadore Chaine near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. Solomon Warrow, son of Warrow and nephew of Roundhead and Splitlog, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

On the Grand Reserve, Methodist and Catholic Wyandots outvote the pagan, traditionalist minority and establish an elected tribal council of seven members without reference to clan affiliation. Ron-ton-dee is elected principal or head chief, and will hold that office for about five years; Sarrahess is apparently not a candidate. The office of war chief is done away with.

August 5; death of the Baronet Vasquez of cholera while returning by buggy from St. Louis, escorting Father Joseph A. Lutz to western Missouri. The Kansa Subagency, with Dunning McNair as interim subagent, is subsequently moved to the north bank of the Kansas River some seven miles upstream from the present Lawrence in southern Jefferson County, at a site previously selected by Vasquez. The American Fur Company purchases the former subagency buildings from Madame Vasquez (but not the underlying land).

August 28; birth of Margaret Clark (Northrup), Wyandot, daughter of Thomas G. Clark, near Lower Sandusky, Ohio.

September 4-24; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, now a leading advocate of removal, conducts a delegation of three Ottawa and three Pottawatomi on an exploratory tour of Kansas.

In the fall, the Chouteaus establish a new American Fur Company post on the Shawnee Reserve (near the present 5150 Speaker Road in Kansas City, Kansas) for trade with the Shawnee. Cyprien Chouteau is placed in charge of the new post by his brother Francois. Gabriel S. Chouteau will soon leave both Kansas and the fur trade, while remaining on good terms with his cousin and former partner.

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In October, the Rev. Isaac McCoy leads a second exploratory party from St. Louis to Indian Country. (They were supposed to have left in September with the others, but were delayed.) The company of 42 includes 12 Chickasaws, six Choctaws and three Creeks. On their return to St. Louis, McCoy goes directly to Washington, D.C., to make a report.

November 4; Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat), a strong advocate of Indian removal, is elected President, defeating the incumbent John Quincy Adams (National Republican).

November 5; Francois G. Chouteau writes to his uncle and father-in-law Pierre Menard from the new post on the Shawnee Reserve that he has given the Fish Band of the Shawnee \$1,000 in merchandise on credit, in anticipation of their making a winter hunt. He also gave the Shawnee a government annuity payment, but didn't get any of it back; they used it instead to buy merchandise from a store in Independence, and animals and foodstuffs from area farmers. He is worried about the encroachment of unlicensed traders in his territory.

November 12; Father Joseph A. Lutz notes the on-going construction of the Chouteau trading post on the Shawnee Reserve, which he describes as a large building at the Kansas River.

Indian trader William Gilliss, for some time a trader among the Delaware in south-central Missouri, arrives in western Missouri. Some of the Delaware are with him, camped outside Independence. He calls on the Shawnee Subagent, Maj. John Campbell, at Madame Vasquez' residence.

December 2; Francois G. Chouteau writes a long letter to Pierre Menard from the house of trader and Shawnee interpreter Anthony Shane. He is taking merchandise to his Kansa post. (Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau is in St. Louis, awaiting the birth of their fifth child.) Construction on the new Shawnee post was delayed by need to repair the Vasquez buildings at the Missouri landing. "Now I have three good trading houses

made.” He mentions the arrival of William Gilliss in the area. Chouteau reports that Agent Graham has told him that Col. Leavenworth intends to cut a road from the cantonment to the Kansas River. Graham believes the new Shawnee post to be located at the spot most suitable for a river crossing.

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December 22; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from the new Shawnee post. He has returned from his trip to the Kansa, and believes that they have had a successful hunt, although he has yet to see the results. Despite his issue of credit, the Shawnee did not go hunting and are now asking for more credit, which he refuses to give until repaid. William Gilliss has told Maj. Campbell that he intends to cross the state line and set up a trading house among the Shawnee, in direct competition with the Chouteaus. (To Chouteau’s evident distress, Gilliss’ trade goods are supplied by the firm of Menard & Valle.) He suggests that it might be to Menard’s advantage to open a store in Independence.

December 25; birth of Benjamin Chouteau, fifth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

1829

January 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from the Harrison Street warehouse, “The Shawnee have done nothing,” nor have they repaid their credits. Chouteau believes the Kansa to be more honest. He again complains about Gilliss, who is operating without state or county licenses.

January 22; Governor Sam Houston of Tennessee marries Eliza Allen, daughter of a wealthy and influential family.

February 24; death of Auguste Chouteau in St. Louis at the age of 79.

March 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that he hopes to soon send the winter catch of furs by boat to St. Louis, after he fetches the packs now at the Kansa post. He will also include the packs of Gilliss. He notes, “I know that the Missouri River is always to be feared a little.”

In March, Marston G. Clark, a cousin of General William Clark, is appointed Kansa Subagent, replacing interim subagent Dunning McNair.

March 27; the keelboat *BEAVER*, transporting 29 persons (including Frederick Chouteau) and a cargo of Francois G. Chouteau’s furs downriver to St. Louis, strikes a rock and sinks in three minutes near Independence. Four hundred pounds of beaver skins, 1500 muskrat pelts, 400 otter skins and 15,000 deerskins are lost, and three men drown attempting to swim to shore. The recently widowed Madame Emilie Vasquez and her children barely escape with their lives.

March 28; most of the furs aboard the *BEAVER* are recovered by Francois G. Chouteau's slave Joseph Lulu. Frederick Chouteau later writes that Lulu dives at least 375 times, bringing up a pack of furs each time.

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March 31; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard of the loss of the *BEAVER*. He is depressed by the loss of life, for which he feels responsible (and apparently does not yet know that the furs have been recovered). He says that he is giving up on the idea of opening a store in Independence.

April 15; George Vashon is appointed Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent, replacing Richard Graham who is discharged for questionable management and recording of financial matters. (Graham tries to vindicate himself, but to no avail.) Maj. John Campbell continues as subagent and lives on the Shawnee Reserve.

April 16; Sam Houston abruptly resigns as governor of Tennessee, and goes to live with the Western Cherokee in Indian Country. His wife of three months has gone back to her father's house and refuses to return. For the next five years the Raven lives with a Cherokee wife, Tiana Rogers, on the Verdigris River near Cantonment Gibson, employed as a trader, drinking heavily, but ably supporting the Cherokee on annual trips to Washington.

In the spring, Joseph Smith Jr. again begins translation of the Book of Mormon, this time with the aid of schoolteacher Oliver Cowdery. The work is swiftly completed.

Francois G. Chouteau begins building a new French-style, two-story frame house encircled by a wide porch for himself and his family, a halfmile east of the Harrison Street warehouse. The house occupies a 1,200-acre farm at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River just east of the present Paseo Bridge and west of the present Olive Avenue. By 1830 a new warehouse will have been erected west of the new house.

May 15; four companies of the 6th U.S. Infantry under Bvt. Maj. Bennet Riley arrive with their families at Cantonment Leavenworth aboard the steamboat *DIANA*.

May 23; Francois G. Chouteau arrives in St. Louis, having personally escorted his cargo of furs downriver from Chez les Canses, only to find that his mother, Brigette Saucier Chouteau, has recently died.

June 12; led by Maj. Riley, the first military escort on the Santa Fe Trail leaves Round Grove Campground with a 38-wagon caravan captained by Charles Bent.

Also in June, the Rev. Isaac McCoy leaves the Carey Mission in Michigan. The Pottawatomis have been persuaded to sell much of their reserve for cash and conditions are deteriorating. McCoy moves his family to Fayette in central Missouri.

Sally Between-the-Logs (Caty Sage) marries for a third time, to a Wyandot named Frost.

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July 13; death of 18-month-old Louis Sylvestre “Morgan” Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

August 3; the Delaware remaining on the Pipestown Reserve in Ohio sign a treaty with Indian Agent John McElvain agreeing to cede their reserve to the U.S. and join the other Delaware west of the Mississippi on or before January 1, 1830. In exchange they are to receive \$2,000 in specie and \$1,000 in provisions for the journey.

August 10; Francois G. Chouteau writes to his elder half-brother Pierre Chouteau Jr. that he, Berenice and their children have arrived safely back at their home in western Missouri, after spending the summer with the elderly and grieving Pierre Chouteau in St. Louis.

August 26; Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent George Vashon, interpreter Anthony Shane, and several Shawnee chiefs leave the Shawnee Reserve for the White River in south central Missouri. Vashon hopes to persuade the Delaware to move to a new reserve in Kansas.

September 23; Cyprien Chouteau arrives back in western Missouri with a drove of horses he has brought overland from St. Louis.

September 24; the main group of Delaware on the James Fork of the White River in Missouri negotiate a supplement to the treaty of 1818 with Indian Agent George Vashon, agreeing to move to Kansas: They are to receive support for the move, one year's provisions thereafter, erection of a grist and saw mill within two years, and an additional permanent annuity of \$1,000. In addition, 36 of the best sections of their lands in Missouri are to be sold to provide a school fund. The agreement is to be valid only after the examination and approval of the lands in Kansas. Among the signers are Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, Captain Patterson, Second Chief, Captain Pipe (second of that name), chief of the Ohio Delaware, and one George Girty.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that George Vashon has made many enemies since arriving in Indian Country. The Shawnee Subagent, Maj. Campbell, has told Francois that Vashon is claiming that all the traders sell whiskey to the Indians (something Francois has never done) and cheat them in their business, that he has come to see justice is done, and that he can get the Indians trade merchandise cheaper than anyone else.

Also that day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the Kansas River is very low, so that Chouteau is not sure how he will get trade goods up to the village of the Kansa. As for the Shawnee, they are “real rascals;” they take Chouteau's merchandise on

credit and then take their annuity money and their “fine pelts” to Independence. The building the American Fur Company purchased from Madame Vasquez has been put into good repair, but Chouteau has been told that a man has purchased the land and will claim the building when he takes possession.

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In the fall, the Chouteaus build a new Kansa trading post to replace Four Houses, at Horseshoe Lake on the south bank of the Kansas River seven miles west of the present Lawrence, just a mile from the new Kansa Agency on the opposite bank. Francois G. Chouteau places his 20-year old brother Frederick Chouteau in charge of the new post.

October 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that a barge of merchandise has arrived at the Missouri landing, but delivery to the new Kansa post will be difficult as the Kansas is still low.

October 19; in camp at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, a deputation of six Delaware chiefs and warriors signs approval of the supplementary treaty after examining the proposed new reserve.

October 24; a true copy of the Delaware treaty is certified by Agent Vashon.

November 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that tomorrow he will finally leave for the village of the Kansa, towing the barge upriver. In the spring the barge can then be used to bring the winter pelts down again. Berenice and the children will spend the winter in the Vasquez house the Company owns, but in the spring will move (presumably to the new house he has been building). He notes that George Vashon is much better than people (i.e. Maj. Campbell) had presented him.

In November, the Rev. Isaac McCoy returns to Washington, D.C., for a seven-month stay, where he witnesses and participates in an historic debate over Indian removal. Opposition comes from the northeast (including many of the mainline Protestant churches), while removal is favored in the south and west. President Jackson presents it as an issue of states' rights.

1830

January 5; the second scientific expedition of Prince Paul Wilhelm of Wurttemberg arrives at Chouteau's warehouse, then travels on to Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee trading post. The prince is accompanied by Baptiste Charbonneau.

February 4; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau concerning Delaware interpreter James Connor. Menard has Connor's power of attorney, and holds his note for \$133. As Connor's attorney, he has always handled Connor's salary, and is waiting for Agent Vashon to pay the salary for the latter half of 1829 so he can collect on the note. (Chouteau is to present Vashon a bill for the salary only if necessary.)

March 26; a printer in Palmyra, New York, issues a 5000-copy edition of the *Book of Mormon*.

April 6; the Church of Christ -later named the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (and popularly called the Mormons) -is organized by Joseph Smith Jr. in Fayette, New York, with six members. The uniquely American new church spreads with amazing rapidity.

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April 22; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning the results of the Kansa and Shawnee winter hunt: 236 bundles of deer skins (roughly 25,000 pounds), 50 packs of raccoon containing 100 skins in a pack, 500 beaver skins, 800 otter skins, 500 muskrat skins, and two bundles of bear skins, all superb. Some have been sent to St. Louis by barge, some on the steamboat GLOBE, and some remain at the warehouse. Some very nice beaver skins were bought from the Delaware in exchange for both merchandise and cash. Chouteau is beginning to have trouble with the Kansa Subagent, Marston G. Clark. Clark feels that the Chouteaus' merchandise is too expensive and their post too close to his agency.

May 28; the Indian Removal Act is passed by Congress.

June 1; Richard W. Cummins is appointed Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent, replacing George Vashon, who is transferred to the Western Cherokee Agency. Cummins will hold the office for 19 years, and is genuinely sympathetic with the tribes' interests. Maj. John Campbell continues as subagent.

June 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the problems with Marston G. Clark have come to a head. Francois obtained the annuity merchandise that the Kansa chiefs had ordered the previous winter, but Clark told them not to accept it. Instead he brought merchandise himself from St. Louis, and tried to force the Kansa to take it. The Kansa chiefs were outraged, and have demanded their annuities in money rather than merchandise, so that they can purchase what they need for themselves.

June 26; death of George IV. His younger brother William IV becomes King of Great Britain.

In July, the Fish band of Shawnee, through their former Indian agent George Vashon, request a missionary from the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the trouble with competition from the Indian agents continues. Before his reassignment, George Vashon invited a number of merchants from Independence to the Shawnee Agency, something that Chouteau does not think an agent has legal authority to do, and Marston G. Clark claims to have sent a letter to President Jackson asking that the Chouteaus be removed from the area. (Apparently nothing comes of this.)

July 28-30; the July Revolution. Charles X flees into exile and a constitutional monarchy is established in France with the duc d'Orleans, Louis Philippe, as King.

Death of Solomon Warrow at Amherstburg. His brother Francis Warrow succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

105

August 23; the Rev. Isaac McCoy addresses a council of the Shawnee from Ohio on the subject of a Baptist mission. Tensquatawa replies favorably, but a decision is deferred until McCoy returns from his survey work.

August 24 -September 28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy and party have been engaged to survey the boundary of the new Delaware Reserve. They stop at Cyprien Chouteaus' Shawnee trading post, then cross the Kansas River to proceed to Cantonment Leavenworth. The Delaware have appointed Captain Johnny Quick to accompany the party as their representative.

September 5; Mary Radford, stepdaughter of General William Clark, marries Bvt. Maj. Stephen Watts Kearny in St. Louis.

September 7; Methodist minister the Rev. Thomas Johnson, 28, marries 20-year-old Sarah T. Davis of Clarksville, Missouri.

September 16; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approves the Shawnee Methodist Mission and three others. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is assigned to the Shawnee and his brother the Rev. William Johnson to the Kansa.

The principal Wyandot town of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the Wyandots' Grand Reserve, is platted into lots and blocks by William Brown.

October 15; a Wyandot firing squad executes the son of Black Chief for the murder of John Barnett's brother, following a vote on the sentence by a convention of the Nation. The pagan party has proposed leniency; the Christians advocate the death penalty. The firing squad is made up of three from each faction: Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, and Silas Armstrong (Christians), and Joseph Enos, Peacock's stepson, and Little Jonathan's brother (pagans). Principal Chief Ron-ton-dee and William Walker Jr. deliver orations (in Wyandot and English respectively) before the execution.

November 19; the Rev. William Johnson and the Rev. Alexander McAlister, presiding elder of the district, arrive at the Kansa Agency to establish the new Methodist mission school. The Rev. Isaac McCoy learns for the first time of the Methodists' intentions.

November 22; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, to his great disappointment, finds out that the Rev. Thomas Johnson's mission to the Fish band has been approved, although the main

group of Shawnee objected, wishing to honor their previous commitment to McCoy. McCoy doubts the Shawnee are numerous enough to adequately support two mission establishments.

106

In late November, Joseph Smith Jr. and his New York congregation arrive in Kirtland, Ohio, some 20 miles east of Cleveland, to establish the Church in the West. A mass conversion in the newly-platted Western Reserve town has dramatically shifted the population center of the new religion.

December 1; Captain William Anderson with 61 Delaware, two wagons and many horses, arrives in Kansas and settles north of the Kansas River on the new Delaware Reserve. Anderson's Town is founded on the present site of Edwardsville, Kansas.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson and his wife arrive on the Shawnee Reserve to establish the Shawnee Methodist Mission, near the present South 51st Street and Swartz Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, a mile south of Cyprien Chouteau's trading post.

December 4; Agent Richard W. Cummins reports the arrival of the Delaware to General Clark. He notes that 30 more families are expected within a few days and others are preparing to come as soon as they can.

December 23; the Shawnee hold council to discuss what position the tribe as a whole will take toward Johnson's mission to the Fish band.

Also in December, Mormon missionaries from New York and Ohio arrive in Independence, Missouri, which they believe to be the Center Place, site of the Garden of Eden and future location of the City of Zion.

1831

January 1; the first issue is published of William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, *The Liberator*. This traditionally marks the beginning of the organized abolitionist attack upon the institution of chattel slavery.

January 13; Agent Cummins notifies General Clark of the Shawnee chiefs' approval of the Methodist mission school for the Fish band. He notes, "Mr. Johnson is at this time making arrangements, and I think shortly after the winter breaks will have the school in operation." A twostory log building is under construction, with a school room/chapel and living room separated by an open "dog run" on the first floor, and sleeping quarters under a low roof on the second.

Also in January, the Grinter ferry across the Kansas River is established by a young Kentuckian named Moses Grinter at the behest of the Army, near the present South 78th Street and Kaw Drive in Kansas City, Kansas. The ferry provides the principal link

between the Shawnee and Delaware reserves and a crossing point for troops from Cantonment Leavenworth.

Sometime thereafter, Delaware Henry Tiblow establishes a ferry across the Kansas River some seven miles upstream from the Grinter ferry, on the site of the present Bonner Springs, Kansas.

107

February 1; Gabriel Prudhomme receives a patent of title to the former Vasquez property on the south bank of the Missouri, a total of 114 acres.

In February, Mormons attempt to proselytize among the Delaware and are courteously received by Captain William Anderson (usually hostile to missionaries). They are ordered out of Indian Country by Agent Cummins.

February 22; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau, asking his opinion concerning the house that the Company purchased from Madame Vasquez. He is concerned that Chouteau does not have the right of preemption, i.e., title to the land the house occupies.

February 28; the Senecas of Sandusky sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, agreeing to move from Ohio to a reserve in Indian Country adjacent to the Western Cherokee.

March 4; former President John Quincy Adams is elected to Congress from Massachusetts, and will serve for 17 years.

March 20; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the winter has been very hard. "I have never seen so severe a cold spell and as much snow since I have arrived in this area. The Loups (Delaware) have lost more than 200 horses, the Kansa have lost a good half of theirs. Even several Indians died during the winter."

April 14; birth of Frederic Donatien Chouteau, sixth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at the new Chouteau house on the farm in western Missouri.

April 16; the steamboat *YELLOW STONE*, constructed in Louisville on orders of Pierre Chouteau Jr. for the Rocky Mountain fur trade, leaves St. Louis on its first voyage up the Missouri with Chouteau on board. Because of low water caused by a summer drought, the boat will not be able to go any further up the river than Fort Tecumseh in the present South Dakota.

April 22; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. Walker and his family are engaged in lawsuits with John Carey, his late brother Isaac's executor, and Joseph Chaffee, stepfather and guardian of Isaac's son

Isaiah. He describes in some detail the execution of Black Chiefs son the previous October.

April 30; Paul Ligest Chouteau, Osage Indian Subagent, writes to his brother Pierre Chouteau Jr. that the Little Osage have stolen furs belonging to a group of Delaware en route from Missouri to the Kansas reserve, including Delaware interpreter James Connor. Ligest has paid the Delaware all the money he had on hand, and has given them orders on Pierre Jr. for the balance owed.

108

May 1; the steamboat *MISSOURI* hits a snag and sinks in the Missouri River east of Jefferson City. Its cargo includes 57 bundles of Chouteau furs.

May 4; Seneca Subagent Henry C. Brish informs Secretary of War John H. Eaton that the Senecas of Sandusky wish to call a council of the Ohio tribes to hear their treaty explained. The council is held with delegates from the Wyandots, Shawnee, and the Lewistown Seneca.

In May, Daniel Morgan Boone is dismissed from his post as government farmer for the Kansa.

June 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard. He notes that the Delaware, Kansa, Kickapoo and others are all receiving their annuities in money rather than merchandise this year, but the agents have yet to receive the money. The Missouri is unusually low for this time of year; he is afraid (correctly) that Pierre Chouteau Jr. will not make it upriver as far as the Yellowstone.

Lewis Cass resigns the governorship of Michigan Territory to replace John H. Eaton as Secretary of War in the Jackson administration, where he will have charge of Indian affairs.

Joseph Parks is appointed interpreter for a delegation of Ohio Shawnee sent to Washington to discuss removal.

July 4; death of former President James Monroe.

July 7; Dr. Johnston Lykins and his wife Delilah McCoy Lykins (daughter of the Rev. Isaac McCoy) arrive at the Shawnee Agency to organize the Shawnee Baptist Mission for Perry and Cornstalk's band. Construction begins on the mission buildings near the present 53rd and Walmer, Mission, Kansas.

July 15; the *YELLOW STONE* returns to St. Louis with a cargo of furs.

July 20; the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee remaining at Lewistown sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner and Indian Agent John McElvain,

agreeing to move from Ohio to a reserve in Indian Country adjacent to the Western Cherokee and the Senecas of Sandusky. Joseph Parks, U.S. interpreter, signs as a witness.

In mid-summer, smallpox breaks out among the Shawnee in Kansas. Many disperse, and operation of the Shawnee Methodist Mission school is suspended. Dr. Lykins and Subagent Campbell vaccinate large numbers hoping to stop the disease.

109

August 8; Black Hoof having died at about the age of 90, the 400 Shawnee remaining in Ohio at Wapaughkonetta and Hog Creek sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner and Indian Agent John McElvain agreeing to move to Kansas. Their remaining lands in Ohio -three tracts totalling 145 square miles -are ceded to the U.S. In return, they are to be granted 100,000 acres by patent in fee simple within the larger Shawnee Reserve, together with a saw mill, grist mill and blacksmith shop. The U.S. will defray the expenses of removal and provide one year's support after arrival. They are also to receive a cash advance of \$13,000, payment for any chattel property they cannot take, and an annuity of 5% of the principal realized from the sale of their Ohio lands. Joseph Parks, interpreter, is granted one section of land at Wapaughkonetta. The price of a second section is reserved to assist any River Huron Shawnee who may wish to emigrate. Wyandot Principal Chief Ron-ton-dee signs as a witness, and becomes the leading advocate of removal among the Wyandots.

August 15; Captain Pipe and William Monture convey messages from the Delaware in Kansas to the Wyandot Tribal Council, and describe the land set aside for the resettlement of the Wyandots.

August 17; Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner writes to Secretary of War Lewis Cass from McCutcheonsville, Ohio, that removal negotiations with the Wyandots are in trouble, as there have been unexplained deficiencies of \$175 per year in the last two annuity payments. He encloses a letter he has just received from William Walker Jr. on the subject. He also complains that his progress with the Wyandots is being hindered by his co-commissioner John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Shawnee and Seneca.

August 22; Gardiner reports to Secretary Cass that he has made up the \$350 deficiency out of his own accounts, and requests reimbursement. The Wyandot chiefs wish to send a deputation to examine the lands near the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. They will continue to negotiate, but a favorable conclusion will depend on the deputation's report.

August 30; the Ottawa in Ohio sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, agreeing to give up their two reserves in exchange for a reserve of 34,000 acres adjacent to the Shawnee Reserve in Kansas.

In the summer, 66-year-old Pierre Menard and his wife visit his daughter Berenice and son-in-law Francois G. Chouteau at their new home and farm in western Missouri.

September 2; a young man named Ira D. Blanchard arrives at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Using his own financial resources, and without any encouragement from Rev. McCoy or Dr. Lykins, he proposes to go among the Delaware to study their language with a view to “making himself useful.”

110

September 19; Joseph Parks writes to Secretary Cass from Michigan that the Shawnee on the River Huron are undecided about going west with the Ohio Shawnee.

September 26; Gardiner informs Secretary Cass that the Wyandot exploring party will soon depart. The proposed Wyandot treaty will result in the sale of 162,000 acres at \$.70 per acre, or \$113,400, “which will, after defraying all contingencies, leave a large balance in favor of the United States.”

Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, dies in late September or October. For the last eleven months he has lived less than nine miles from his old enemy, the Prophet. His successor is Captain Patterson.

In the fall, Captain Pipe, William Monture, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Journeycake leave the Pipestown Reserve for Kansas with a party of about 30 Delaware. (They were supposed to have removed on or before January 1, 1830.)

A Delaware hunting party on the plains is attacked by Pawnees. One woman escapes and makes her way to a second Delaware party on the Arkansas.

October 19; the Rev. Isaac McCoy sees the survivor of the Pawnee attack, and reports that she is terribly worn and sick from her ordeal.

By October, smallpox has spread to the Delaware in Kansas and Agent Cummins advises them to scatter. Nine Shawnee and 15 Delaware die before the epidemic subsides in December.

October 27; a five man Wyandot delegation or inspection party -Silas Armstrong, John Battise, John Gould, and James Washington, led by William Walker Jr. -departs Cincinnati for Louisville and the West aboard the steamboat *NEW JERSEY*. For the next two months they will examine lands offered by the government in the area of the future Platte Purchase, west of the Missouri state line but east of the Missouri River.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that he has arrived home after 11 days of traveling to find that the smallpox has spread to the Delaware. William Gilliss has built a trading post among the Delaware near Anderson’s Town, claiming that Pierre Menard authorized it during his visit, and has rejected the

American Fur Company's offer of a salary of \$600. Gilliss clearly does not wish to be under the direction of Francois G. Chouteau or anyone else.

November 11; Nat Turner is hanged in Jerusalem, Virginia, for leading a bloody slave insurrection. Reaction to the revolt ends the very real possibility that Virginia might abolish slavery.

111

In November, Gabriel Prudhomme, owner of the Vasquez property, is killed in a tavern brawl, leaving a widow, Susan Prudhomme (a Cree Indian and an expert needleworker), and seven children.

November 30; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning William Gilliss and the new Delaware post. Gilliss began building without Agent Cummins' authorization, and Cummins asked Chouteau if it was on his order, being told no. Gilliss is still claiming that Menard authorized it, but Cummins doesn't believe him because Menard knows the business too well. (Nevertheless, the mild-mannered Cummins does not order Gilliss off the reserve.)

In December, the Wyandot inspection party returns to St. Louis. William Walker Jr. stays with General William Clark, where he meets four Oregon Indians -three Nez Perce and a member of the Flathead tribe supposedly seeking missionary assistance.

December 15; in St. Louis, the Wyandot inspection party headed by William Walker Jr. completes its report on the lands proposed for Wyandot removal.

December 25; the Rev. Thomas Johnson preaches a Christmas sermon to a sizeable congregation at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

That same day, William Gilliss has seven gallons of whiskey carried to the Delaware. Agent Cummins is immediately informed of this by some of the same chiefs to whom Gilliss has given the whiskey.

December 27; naturalist Charles Darwin departs England aboard HMS Beagle on a voyage to South America and the Pacific.

c. 1832

Francois G. Chouteau has developed a steamboat landing (Chouteau's Landing) near his newest warehouse for the loading of furs and the unloading of merchandise. Shielding the landing from the Missouri River's main channel is the mile long, 55-acre Chouteau's Island (later called Mensing Island; now completely attached to the mainland), which is used for grazing cattle. East of the warehouse and landing are the Chouteaus' house and surrounding farm.

1832

January 4; Gardiner confidently writes to Secretary Cass that he should be able to deliver a Wyandot treaty in four or five weeks.

January 5; on learning that the Wyandot inspection party will produce an unfavorable report, Gardiner asks Cass for permission to make a treaty with the pagan or “savage party” for their part of the Grand Reserve. He also proceeds with plans to obtain a separate treaty for the Big Spring Reserve.

112

January 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau’s Landing that he has hopes for the fur trade this year. The Kansa are well equipped, and Chouteau believes they will produce as many pelts as the Shawnee and Delaware together. William Gilliss’ new post among the Delaware has remained there, and he has asked Chouteau for \$300, but Francois will give him nothing without authorization from either Menard or Pierre Chouteau Jr. Francois states that he plans to build a fine new post for Frederick among the Kansa.

January 19; the Treaty of McCutcheonsville. A group of Wyandots living on the Big Spring Reserve in Ohio, under pressure from Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, sell the reserve for \$20,000, or \$1.25 an acre, despite the opposition of the tribal council at Upper Sandusky. However, they still refuse to emigrate west of the Mississippi, and instead are to move to either the Wyandott Reserve in Michigan or the Huron Reserve in Canada. The treaty proposes that Joseph McCutcheon be named Subagent for the Big Spring Wyandots, further separating them from those on the Grand Reserve.

January 27; the Wyandot inspection party formally submits its report to the Wyandot Tribal Council. The lands west of Missouri are emphatically rejected. His string of successes having been broken, Gardiner is outraged, accusing the Wyandots of duplicity.

That same day, birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) in Cheshire, England.

January 28; Special Commissioner Gardiner forwards the McCutcheonsville treaty to Secretary Cass. He denounces William Walker Jr. in particular and the Wyandot Tribal Council in general: “Those chiefs, with their white and yellow auxiliaries, are as avaricious and envious as they are subtle and insincere.” He warns Cass that the council may try to arrange with the Big Spring Wyandots for the latter to move to the Grand Reserve. (The 25-square-mile Big Spring Reserve is just six miles north of the Grand Reserve, and about the same distance west of the Sandusky River.)

February 8; by order of the War Department, Cantonment Leavenworth is redesignated Fort Leavenworth. The other cantonments in Indian Country, Gibson and Towson, are similarly renamed.

In February, Alexander Evans of Carlisle, Indiana, is appointed to assist Dr. Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

February 13; Agent John McElvain reports to Elbert Herring, head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that many Wyandots are still in favor of removal. He suggests that eight or 10 of their influential young men should accompany the emigrating Shawnee and Seneca and see for themselves the quality of the country.

113

February 22; two of the Wyandot chiefs and William Walker Jr. leave Columbus, Ohio, for Washington, D.C., hoping to obtain alterations in the McCutcheonsville treaty. They propose that the treaty become a national one, that the benefits of the treaty (except pay for the improvements) accrue to the Wyandot Tribal Council for distribution to the Nation, with the Big Spring Wyandots resettling on the Grand Reserve. President Jackson views the proposal favorably, but Secretary Cass kills the agreement when Joseph McCutcheon strongly objects.

February 24; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning William Gilliss. Gilliss has no intention of acting in agreement with Chouteau. He hired American workers, payable in silver, for the construction of the Delaware post, and when he was unable to obtain the \$300 from Francois, he managed to get it from Cyprien. Francois also reports the Christmas whiskey incident. Francois has acquired land at the mouth of the Kansas River (on the Missouri side of the state line) for the Company, and has had 10 cords of steamboat wood put there for the *YELLOW STONE*.

Toward the end of February, the Delaware Methodist Mission is founded by the Revs. Thomas and William Johnson. It is initially located somewhere between Anderson's Town and the Grinter ferry.

March 1; Agent Cummins writes to General Clark that the Delaware now in Kansas are very desirous that the Delaware on the Arkansas and Red Rivers should join them.

Also in March, another Delaware hunting party on the plains is attacked by Pawnees; Chief Pushkies (one of William Anderson's four sons) and two others are killed.

March 24; Joseph Smith Jr. and his counselor Sidney Rigdon are tarred and feathered in Hiram, Ohio, in the first attack against the Mormons and their beliefs.

April 6; the five Gardiner treaties are ratified and proclaimed, despite serious questions in the Senate regarding his methods in obtaining four of them.

April 24; General Clark reports to Secretary Cass that Agent Cummins had warned the Delaware in October against hunting in Pawnee country.

Permanent buildings are erected for the Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency on the Shawnee Reserve, some seven miles south of the mouth of the Kansas River, on 152 acres near the present 63rd Street and State Line Road, Mission Hills, Kansas.

In May, in response to the smallpox epidemic of the previous summer and fall, Congress provides funds for a vaccination program among the Indians. Doctors are sent to John Dougherty's Upper Missouri Agency, to Richard W. Cummins' Shawnee and Delaware Agency, and to Paul Liguist Chouteau's Osage Agency to carry out the work.

114

May 9; the Rev. Isaac McCoy considers severing his connections to the Board of Foreign Missions when the Baptist Convention ceases to support Indian removal.

Shortly thereafter, McCoy moves his family from Fayette, Missouri, to a wooded tract in western Jackson County near the border with Indian Country (near the site of the present St. Luke's Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri). He still hopes that the government will support the creation of a self-governing territory for the emigrant tribes.

May 14; the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church expands the boundaries of the Missouri Conference to include Missouri, Arkansas Territory, and the Indian missions.

May 17; Secretary Cass informs Gardiner that he has been appointed to superintend the removals for which his treaties have provided.

May 22; nineteen prominent Wyandots living or owning property on the Big Spring Reserve and at Solomonstown, including Henry Jacquis (noted as Chief of Big Spring), Francis Driver, the three Greyeyes brothers, Silas and John M. Armstrong, and David Young, address a petition to President Jackson. They state that the signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty were largely of Canadian origin (three of them only recently arrived), and sold the reserve without the knowledge or consent of its rightful owners. Then Joseph McCutcheon blocked the agreement allowing the Big Spring Wyandots to join those on the Grand Reserve. The Canadian Wyandots can take their money and return to Canada, but the American Wyandots may not have that option. The petitioners want the agreement approved, with subsequent treaty payments made through Agent McElvain rather than McCutcheon.

May 26; Agent McElvain forwards the protest petition to Secretary Casso He says that McCutcheon's interference was uncalled for and for selfish purposes. He also encloses information relative to the Seneca subagency that he believes shows that McCutcheon "is not sound at the core.."

After wintering in Indiana, Captain Pipe's party arrives in Kansas in late spring or summer, the last Delaware to move to the reserve.

June 6; the Black Hawk War begins when the Sauk chief Black Hawk leads a band of Sauk and Fox from Iowa across the Mississippi to attack Apple River Fort, Illinois, in an attempt to reclaim traditional lands. A young Abraham Lincoln joins the Illinois militia but never sees action.

June 24; in retaliation for Pawnee attacks on Delaware hunting parties, a Delaware war party led by Captain Suwaunock (brother of the slain Pushkies) sets out to attack the Pawnee. Finding the Pawnee absent, they burn the principal Pawnee village on the Republican River.

115

July 9; the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is created by act of Congress. The first Commissioner is Elbert Herring, who has been head of the Bureau for the last year.
July 11; birth of Alexander Soule Johnson, eldest child of the Rev. Thomas and Sarah Davis Johnson, at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

July 21; the Big Spring and Solomonstown Wyandots sign an agreement with the chiefs at Upper Sandusky, allowing them to become residents with an equal right in the Grand Reserve. Monies from the sale of the Big Spring Reserve shall be distributed to the Nation at large.

July 23; Commissioner Gardiner and Agent McElvain forward the compromise agreement to Secretary Casso. They note that only two of the signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty have signed the agreement.

Bent's Fort, managed by William Bent, is completed on the upper Arkansas, and becomes a major provisioning point for fur traders and Santa Fe freighters. Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain settle in Santa Fe.

August 2; Lt. Col. Zachary Taylor defeats the Sauk and Fox at the mouth of the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin. Black Hawk is captured, ending the Black Hawk War.

August 10; the Rev. Charles E. Wilson arrives at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

August 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that he and his family are now back home after a trip to St. Louis, the return journey taking nine days by steamboat. While there he consulted his father's doctor about his health, and was advised to spend the winter in a warmer climate. Since his return, two Delaware have died due to liquor: one drowned while crossing the river and the other had his chest crushed against a tree by a horse.

September 7; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning William Gilliss. Gilliss has written to Menard concerning supposed complaints against Chouteau, but Agent Cummins told Francois that Gilliss is not to be believed, and that he (Cummins) knows all about the whiskey business. Chouteau notes

that the Delaware are drinking a lot, with at least 30 gallons of whiskey a day being brought to their village, and often many die. He is worried about their survival as a tribe. The stress of his situation is beginning to tell: "I am still suffering from chest pains and that makes me almost unable to see to business."

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September 11; the original signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty, meeting at Wapaughkonetta with Gardiner and Agent McElvain, send a letter in protest of the July 21 compromise agreement to Secretary Casso. They want the treaty monies to be paid directly to themselves, as originally stipulated. Gardiner supports their position, but Agent McElvain sides with the Wyandot Tribal Council. The new agreement holds.

September 17; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church creates the Indian Mission District, and appropriates \$4,800 to the missions. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is made superintendent of the district, the Rev. Edward T. Peery is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. William Johnson to the Delaware.

September 20 -December 25; conducted by Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, the Wapaughkonetta band of Shawnee (including 16-year-old Charles Bluejacket) move from Auglaize County, Ohio, to the Shawnee Reserve in Kansas. There is considerable suffering from cold and hunger.

September 24; the Rev. Isaac McCoy returns from a trip to Arkansas to find the Rev. Charles E. Wilson settled among the Delaware. McCoy is displeased that the other Baptist missionaries in Kansas were not consulted in this matter.

In the autumn, Tensquatawa poses in his house (or possibly at Fort Leavenworth) for the famous portrait by George Catlin.

October 12; a license is issued for a new American Fur Company post for the Kansa, replacing the Horseshoe Lake post and located midway between the two Kansa villages. Frederick Chouteau continues in charge of the post. (Kansa Subagent Marston G. Clark complains that the Chouteaus should have moved their post a year ago, but waited so that they could build near-the Methodist mission.)

October 26; a treaty is signed by General William Clark at Castor Hill in St. Louis County, Missouri, with representatives of the Delaware now in Kansas and the Cape Girardeau Shawnee now in Arkansas (the Black Bob band), giving up all claim to the Cape Girardeau grant. The Delaware do quite well, including \$12,000 against their debts, \$5,000 in merchandise, \$2,000 in livestock, \$1,000 to break and enclose ground and another \$1,000 in specie, \$2,500 to employ a miller for five years, and \$1,500 for a school for three years, together with \$100 annuities for life to Captain Patterson, Captain Ketchum, and Nak-ko-min. The Black Bob band is to remove to the Shawnee Reserve, after which they will be paid \$800 in specie, \$400 in clothing and horses, and \$500 in removal expenses. Most of the Delaware who left the Cape Girardeau grant in

1815 (the ostensible beneficiaries of the treaty) are now in Texas and have no say in the matter.

November 6; Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat) is reelected President, defeating Henry Clay (National Republican).

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In November, Daniel French of Ohio is sent to assist Dr. Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

In December, death of the Wyandot chief Scotash, or Head Eater, at about the age of 70.

December 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that he has recently returned from the new Kansa post. He remarks that the Indians have a beautiful autumn for their hunt. Some of the Shawnee and Ottawa emigrating from Ohio arrived in Kansas about the first of the month. They visit Francois' establishment from time to time, and always bring a little money.:

December 13; the Rev. Charles E. Wilson leaves the Delaware Reserve to go to the Choctaws.

Beginning in late December, the Kansa in the lower Village are vaccinated against smallpox by a Dr. Crow, accompanied by Subagent Marston G. Clark. When they go to the upper vii/age, they find the Kansa there (badly in need of food) have not waited as requested but have gone hunting. Clark accuses Frederick Chouteau of influencing the Indians to leave to avoid being vaccinated. An investigation finds no basis for the charges, and the matter is dropped.

December 28; Vice President John C. Calhoun resigns his office to become a U.S. Senator from South Carolina.

1833

February 4; Margaret Greyeyes, 16-year-old daughter of Esquire Greyeyes, marries David Young in the Wyandot Methodist Mission church at Upper Sandusky.

February 12; the Rev. Isaac McCoy notes that Ira D. Blanchard has now been among the Delaware for a year and a half, and has "pretty thoroughly acquired" the Delaware language.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that all the Indians have now returned from the winter hunt. The Kansa did not participate in the hunt, choosing to winter their starving horses in Missouri instead. Still, the Kansa have made more pelts than the Shawnee and Delaware combined. Menard has suggested opening a post among the Delaware, but Francois does not believe that it would be worth the additional expense. Cyprien's Shawnee post is only

three miles from Anderson's Town, and in any case some of the Delaware prefer to travel the 20 or so miles to Fort Leavenworth, where they can get whiskey. He notes that his 11-year-old son Pierre Menard Chouteau is now attending school at the Rev. Thomas Johnson's Shawnee Methodist Mission.

February 20; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau concerning debts owed by the Indians to the firm of Menard & Valle. William Gilliss . is supposed to collect the debts (and Chouteau to keep an eye on Gilliss).

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February 23; birth of Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, seventh child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing.

February 23-26; Dr. Johnston Lykins and Daniel French visit the Delaware chiefs to discuss the formal establishment of a Baptist mission and school. Dr. Lykins proposes that Blanchard be employed as teacher.

March 1; the Walker-Disosway letter, relating Wiliam Walker Jr.'s encounter with the Oregon Indians in December 1831, is published in the Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald. Beginning of the Oregon movement.

In March, with bribery having failed, the government threatens to remove the Black Bob band of Shawnee (now on the Cowskin River in southwest Missouri) by force if they do not go to the Shawnee Reserve. They move reluctantly and settle near the present Olathe, Kansas.

March 23; Francois G. Chouteau ships 240 packs of furs and skins to St. Louis aboard the steamboat *OTTO*.

In the spring, construction is begun on the first Mormon Temple in Kirtland, Ohio. The congregation sets about developing a new American building type from equal parts tradition, divine revelation, and sheer necessity.

April 16; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the problems with Marston G. Clark continue. Chouteau's merchandise for the Kansa post has yet to arrive, and Clark is paying the Kansa their annuities on the 18th. Clark sent an express letter to Independence inviting all the merchants, taking precautions that the Chouteaus would not find out.

April 21; Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied, aboard the steamboat *YELLOW STONE*, passes the mouth of the Kansas River on a scientific expedition to the upper Missouri. The expedition is accompanied by Swiss artist Karl Bodmer.

That same day, Ira D. Blanchard is baptized into the Baptist Church.

April 22; the *YELLOW STONE* is searched for contraband at Fort Leavenworth and the bulk of the expedition's brandy store confiscated.

May 19; the steamboat *OTTO* passes Chouteau's Landing on its way to Fort Leavenworth. Francois G. Chouteau notes that they have cholera on board, and have thrown the bodies of the dead into the river.

June 1 -September 15; conducted by interpreter Joseph Parks, the Hog Creek band of Shawnee move from Ohio to Kansas, the fast Shawnee to move to the Reserve. The journey is without incident.

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June 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. He notes that merchandise has arrived for the Delaware, he presumes in accord with an agreement drawn up in St. Louis. (His objections to opening a separate post among the Delaware have apparently been overridden by Menard and Pierre Chouteau Jr.) He states that he has purchased a slave, "skillful and a good farmer," from the Company's trader to the Weas, William Meyers, for \$550. Men to work his establishment are difficult to obtain; he only has four at present, not enough for his different needs.

The government employs Michael Rice to build a saw and grist mill for the Delaware near the mouth of the present Miff Creek, less than a mile east of the Grinter ferry. It is in operation by July, with William Barnes as miller.

July 20; following publication of what some believe to be an anti-slavery article in the Mormon-owned Independence newspaper *The Evening and the Morning Star*, the press is destroyed by a Missouri mob. *The Book of Commandments*, an early version of the church's *Doctrine and Covenants*, is in the process of being printed; enough pages are rescued for 100 copies. This mob action begins the violent expulsion of the Mormon colony near Independence.

John Calvin McCoy, son of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, buys land at what is now the northeast corner of Westport Road and Pennsylvania Avenue in Kansas City, Missouri, just a mile east of the state line on the road connecting Independence to Indian Country. He establishes a store in partnership with J. P. Hickman and J. H. Flournoy, and announces plans to develop a town to be called West Port. The town will eventually rival Independence as the principal outfitting center for the Santa Fe, California and Oregon Trails.

August 11; fifteen-year-old Charles Journeycake is baptized by Dr. Johnston Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. His mother, Sarah "Sally" Williams Journeycake, is one of the few Christians among the Delaware and has been serving as interpreter at the mission. (Daughter of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, she was converted at the Wyandot Methodist Mission and is a Delaware by marriage.)

August 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the *YELLOW STONE* has brought cholera close to his habitation. Eight people have died in the area between Independence and the mouth of the Kansas.

August 16; a report to the War Department describes the Shawnee Methodist Mission in some detail. In addition to the two-story log mission house, there is an 18' by 24' schoolhouse, a cookhouse, a workshop, stable and other outbuildings, with 38 acres under cultivation. The Rev. Edward T. Peery, two other men, and three women (including Mrs. Peery and Mrs. Johnson) are employed at the mission, with 27 boys and 13 girls in attendance.

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Also in August, government-appointed Special Commissioner Henry L. Ellsworth arrives in Indian Country to investigate conditions among the emigrant tribes.

September 4; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District and, following the Methodist practice of rotating positions, the Rev. William Johnson is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission and the Rev. Edward T. Peery to the Delaware.

September 9; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that Berenice has been seriously ill, although he does not believe it was cholera. However, 12 to 15 Kansa have recently died from the disease, apparently brought back to their village from Fort Leavenworth.

September 18 -October 12; the Rev. Isaac McCoy with his son John and nine assistants surveys the south and west boundaries of the Shawnee Reserve.

October 1; Maj. John Campbell is replaced as subagent for the Shawnee and Delaware Agency by Dr. F. W. Miller.

October 5; the Rev. Jotham Meeker and his wife arrive at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, bringing with them a printing press from Cincinnati. Although he intends to work among the Ottawa, only 70 Ottawa are as yet in Kansas.

October 25; trading licenses issued to the Chouteaus' American Fur Company operations by General William Clark include the new post on the Delaware Reserve, near the Grinter ferry. The Company now has posts in eastern Kansas among the Kansa (Frederick Chouteau), the Weas (William Meyers), the Shawnee and the Delaware (both Cyprien Chouteau), and the Kickapoo (Laurence Pensineau), as well as the central warehouse, or factory, at Chouteau's Landing (Francois G. Chouteau).

October 31; the Mormon colony west of the Blue River in Jackson County, Missouri, near Moses Wilson's store, is attacked and burned by a mob of about 60 men.

Father Benedict Roux, Cure' of the cathedral at St. Louis, is sent at his own request by Bishop Joseph Rosati to establish a Catholic parish in the habitation at Chez les Canses. He travels overland on horseback by way of Liberty and Independence, arriving at Chouteau's Landing in early November.

November 4; a pitched battle between Missourians and Mormons in Jackson County leaves two Gentiles and one Mormon dead.

That same day, the Rev. Isaac McCoy prevents two assaults on individual Mormons in Independence.

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November 11; the Rev. Isaac McCoy presents a resolution in Independence that the Mormons should be allowed to provide for their own safety. He is ignored.

November 13; a great meteor shower is visible in eastern Kansas. The Indians are much alarmed.

Also in November, Special Commissioner Henry L. Ellsworth arranges a peace treaty between the Delaware and the plains tribes at Fort Leavenworth. The treaty proves ineffective.

November 25; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing of the arrival of Father Roux. Chouteau believes this will be to the betterment of the area, and says they intend to build a small church for the Cure'.

1834

January 20; Father Roux writes to Bishop Rosati that he is comfortably lodged at the Chouteau post in the "Indian country." As he mentions Francois and Berenice Chouteau, he presumably is staying at their home at Chouteau's Landing.

February 6; Ira D. Blanchard and the Rev. Isaac McCoy decide to ask the Delaware for permission for Blanchard to build a house on the reserve. Permission is granted, but negotiations for the establishment of a Baptist mission drag on.

February 27; one-year-old Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, is baptized by Father Roux. (The older Chouteau children were baptized in St. Louis.)

March 11; Father Raux complains to Bishop Rosati about the long ride (roughly three miles) to reach the chapel (a house provided by the Chouteaus), and the lack of provisions at his presbytery. The young French priest, scholarly and slight of build, speaks only French and Latin and is probably not suited to the rigors of frontier life.

March 21; the Rev. Jotham Meeker completes printing the first book on the press at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

John C. McCoy persuades the captain of the Company steamboat *JOHN NELSON* to land trade goods at a new landing on the south bank of the Missouri River, a half-mile-long rock ledge extending from the present Grand Boulevard to Delaware Street in Kansas City, Missouri. This eliminates the long three-day haul of McCoy's goods from the Independence landing to his Westport store, including a sometimes hazardous crossing of the Blue River. Called variously the Kansas Landing and Westport Landing, the new transfer point is part of the Gabriel Prudhomme estate, and lies nearly two miles upstream from Chouteau's Landing and a mile downstream from the Company landing at the mouth of the Kansas.

122

April 1; the Rev. Henry Rennick Jr., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, is assigned as government teacher to the Delaware.

April 24-30; Missourians burn 150 Mormon houses in Jackson County, leading to the expulsion of the whole Mormon population of the county. Most move to the counties north of the Missouri River.

In the spring, Alexander Evans is dismissed from the Shawnee Baptist Mission when the Rev. Isaac McCoy charges him with drunkenness. (His real sin seems to have been disagreeing with McCoy.)

May 5; Joseph Smith Jr. leads "Zion's Camp" of 200 armed men from Kirtland, Ohio, toward Independence.

May 27; the U.S. post office in Westport is opened, with John C. McCoy as postmaster. Secretary of War Lewis Cass appoints Governor Robert Lucas of Ohio to lead the government's next attempt to try to obtain a Wyandot removal treaty. From June through August, a second Wyandot inspection party looks at lands in Kansas offered by the government.

June 15; the Shawnee Tribal Council adopts the Rev. Jotham Meeker's orthography for the writing and printing of the Shawnee language.

June 16; the Rev. Thomas Johnson visits Rev. Meeker to see about the printing of Shawnee books in the new orthography.

June 17; a ferry carrying a Missouri delegation negotiating with Zion's Camp swamps in the Missouri River, and several drown. The Missourians blame the Mormons.

June 19; the Battle of Fishing River. A fight between Zion's Camp and the Missourians in Clay County is broken up by a great storm.

June 30; the part of the Unorganized Territory lying west of Missouri and Arkansas between the Missouri River on the north and the Red River on the south is officially designated "Indian Country." Although the Rev. Isaac McCoy has been promised territorial status with a Presidentially appointed administrator by the Jackson administration, Indian Country is placed under Missouri's administrative jurisdiction.

July 6; the Wyandot inspection party attends Sunday services at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

July 9; wracked by a cholera outbreak, Zion's Camp is disbanded. Joseph Smith Jr. leaves Clay County, Missouri, to return to Kirtland, Ohio.

July 13; Agent Cummins writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Elbert Herring that "the Wyandots had examined the country and were pleased with it."

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July 14; the Shawnee and Delaware Agency is replaced by the Northern Agency, Western Territory, serving the Delaware, Kansa and Kickapoo. Richard W. Cummins continues as agent, and former Kansa Subagent Marston G. Clark is assigned as subagent for the Shawnee, Ottawa and others south of the Kansas River. (Clark promptly licenses four competitors, including his own son, for Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee post.) The agency continues to occupy the Shawnee and Delaware Agency buildings on the Shawnee Reserve.

July 25-26; a Kansas missionaries' conference is held at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Among those present are the Revs. Jerome C. Berryman, Thomas Johnson, Isaac McCoy, Jotham Meeker, and J. Thompson Peery, Dr. Johnston Lykins and Ira D. Blanchard.

July 28; Rev. Meeker writes that Ira D. Blanchard has set up housekeeping alone in his new house on the Delaware Reserve.

August 6; death of 18-month-old Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

Despite Agent Cummins' optimistic July letter, the Wyandot inspection party makes a negative report to the Wyandot Tribal Council regarding the lands in Kansas, ending removal discussions. (The violence against the Mormons may have colored their perceptions.)

August 16; Rev. Meeker prints 200 copies of the Shawnee alphabet and monosyllable for the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from St. Louis, where the family has spent the summer. They have all been ill, and their youngest child, Benedict Pharamond, has died. (Having lost three of his seven children there, Francois has good reason to fear the St. Louis summers, which he regards as unhealthy.) They will soon leave by steamboat for Independence.

Following the report of a deputation sent to examine the Shawnee Reserve, the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends decides to establish a school among the Shawnee in Kansas.

John Jacob Astor, now the richest man in America, retires and the American Fur Company is sold. Astor's business associate Ramsey Crooks purchases the Northern Department, which retains the American Fur Company name, and Pierre Chouteau Jr. with Bernard Pratte purchases the Western Department, renamed Pratte, Chouteau and Company. The Chouteaus' operations continue largely as before.

In late October, death of Fish (William Jackson), adopted captive and Shawnee band chief. His son Paschal Fish has already begun to achieve prominence.

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November 25; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. Frederick and Cyprien have just returned from the Marais de Cygnes where they went to hunt. They killed 50 pieces of game, and Francois would have liked to go with them but could not leave his post unattended. He asks Menard to address future letters to West Port, Jackson County, as the new post office is near their home.

December 7; the Rev. Thomas Johnson preaches to the garrison at Fort Leavenworth.

1835

January 17; Rev. Meeker completes the printing of the first volume of the Rev. Isaac McCoy's The Annual Register of Indian Affairs.

January 30; President Jackson narrowly escapes assassination by a deranged house painter, Richard Lawrence, when Lawrence's pistols misfire.

February 3; Rev. Meeker finishes printing the first book in Shawnee for the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

February 5; final permission is obtained from the Delaware chiefs and Agent Cummins for the construction of a Delaware Baptist Mission school. Shortly thereafter, Ira D. Blanchard returns to the East.

February 13; John C. McCoy files the plat of Westport at the Jackson County Courthouse in Independence, Missouri.

February 24; the first issue of the Shawnee-language newspaper *Siwinowe Kesibwi*, or *Shawanoë Sun*, is published at the Shawnee Baptist Mission by Rev. Meeker, with Dr. Johnston Lykins as editor.

March 10; the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions has appropriated \$500 for the construction of the Delaware Baptist Mission, to consist of two houses and a school building.

March 31; Marston G. Clark's resignation as Shawnee Subagent becomes official. (The Chouteaus are elated.) At this time the Shawnee and Ottawa Subagency is discontinued, the tribes being assigned to Richard W. Cummins' Northern Agency.

In April, ill health forces Father Benedict Roux to leave his parish at Westport Landing. (He has also been in conflict with his parishioners, who do not appreciate his opposition to dancing.) The log Church of St. Francis Regis, together with a small rectory, is under construction on a 40-arpent tract purchased from Pierre La Liberte for \$6, near the site of the present Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception a 11th and Washington Streets. Before he leaves, Father Roux makes arrangements for the church's completion at a cost of \$300, most of it paid by Francois G. Chouteau.

April 22; Seminole chiefs in Florida refuse to acknowledge an 1832 removal treaty, and Osceola is openly defiant.

125

By the spring, Sam Houston is resident in Nacogdoches, Texas, acting as agent for the Cherokee and for certain New York business interests seeking Texas land grants.

May 1; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. from the mouth of the Kansas River, where furs are being loaded aboard the Company steamboat ST. CHARLES for the trip to St. Louis. (The river may be too low for loading at Chouteau's Landing; the barge with the Kansa furs, dispatched upriver the first of March, is still 30 miles up the Kansas because of low water.) The men are all sick with fever because of loading and unloading in the water.

May 11; Generalissimo Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of Mexico, having sent his brother-in-law General Martin Perfecto de Cos to depose the Federalist governor of Coahuila y Tejas, defeats republican insurgents. Shortly thereafter, the self-styled "Napoleon of the West" is made dictator. Mexico's federal constitution is abolished a piece at a time.

May 14; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the barge with the Kansa furs has finally arrived. A trip that with high water would take four days has taken six weeks.

May 15; the second annual conference of Kansas missionaries is held at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

May 17; a Committee of Safety (including James Bowie, son-in-law of the lieutenant-governor of Tejas) is organized at Mina, Texas, in support of Mexican federalism and the Constitution of 1824.

In June, Ira D. Blanchard returns to the Delaware Reserve from the East with his new bride, Mary Walton Blanchard, a missionary teacher, and a second teacher, Sylvia Case. July 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to both Pierre Menard and Pierre Chouteau Jr. from Chouteau's Landing that the payment of annuities begins today with a \$3000 payment to the Shawnee. Payments to the Weas, Ottawa, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Kansa will follow. Chouteau has had merchandise delivered to all the posts, with a barge sent upriver to the Kansa. He needs more traps, as a party has been formed of the Delaware to hunt beaver, "and they are very good at that hunt."

July 27; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. Only the Kansa have yet to be paid their annuities. The Delaware have received part of their annuity in the form of \$3000 in merchandise from the government, but haven't decided to accept it, saying the merchandise was purchased at too high a price. (The treaties of 1818 and 1829 call for the Delaware annuity to be paid in specie -that is, in money in coin rather than in merchandise.)

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Tensquatawa moves from the last Prophetstown to a small house, one of four, near White Feather Spring a mile and a half to the northwest, near the present South se" Street and Ruby Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas.

A Delaware hunting party kills 12 Pawnees caught stealing horses.

Death of Francis Warrow near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. His uncle Splitlog, brother of Warrow and Roundhead, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

August 30; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the whole family has been ill and there is much sickness around, particularly in Clay County north of the river. Chouteau has been having chest pains from time to time, and feels quite weak.

September 10; a second house and a school building are under contract for completion at the Delaware Baptist Mission. The mission is located just north of Anderson's Town.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District, the Rev. William Ketron is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist

Mission, the Rev. Edward T. Peery is returned to the Delaware and the Rev. William Johnson returned to the Kansa.

September 17; birth of Mary Brigitte Chouteau (Hopkins), eighth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing. The family is delighted at the birth of their first daughter.

September 25; Francois G. Chouteau dispatches 29 rolls of deerskins, 15 packs of raccoon and 10 chests of furs aboard the steamboat *JOHN HANCOCK* from the Company landing at the mouth of the Kansas River.

October 2; a group of volunteers in Gonzales, Texas, refuses to surrender a cannon to a Mexican army detachment. Shots are fired and the military retreats. Beginning of the Texas Revolution.

October 28; Texian insurgents besiege General Cos' army at the provincial capital of San Antonio de Bexar. At this point, the revolutionaries include a substantial number of native Tejanos, most prominently Juan Seguin.

November 2; beginning of the Second Seminole War. Three generals in succession become bogged down in the Florida swamps and canebrakes.

November 30; birth of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) in Florida, Missouri.

127

December 9; death of Captain Patterson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is Nak-ko-min.

That same day, McCoy's second Annual Register, for 1836, is published by Rev. Meeker.

December 10; San Antonio falls to the Texian insurgents.

December 15; the Mexican army under General Cos is allowed to depart Texas with their arms under a parole.

December 16; a fire in New York City destroys some 600 buildings.

December 26; the Delaware Baptist Mission school opens with 14 boys as pupils, and Ira D. Blanchard, his wife Mary Walton Blanchard, and Sylvia Case as teachers.

December 29; the Treaty of New Echota. A minority group of Cherokee led by Major Ridge, his son John Ridge and nephews Elias Boudinot and Stand Watie, agrees to the emigration of the entire Nation. (Afterward, the Ridge says he has signed his own death warrant.) The blatant injustice of the treaty is denounced in Washington by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Tennessee congressman David Crockett (once a staunch

supporter of Jackson), among others. Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross fights the removal treaty all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Chief Justice John Marshall rules in the tribe's favor, only to have the ruling ignored by Jackson and Cass. When they peacefully refuse to leave their homes and farms, most Cherokee are rounded up by the Army and detained in concentration camps. Some 800 manage to flee into hiding in the Carolina mountains, where their descendants still reside.

1836

January 13; Wyandot Principal Chief William Walker Jr., chosen to complete the term of the late Thomas Long, contacts Governor Lucas of Ohio regarding further negotiations with the government on the removal question.

Also in January, ferryman Moses Grinter, 26, marries Anna Marshall, a 16-year-old Delaware girl of mixed parentage. (Her father is William Marshall, a long-time trader among the Delaware and sometime associate of William Gilliss.)

John C. McCoy and his partners sell their store building in Westport to William Miles Chick.

February 2; Canadian Wyandots sign a treaty reducing the Huron Reserve to one third its former size, leaving a block of 7,770 acres, with the remainder to be sold. This results in intense factionalism, the pro-treaty faction believing that the reserve would otherwise have been entirely lost. The American Wyandots' options are becoming severely limited.

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February 5; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. The Missouri River is full of ice and there is an ice jam further up the Kansas. He notes the sale of McCoy's store to Chick. As Chick is the father-in-law of the Rev. William Johnson, he presumes that Rev. Johnson may wish to speculate on the Indian annuities, using his influence with the Kansa for personal advantage. (Chouteau's experience with Marston G. Clark seems to have made him suspicious.)

In February, in Texas at the invitation of Sam Houston, frontiersman and recently-resigned Tennessee congressman David Crockett arrives in San Antonio to join the Texian insurgents. (He is under the mistaken assumption that the fighting is largely over.)

Also in February, Dr. Johnston Lykins becomes ill and is forced to withdraw from the Shawnee Baptist Mission for a time, leaving the Rev. Jotham Meeker in charge. Rev. Meeker still hopes to go to the Ottawa, but that goal seems to be receding.

February 16; Santa Anna crosses the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande with 5,400 men and 21 cannon, determined to crush the rebellion in Texas.

February 25; inventor Samuel Colt patents his revolver.

March 2; Texas is declared an independent republic,

March 6; the fall of the Alamo at San Antonio de Bexar after a siege of 13 days. Some 180 rebels are dead, including Travis and Bowie. A handful of men including Crockett are captured, then killed on Santa Anna's orders. Mexican losses are much higher (unnumbered, but about 600).

March 11; Sam Houston arrives in Gonzales, Texas, to take command of the army of the infant republic.

March 16; a constitution for the Republic of Texas is approved.

March 26; the Mormon Temple in Kirtland, Ohio, is dedicated.

March 27; the Goliad Massacre. Nearly 300 Texian prisoners from Fannin's brigade are slaughtered at Goliad on Santa Anna's orders. Texas settlers begin to flee eastward in what is later called the "runaway scrape."

March 28; Roger Brooke Taney of Maryland is appointed to succeed John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

April 8; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that 240 packs of furs have been dispatched downriver on the *ST. CHARLES*.

129

April 20; Wisconsin Territory is established. Division of the old Northwest Territory is now largely complete.

April 21; the Battle of San Jacinto. Sam Houston's Texians inflict a bloody defeat on the Mexican army and capture Santa Anna. Texas independence is assured.

April 23; by treaty with Special Commissioner John A. Bryan, the Wyandots agree to sell 5 by 12 miles set aside for Canadian Wyandots on the eastern edge of the Grand Reserve, together with the Cranberry Reserve and the 160-acre tract adjoining the Whitaker grant. Up to \$20,000 of the proceeds may be used for capital improvements, the remainder to be distributed as annuities. Under Article 7 of the treaty, the seven chiefs (or their heirs) who were granted two sections each under the treaty of 1817 -De-un-quot, Ron-ton-dee, Between-the-Logs, John Hicks Sr., Mononcue, George Punch, and An-dau-you-au -are entitled to one section each of the 60 to be sold, or the sale proceeds therefrom. The treaty is signed by just three individuals -Principal Chief William Walker Jr., John Barnett, and Peacock -rather than by the full council. Despite this, the government has tried to get the three to agree to make the treaty for the whole reserve.

A new Wyandot Council House, one and one-half stories on a high brick foundation, is subsequently built near the south end of Fourth Street (inlot No. 90) in Upper Sandusky with some of the proceeds from the sale.

April 29; Simon Kenton dies in poverty near Zanesfield, Ohio, at the age of 81.

May 12; the third (and last) annual conference of Kansas missionaries is held at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions subsequently decides to discontinue the conferences, apparently at the urging of Rev. McCoy.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that soon there may be war with the Mormons. There are reportedly 2,000 men organizing in Clay County to take back their land in Jackson County by force, with more well-armed Mormons arriving every day. Chouteau says the Jackson Countians want to make "the most advantageous propositions" for a settlement before taking up arms. Berenice and the children are in St. Louis, where he desires them to remain until the trouble has passed.

Ignace Hatchiorauquasha, called John Grey, a 20-year veteran of the fur trade, leads 12 French-Iroquois families down the Missouri to settle at Westport Landing and in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms) along Turkey Creek, adding to the French (and Catholic) population of the area.

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June 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that Berenice and the children returned home on May 31. "No one speaks of the war with the Mormons anymore, at least for the present."

June 7; the Platte Purchase is approved by Congress at the urging of Senator Thomas Hart Benton. The State of Missouri reaches its present boundaries with the addition of the northwest corner, an area the size of Delaware.

June 8; Agent Cummins writes to General Clark at St. Louis that there are 58 Wyandots (probably an inflated number) living among the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee, led by one Wyandot John. They are requesting their share of the Wyandot annuity from the sale of the Ohio lands.

That same day, Lucius Bolles, Recording Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, writes to 21-year-old John G. Pratt at the Andover Seminary in Massachusetts that he has been chosen to go to one of the western stations as a missionary printer.

June 12; John G. Pratt is licensed to preach by the Baptist Church in Andover, Massachusetts.

June 15; Arkansas is admitted to the Union as the 25th state.

June 28; death of former President James Madison.

June 29; Mormons settled in Clay County, Missouri, are “invited” to leave.

July 4; Carey A. Harris is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Elbert Herring.

That same day, General William Clark’s son-in-law Stephen Watts Kearny is appointed Colonel of Dragoons, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Secretary of War Lewis Cass proposes the construction of a military road from Fort Snelling in Minnesota south to the Texas border, linking the forts and posts of the “permanent” Indian frontier.

The Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission is established near the present 61st and Hemlock, Merriam, Kansas, to continue the work begun in Ohio. The first three buildings are erected by Shawnee workmen, two houses of hewn logs and a school and meeting house.

August 30; General William Clark leaves St. Louis for a treaty council to be held at Fort Leavenworth.

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September 14; the Great Council begins at Fort Leavenworth, with more than 1000 Indians gathered.

September 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau’s Landing. Payment of the Indian annuities for 1836 is almost completed. Agent Cummins left last Monday (the 12th) to pay the Kansa, who are the last. There was competition, but the Chouteaus have made half the money paid out -some \$10,000. They have also made 20 bundles of beaver for the year, most of which are already in St. Louis. Chouteau notes the beginning of the Fort Leavenworth council.

September 17; at Fort Leavenworth, General William Clark concludes a treaty extinguishing Indian claims in the area of the Platte Purchase. The Iowa, Sauk and Fox, and some others receive \$7,500, some livestock, and new reserves west of the Missouri River in exchange for 2,000,000 acres. The area ceded in the treaty is the same area the government had proposed relocating the Wyandots to in 1831, just five years before.

In the fall, John G. Pratt graduates from Andover Seminary and proposes marriage to Olivia Evans, a student at the Charlestown Female Seminary.

October 21; the Delaware sign an agreement granting the government permission to open a road (Cass’ military road) through their Reserve.

October 22; Sam Houston takes the oath of office as President of the Republic of Texas. Despite protests, he soon allows Santa Anna to return to Mexico. On Santa Anna's return, the Mexican government repudiates his recognition of Texas independence.

October 24; the Westport Methodist Episcopal Church is organized by the Rev. James Porter at the home of William Miles Chick.

November 1; Martin Van Buren (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat) is elected President, defeating four candidates put forward by factions of the Whig Party, including William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster.

Dr. C. A. Chute of Westport visits Tensquatawa, who is ill and has asked the Shawnee Baptist Mission for medical assistance. (As Dr. Lykins is absent, Dr. Chute has apparently been asked for help.) The Prophet is engaged in meditation, and asks the doctor to return in three days -which proves to be too late.

Tensquatawa, the Open Door, called the Shawnee Prophet, dies in November at the age of 61. He is buried near White Feather Spring at the present 3818 Ruby Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. The young Charles Bluejacket is among those present at his funeral.

Also in November, David Rollin, Baptist missionary to the Creeks in Indian Country, seeks refuge from tribal warfare at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Rev. Meeker welcomes him and assigns him to pastoral duties.

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December 8; Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup is placed in charge of the Seminole campaign. He orders nearly 8,000 soldiers into Florida against approximately 1,600 Seminole and black warriors.

December 11; Mary Walton Blanchard writes to Olivia Evans from the Delaware Baptist Mission concerning the work at the Shawnee Baptist Mission and the great need for a printer to take over the work from Rev. Meeker.

December 26; the Missouri State Legislature forms Caldwell County north of Clay County and designates it the "Mormon county." The Mormon center of Far West, about eight miles west of the present Kingston, becomes the county seat.

1837

January 26; Michigan is admitted to the Union as the 26th state.

Moses Pearson, superintendent of the new Shawnee Friends Mission, arrives from Ohio with his wife Sarah and five children. They are soon joined by assistant matron Mary H. Stenton and teacher Elias Newby.

March 6; Maj. Gen. Jesup concludes a removal agreement with some minor Seminole chiefs, but Osceola fights on.

March 13; William Walker Jr., stiff postmaster at Upper Sandusky, writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. He notes the recent death of Isaac Williams, Mononcue's brother. He deplors the state of the mission school, feeling that the current missionary is worthless, and unresponsive to attempts by the School Committee and the tribal council to improve conditions. He attempts to dissuade Rev. Finley from writing a history of the Wyandots and the Methodist mission, feeling that the Catholic and Presbyterian missions may not be fairly represented, and noting that there are "gross misstatements" in John Heckewelder's narrative concerning the Wyandots and the Delaware.

March 24; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. He notes that "half of Jackson County" has left to settle in the area of the Platte Purchase. He requests Menard's assistance in the acquisition of a child slave named Nancy from Menard's business partner Jean Baptiste Valle, "at a reasonable price." His wife Berenice wishes her as a companion and caretaker for 18-month-old Mary Brigitte Chouteau.

March 17; John G. Pratt marries Olivia Evans in Reading, Massachusetts.

March 26; John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt are set apart as missionaries to the Indians in a special dedication service at a meeting of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

April 12; the Pratts leave Boston for Kansas.

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April 13; the Northern Agency, Western Territory, is replaced by the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, serving the Shawnee, Delaware, Kansa and Kickapoo. Other Indians assigned to the Northern Agency such as the Ottawa are attached to the new Osage River Subagency. The agency remains on the Shawnee Reserve and Richard W. Cummins continues as agent.

May 11; John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia arrive at Westport Landing.

May 12; the Pratts reach the Shawnee Baptist Mission, where he is to take over the operation of the printing press from Rev. Meeker.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the slave girl named Nancy arrived on the steamboat ST. PETER'S, for which he is very grateful. He has recently had a lot of worries with the expeditions the Company is sending upriver into the mountains, as they arrive at the landing badly disorganized and in need of food and equipment.

May 13; the Native School Committee meets with the Rev. Thomas Johnson at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to organize the school for another year.

In the latter part of May, Dr. Johnston Lykins returns to the Shawnee Baptist Mission, but only stays for short periods of time as he now has a substantial farm in Missouri and is widely employed as physician among the Indians.

June 17; the Rev. Jotham Meeker moves his family from the Shawnee Baptist Mission and establishes the long-delayed mission for the Ottawa along the Marais des Cygnes River in the present Franklin County, Kansas.

June 20; death of William IV. His niece Victoria becomes Queen of Great Britain at the age of 18, and reigns for 64 years.

July 1; McCoy's third Annual Register is published by John G. Pratt at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in an edition of 1,500 copies (title page is dated May, 1837). It notes that the government has erected a saw and grist mill for the Shawnee at a cost of \$6,937.40. Built by Michael Rice, the substantial new mill stands at the mouth of Mill Creek in the present Johnson County, near Nelson Island on the south side of the Kansas River opposite Anderson's Town.

July 14; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that a letter from Menard has been conveyed and read to the Delaware chief Captain Suwaunock, who was pleased and satisfied with its contents. Suwaunock assured the Chouteaus that he would take no merchandise from the government for the Delaware annuity, as their treaty promised them money, not merchandise. With money they can buy their own merchandise, pay their debts, and take care of their business better than the government can.

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July 15; birth of Abram Pearson, son of Moses and Sarah Pearson, at the Shawnee Friends Mission.

July 17; a group of Christian Indians (Moravian Delaware, descendents of survivors of the Gnadenhutzen massacre) leave their reserve on the Thames River in Upper Canada to emigrate to the Delaware Reserve in Indian Country.

In July, Maj. Gen. Jesup calls for 1,000 western Indians to be employed against the Seminoles. Eighty-seven Delaware led by Captain Suwaunock and Captain Moses are enlisted, together with a company of 85 Shawnee commanded by Captain Joseph Parks. Through an "error" they are promised \$272 for six months' service rather than the customary \$72. The error is discovered only after the volunteers have embarked.

August 8; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. Two self-promoted government commissioners, Joseph McCutcheon and

Henry C. Brish, are attempting to collect signatures for a removal treaty despite being turned down by both the Wyandot Tribal Council and a National Convention. McCutcheon is offering free drinks at his tavern at McCutcheonsville to any Wyandot who will sign, with enough signatures already collected to include nearly 100 men, women and children in the agreement. Walker fears the commissioners are intent on breaking up the Nation. Governor Vance of Ohio, Judge McLean, and the Wyandot Tribal Council have all sent protests to the Secretary of War.

August 25; Congress refuses a petition by the Republic of Texas for annexation to the United States.

August 29; John M. Armstrong writes to his fiancée Lucy Bigelow concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. McCutcheon and Brish are still collecting signatures for the removal treaty. There is fear of another McCutcheonsville treaty in the making. A Wyandot delegation may be sent to Congress to protest the commissioners' actions, and Principal Chief John Barnett has requested Armstrong's assistance, saying William Walker Jr. can no longer be relied upon because of his drinking.

September 1 -October 8; the route for a section of the proposed northsouth military road between Fort Leavenworth and the Arkansas River is surveyed by Col. Stephen Watts Kearny, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Charles Dimmock, civil engineer, with Co. H, 1st U.S. Dragoons as escort. They examine the route going south, then execute the survey on the return trip.

In early September, the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers depart Westport Landing by steamboat for a camp south of St. Louis.

The Rev. Learner B. Stateler replaces the Rev. Edward T. Peery at the Delaware Methodist Mission.

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September 30; James B.F. Driver is stabbed by one of the younger Solomons in a fight on the Grand Reserve, when he tries to prevent Solomon from stabbing another young man. William Walker Jr. writes that he believes that Driver will recover, but if he dies, young Solomon will be shot, "as he is an old offender."

October 2; Old Shawnee is tried at Upper Sandusky for the murder of Thomas Coke, stabbed in a drunken brawl. He is sentenced to four months in jail and fined \$50 when it is determined that he acted in selfdefense.

October 4; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. McCutcheon and Brish have suddenly suspended their operations, after District Attorney N. H. Swayne was appointed Principal Commissioner and refused the appointment. Walker feels the protests to the War Department may have had an effect. Moreover, the emigrating party has had a falling out with the commissioners, with a

heated argument at their last meeting. Walker informs the Rev. Finley of the stabbings of Thomas Coke and James Driver. He believes the new Methodist missionary, the Rev. Samuel M. Allen, will do better than his predecessor. The annuity has not been paid, and there is no prospect of it being paid soon, delaying a trip Walker has planned to Canada. October 11; Lorenzo Waugh arrives at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to teach in the school.

October 16; the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers are in training near New Orleans.

October 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning the Indian annuities. All of the Indians initially refused the payment of their annuities in government merchandise, but finally the Delaware and the Kansa were coerced into taking them. When the majority of the Delaware chiefs refused the merchandise, the government forced an election including women and claimed that a majority was in favor of taking the merchandise. (Captain Suwaunock and 86 other Delaware are with the Florida expedition.) Among the Kansa, Frederick Chouteau was threatened with the loss of his trading license unless he advised the chiefs to take the merchandise, which they did.

October 21; Osceola is seized by Maj. Gen. Jesup while under a flag of truce. Despite this treachery, the war in Florida continues.

October 29; the Christian Indians from Canada arrive at Westport Landing with their Moravian missionary, Jesse Vogler. At the invitation of the Delaware, they settle a mile or so east of the Grinter ferry, in the present Muncie area of Kansas City, Kansas.

November 6; in response to continuing autocratic rule, rebellion breaks out among the French in Lower Canada.

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In early November, the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers reach Tampa Bay in Florida. By the end of the month, 8,411 troops in three brigades launch a three-pronged attack against the Seminoles. The Shawnee and Delaware are part of a brigade commanded by Col. Zachary Taylor.

December 5-7; rebellion spreads to English-speaking settlers near Toronto in Upper Canada, but quickly collapses. William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the revolt, flees to the U.S. and sets up a provisional government on Navy Island in the Niagara River.

December 13; the rebellion in Lower Canada is put down, its leader Louis-Joseph Papineau fleeing to the U.S.

December 25; the Battle of Okeechobee. Taylor's brigade successfully engages the Seminoles on high ground west of Lake Okeechobee, but is forced to retreat. Actual losses on both sides are small.

December 29; Canadian militia cut out the steamboat CAROLINE, docked at Buffalo, New York, and send it in flames over Niagara Falls. It has been carrying supplies to Mackenzie.

1838

January 5; President Van Buren proclaims American neutrality in the Canadian revolt. Mackenzie is arrested for violation of the Neutrality Act.

January 6; Samuel Morse publicly demonstrates his telegraph for the first time.

January 12; Joseph Smith Jr. flees Kirtland, Ohio, as the first Mormon colony falls victim to dissension, apostasy and legal problems. He makes his way to Far West.

January 16; birth of Therese Odile Chouteau, ninth and youngest child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing.

January 18; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. It is very cold; the Missouri is frozen over solid but there is hardly any snow. Chouteau expects to have all the packs from the winter hunt by March 15, but because of the Shawnee and Delaware warriors who went to Florida, he expects to be short at least 100 packs.

January 23; John C. McCoy, 26, and Virginia Chick, daughter of William Miles Chick, are married in Westport by the Rev. Isaac McCoy.

January 26; Osceola dies in an army prison at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Many regard the Seminole as a hero -his portrait has been painted by George Catlin -and Maj. Gen. Jesup a villain. The war in Florida drags on.

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February 20; John M. Armstrong, 24, marries 19-year-old Lucy Bigelow, daughter of former Wyandot Methodist missionary the Rev. Russell Bigelow. This is a matter of great pride for many of the tribe, who sometimes refer to Lucy as "the Wyandott Bride,"

March 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. February was horribly cold, the ice on the river more than two feet thick and the ground frozen nearly three feet. Berenice proposes to go down river in April, and Francois thinks he may go with her.

March 12; the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers are assembled at Tampa Bay. They have not suffered a single casualty.

March 30; the returning volunteers arrive in New Orleans, their enlistment having expired the previous day.

Johnny Appleseed shifts his missionary and horticultural work from Ohio to northern Indiana.

In the spring, death of Splitlog near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. Joseph White, or Mondoron, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots, an office White will hold until his death in 1885.

April 8; birth of Mary McKee, Wyandot, daughter of Catherine “Katie” Quo Qua and Thomas McKee Jr., on her mother’s farm on the River Huron in Michigan. She is granddaughter of the Wyandot Chief Quo Qua, and great-granddaughter of Alexander McKee and Adam Brown Sr.

April 18; death of Francois G. Chouteau at the age of 41 at his home at Chouteau’s Landing, apparently following a massive heart attack, “suddenly while down on the river bank watching some cattle swim across the slough” from the pasture on Chouteau’s Island.

April 25; a boundary treaty between the United States and the Republic of Texas is signed.

That same day, Francois Gesseau Chouteau is buried in the Catholic cemetery on St. Charles Road in St. Louis.

May 12; birth of Ann Eliza Pratt, eldest child of John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

In May, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is in New York to persuade the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to open a manual labor school among the Shawnee. Their recommendation on May 30 is favorable.

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In June, to resist and counterattack the Missourians, the Mormons organize the “Sons of Dan.” Raids and night-riding increase.

June 6-19; the Trail of Tears begins. Lt. Edward Deas conducts the first group of Cherokee emigrants by river to Fort Coffee in Indian Country. Two later military-led parties are forced by low water to travel overland; over 200 die. Principal Chief John Ross persuades Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott to permit the Cherokee to conduct their own removal overland.

June 8-12; the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Dr. Samuel Luckey present the proposal for a manual labor school to the War Department in Washington, D.C.

June 16; licenses to trade with the Delaware, Kansa, Kickapoo and Shawnee are issued to Albert G. Boone, William Miles Chick, Cyprien Chouteau, Charles Findlay and Captain Joseph Parks. The death of Francois G. Chouteau has put Cyprien Chouteau, 36, in charge of Pratte, Chouteau and Company operations in eastern Kansas.

June 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Harris gives his approval to the plan for a manual labor school and writes General William Clark of the department's wishes in the matter.

June 28; Queen Victoria is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

July 4; Sidney Rigdon makes an inflammatory speech in Far West that alarms anti-Mormon Missourians.

July 6; the remnant of the Kirtland faithful, between 500 and 600 people with all their goods and belongings, start by wagon for Far West.

July 7; the Gabriel Prudhomme estate of 257 acres at Westport Landing, including the former Vasquez property and the rock ledge steamboat landing on the Missouri River, is sold at auction for \$1,800 to Abraham Fonda. James Hyatt McGee, guardian of Prudhomme's minor children and initiator of the sale, is also auctioneer. He is accused of collusion with Fonda, and the district court orders another sale.

July 13; the Rev. Thomas Johnson returns home to the Shawnee Methodist Mission. In July, N. H. Swayne (having apparently changed his mind) and Ohio congressman William H. Hunter are appointed special commissioners to renew efforts to obtain a treaty for Wyandot removal.

August 1; by act of Parliament, slavery is finally ended in the British West Indies 30 years after the abolition of the slave trade.

August 6; election day riot between anti-Slavery Mormons and pro-slavery Missourians in Gallatin, Missouri.

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Beginning in August, the remaining Cherokee detainees -12,000 in all set out in 13 separate groups for Indian Country. Some 2,500 have already died of disease and exposure in the concentration camps.

In late August, a delegation of three traditionalist Wyandots -Ron-tondee, James Washington and John Porcupine -travels to Washington to promote a separate removal agreement.

September 1; death of General William Clark at his home in St. Louis, at the age of 68.

That same day, the Rev. Isaac McCoy notes that the Shawanoe Sun has not been published for almost a year, due to the illness of Dr. Lykins and the absence of the interpreter, Anthony Shane, on the Seminole campaign.

September 10; Congressman Hunter writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Harris that he has been unable to reconcile the Wyandot factions. Ron-ton-dee's actions have complicated matters.

In late September the traditionalist, pro-removal Wyandot delegation returns to Upper Sandusky. A report to the tribal council turns into an angry confrontation. The three are arrested after Ron-ton-dee draws a knife, and spend a short period in jail.

Also in September, Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau, a widow at 37 with four sons and two daughters to raise (the youngest, Therese Odile, only 8 months old), returns from St. Louis to her home at Chouteau's Landing.

September 26; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approves the proposed manual labor school.

October 1; Missourians besiege the river town of DeWitt when Mormons refuse to leave.

October 4; the Kirtland Saints arrive in Far West to find it an armed camp.

October 9; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Delaware Methodist Mission. Construction of a new mission school is soon begun near the present 78th Street and Speaker Road in Kansas City, Kansas.

October 11; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Daniel Kurtz suggests that the Wyandots be offered a tract in Indian Country between the Verdigris and Neosho Rivers, each individual to receive 320 acres.

October 11 -January 7; hoping to avoid conflict, John Bell leads 660 supporters of the Treaty of New Echota to Indian Country by a different route from the other Cherokee.

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October 15; contracts are signed for the construction of the Military Road south from Fort Leavenworth.

That same day, Mormon Apostle David Patten and a band of Danites raid and plunder Gallatin, Missouri.

Also in October, David Rollin's health fails him and he is forced to leave the Shawnee Baptist Mission, leaving John G. Pratt largely on his own.

October 18; the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Agent Cummins select a site for the manual labor school, six miles south of the mouth of the Kansas and a mile west of the Missouri state line (and just two miles southwest of Westport). Cummins reports that the Shawnee have given their approval for the school, and that Rev. Johnson has agreed to discontinue the existing mission.

October 22; T. Hartley Crawford is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Carey A. Harris.

October 23; Ron-ton-dee and 10 members of his faction petition President Van Buren for a separate Wyandot removal treaty.

October 24; the Battle of Crooked River. Apostle Patten and several other Mormons are killed, but the Missourians are driven back.

October 27; Missouri Governor Lilburn Boggs calls out the militia, ordering that Mormons be “exterminated or driven from the state.”

October 30; the Haun’s Mill Massacre. A mob kills 17 Mormons and wounds 15 others at Haun’s Mill, Missouri.

October 31; Joseph Smith Jr. and other Mormon leaders surrender to Missouri authorities. Only Alexander Doniphan’s refusal to carry out the order keeps them from being summarily shot. Mormons give up arms, forfeit all property, and agree to leave the state.

In the fall, a second group of Munsee arrives on the Delaware Reserve from Wisconsin, and settles near the Munsee or Christian Indians in the present Muncie area. They total about 138.

November 2; nearly 850 Pottawatomi arrive on the Shawnee Reserve from Indiana, on their way to the area of the present Osawatomie.

November 3; Ron-ton-dee’s Wyandot faction asks for permission to go to Washington for treaty negotiations.

November 4; Jean Baptiste Sarpy writes to Pierre Menard from St. Louis concerning Berenice Menard Chouteau. He has recently returned from Chouteau’s Landing (perhaps to take inventory of Company property), and says that Berenice intends to abandon her home and farm and return to St. Louis in the spring. (She does not do so, however.)

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November 14; at a second, court-ordered sale, the Gabriel Prudhomme estate at Westport Landing is sold for \$4,220 to a hastily organized town company of 14 persons,

including Oliver Caldwell, William Miles Chick, William Collins, Abraham Fonda, William Gilliss, Russell Hicks, John C. McCoy, Fry P. McGee (James' son, and reportedly a seller of whiskey to the Indians), Samuel C. Owens, Jacob Ragan, James Smart, William L. Sublette, George W. Tate and Moses G. Wilson.

November 30; Joseph Smith Jr. and other Mormon leaders are jailed in Liberty, Missouri, to await trial.

In December, Mary Todd arrives at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to teach in the school.

1839

January 22; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to the Christian Advocate and Journal that work has begun on the manual labor school, with David Locke of Carrollton, Illinois, employed to do the brick work.

January 30; one John Thompson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford from Columbus, Ohio, that "a respectable portion of the Wyandots want to move West" in the coming season. Their head man, chosen according to their old customs, is Warpole (Ron-ton-dee).

In February, the last Mormon refugees leave Missouri for Illinois: Far West is looted and abandoned. The Mormons establish a new center at Nauvoo, Illinois, on the Mississippi, which will grow into a city of 20,000.

March 24; the last Cherokee removal party, led by Peter Hildebrand, arrives in Indian Country. Of 16,000 Eastern Cherokee, the detention camps and forced marches have claimed the lives of 4,000 individuals.

In April, Joseph Smith Jr. and his fellow prisoners are allowed to escape to Illinois, as a trial might prove embarrassing to Missouri.

Also in April, William H. Hunter, no longer a congressman, is reappointed special commissioner to effect Wyandot removal. N. H. Swayne is not reappointed.

That same month, John M. Armstrong is admitted to the Ohio Bar.

May 6; Special Commissioner Hunter makes a presentation on the removal question to a Wyandot National Convention.

Westport Landing is platted as the Town of Kansas by John C. McCoy, and nine town lots are sold in May, but continuing litigation over the Prudhomme estate will hold up development for eight years.

Also in May, the Rev. Francis Barker and Elizabeth F. Churchill, a missionary teacher, join the Pratts at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

May 23; Agent Cummins reports on the status of work on the manual labor school. Four hundred acres have been enclosed and the buildings are underway, with about 40 persons employed in the work.

May 28; Special Commissioner Hunter informs Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that he has reached an agreement with the Wyandot Tribal Council to send a third inspection party to Indian Country.

June 8; Commissioner Crawford approves the Wyandot inspection party, and instructs Hunter to accompany them.

June 10; confident of authorization, the third Wyandot inspection party John Sarrahes, Summunduwot, Tall Charles, and Matthew R. Walker, led by Henry Jacquis -leaves Upper Sandusky. (Walker keeps a journal of the trip.)

June 13; death of Daniel Morgan Boone at the age of 69, on his farm near the present 63rd Street and the Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri. He is buried in a small nearby cemetery (still extant).

In mid June, after finally receiving Commissioner Crawford's instructions, Special Commissioner Hunter follows after the Wyandot inspection party, but never catches up with them.

June 21; the Rev. Jesse Greene and Mary Todd are married at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

Aboard the steamboat *JOHN JAY*, the Wyandot inspection party goes up the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson, where they visit the Cherokee and Seneca Reserves. They are alarmed by the fighting between Cherokee factions -the Western Cherokee have generally sided with the proremoval faction, but the Ridges and Boudinot will pay with their lives for having signed the removal treaty -and unimpressed by Oklahoma in July. July 25; the Wyandot inspection party arrives in Westport after travelling overland from Oklahoma. The party is favorably impressed by eastern Kansas, particularly the lands set aside for the New York Indians and the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves.

That same day, licenses to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kansa are issued to Cyprien Chouteau.

August 19; Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre has been successful enough in perfecting a photographic process to have his invention purchased by the French government and made public. The invention spreads (and improves) very rapidly.

In September, Ron-ton-dee again travels to Washington, D.C., to promote Wyandot removal, accompanied by Joseph McCutcheon.

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The Rev. James Wheeler is assigned to the Wyandot Methodist Mission at Upper Sandusky.

October 2; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District and is also assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission. Wesley Browning and David Kinnear are assigned to the new Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, to be assisted by Mrs. Mary Todd Greene, Mrs. Browning and Miss Elizabeth Lee. The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Delaware.

Also in October, the Rev. Francis Barker and Elizabeth F. Churchill are married at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Shortly thereafter, the Pratts leave for Massachusetts because of failing health. Most missionaries in the area do not expect them to return.

October 14; Wesley Browning, principal of the new school, arrives at the site of the manual labor school. A six-room, one-story frame building with room for two families is ready, but work is still underway on the first components of the two-story brick building that will serve as a boarding school (the West Building; north wing still standing).

October 22; the Rev. Thomas Johnson moves his family the five miles from the Shawnee Methodist Mission to the new manual labor school.

October 23; the students are moved from the Shawnee Methodist Mission to the manual labor school.

October 29; school opens in the frame building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School.

November 7; in response to the third party's report, a fourth Wyandot inspection party led by Francis A. Hicks arrives in Westport. Special Commissioner Hunter, accompanied by Joel Walker, soon joins them.

Special Commissioner Hunter discusses the possible purchase of land with the Delaware, but when they refuse to sell any part of their reserve for less than \$5.00 an acre, he declines to pursue the matter any further. He then turns his attention to the Shawnee.

December 18; a draft treaty is concluded by Special Commissioner Hunter with the Shawnee for the Wyandots to purchase 58,000 acres of the Shawnee Reserve at \$1.50 per acre. The area in question may include the site of the new manual labor school. The agreement is contingent on the approval of the Wyandots and the U.S. Senate.

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1840

The Census of 1840 establishes that Ohio is already the third most populous state in the Union, with Cincinnati the most densely populated and fastest-growing city in the nation.

January 8; the fourth Wyandot inspection party arrives back in Upper Sandusky.

January 27; through Agent Cummins, the Delaware chiefs inform the government that they have examined the new Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, and they wish the interest from their school funds to be divided, with \$1,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements and the remainder to be used to send their children to the new school.

February 10; Queen Victoria of Great Britain marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

By February, 60 Indian children are enrolled at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. Others are being turned away because of the lack of space. The north and south portions of the West Building have been completed, and the foundations and materials readied for linking the two ends together. Work has also commenced on a second frame house, as well as stables, cribs and a barn.

April 24; the government issues \$6,250 for the erection of buildings at the manual labor school and for education expenses for 1840.

May 9; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning family matters. She wishes to lease the services of a slave named Alexi from her uncle Hippolyte Menard, as she does not have enough men for her farm. Alexi is presently under lease to William Gilliss, but very much desires to work for Madame Chouteau for four or five years, saying that he will serve faithfully.

June 8; despite the efforts of Special Commissioner Hunter and Ohio Congressman George Sweeny, the Senate rejects the Wyandot-Shawnee treaty. All his work for naught, William H. Hunter resigns as special commissioner for the Wyandots.

June 27; the Rev. Thomas Johnson arrives home from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to find that two of his four children, a boy 9 1/2 months old and a girl nearly 6 years old, have died.

July 3; a newly erected hewed-log meeting house for the Delaware Methodist Mission is dedicated by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, near the present 2200 North 85th Street in Kansas City, Kansas. A cemetery is soon established northwest of the church.

July 14; the Rev. Thomas Johnson moves his family into the West BUilding at the manual labor school so that Mrs. Johnson can assist with the operation of the boarding school.

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July 16; Cyprien Menard and his younger sister Sophie are visiting their sister Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau at Chouteau's Landing. He writes of seeing three young men in the Town of Kansas wrestling over a knife. One, an Indian, is cut so badly that he dies of his wounds.

July 23; Parliament approves the Act of Union rejoining Lower and Upper Canada, now renamed Canada East and Canada West.

Moses and Sarah Pearson, their appointed time having expired, are replaced at the Shawnee Friends Mission by Henry and Ann Harvey.

History of the Wyandott Mission at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Under the Direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church by James B. Finley, J. F Wright and L. Swormstedt is published by the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

August 23; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. The slave Alexi left William Gilliss for Berenice's service on the 13th, but Gilliss is causing problems, "out of jealousy or malice as he ordinarily does." Berenice will not go out of her way anymore, but proposes to buy Alexi outright from her uncle.

September 5; twin children, Thomas Johnson Greene and Mary Elizabeth Greene, are born to the Rev. Jesse and Mary Todd Greene at the manual labor school.

September 29; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and David Kinnear placed in charge of the manual labor school.

November 3; William Henry Harrison (Whig) is elected President, defeating the incumbent Martin Van Buren (Democrat, or DemocraticRepublican). The 68-year-old Harrison is the oldest individual to be elected President to date.

In early November, Father Nicholas Point, S.J. arrives in the Town of Kansas. He serves as pastor of St. Francis Regis Church while waiting to join the missionary expedition of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet. An accomplished amateur artist, he makes a picture of the little church and its surroundings, and draws up a "Plan de Westport" (actually the Town of Kansas) showing the homes and farms of 26 French and FrenchIndian families along the riverfront as far east as Chouteau's Landing, on Quality Hill, and on arpent strips along either side of Turkey Creek in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms). Non-Catholic families who are present in the area are not indicated.

November 16; John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia return to the Shawnee Baptist Mission after spending a year in the East because of Mrs. Pratt's health. They are accompanied by missionary teacher Abigail Ann Webster.

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December 1; Abigail Ann Webster (under the supervision of the Rev. Francis Barker) assumes charge of the Shawnee Baptist Mission school, with 10 pupils.

December 4; the murder of Summundowat, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and leader of the Christian party, together with his brother-in-law and his brother-in-law's wife, Nancy Coon, by three white men in Henry County, Ohio. The murderers are taken but their indictments are dismissed. The Wyandots are deeply demoralized.

In the winter, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler begins the building of a new Shawnee Methodist Mission church in a tree grove about four miles west of the manual labor school. The town of Shawnee grows up around the new building, and the Shawnee Tribal Council eventually abandons the council house in favor of meeting at the new church.

December 29; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. She has been consumed by grief over the death of her youngest child, Therese Odile Chouteau, and is grateful for the presence of Father Point. She has been attending mass at St. Francis Regis Church every Sunday, and during the week when she has the time.

1841

January 15; John G. Pratt, supported by Meeker, Barker and Blanchard, writes to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, complaining about the actions of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and Dr. Johnston Lykins: they have been misinforming the Board about the status of the Kansas missions, interfere with the work of the missionaries, and McCoy is actively working to replace the Board with an -organization of his own devising. Pratt apparently sends copies of the letter to McCoy and Lykins.

Dr. Lykins subsequently brings charges against the four missionaries. A missionaries' conference censures the four for their attitude toward Lykins, but exonerates them of the specific charges.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions removes the names of Rev. McCoy and Dr. Lykins from the list of missionaries, and instructs Pratt, Meeker, Barker and Blanchard to take orders only from the Board.

In February, the Kansa inform the government through Agent Cummins that they wish to apply the interest from their school fund to educating their children at the manual labor school.

March 7; Pratt sends another letter from the Kansas missionaries to the Board of Foreign Missions, begging them not to transfer the missions to the new Indian mission board that Rev. McCoy is trying to organize.

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April 4; President William Henry Harrison dies of pneumonia after becoming chilled at his inauguration. Vice President John Tyler succeeds to the Presidency.

That same day, a Baptist Church is formally organized at the Delaware Baptist Mission. It initially has 26 members.

In April, former Indian Agent John Johnston is appointed Wyandot Special Commissioner and empowered to negotiate a removal treaty, the government increasing the land and monies it is willing to pay for the Wyandots' consent. The government initially offers 320 acres per head of family, an annuity of \$13,000, support for a school, payment of the Nation's debts, payment for improvements, erection of a grist and sawmill, and subsistence for one year following relocation. The Wyandots counter with a request for a \$20,000 annuity and funds to send yet another inspection party to Indian Country. A specific relocation site is not addressed.

April 13; Isaac Zane Jr. writes from Zanesfield to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning the deaths of Summundowat and his family. He notes that they were murdered while they slept; the motive was theft.

April 24; the first meeting of the new Delaware Baptist Church is held at the home of Thomas Hendrick. It is decided that the new church will be named the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church.

Also in April, a new printing office is under construction at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. The former office is to be used as a meeting house and school.

In the spring and summer, Lieut. John C. Fremont maps much of Iowa Territory. Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, impressed by his abilities, has become his patron (and hopes the Iowa expedition will put some distance between Fremont and Benton's daughter Jessie).

May 10; Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S.J., commissioned to survey the possibilities for Catholic missions in the Oregon Country, leaves Westport with John Grey as guide. He is accompanied by Father Nicolas Point. Father De Smet remarks on the "college of the Methodists" in the Shawnee lands.

In May, Joseph Smith Jr. is kidnapped by Missouri sheriffs, but released on a writ of habeas corpus and the warrant quashed by Judge Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

May 20; the Rev. William Johnson and two Kansa chiefs bring nine boys to be enrolled at the manual labor school.

May 29; Agent Cummins reports that construction is underway on the two-story, brick East Building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. It includes school and lodging rooms, a chapel and a boy's dormitory (still standing).

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June 14; the first Canadian parliament opens in Kingston, Canada West.

July 17; birth of Lucius Bolles Pratt, second child of John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

August 4; the Rev. Jotham Meeker writes to Lucius Bolles at the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, confirming what Pratt has written and begging the Board to publicly announce the severance of connections with McCoy and Lykins.

August 14; end of the Second Seminole War is announced, although no peace treaty is ever signed and the Seminole remain unconquered.

In mid-August, the Delaware blacksmith shop at Secondine burns and nearly all the tools are destroyed.

August 21-26; a camp meeting is held at the new Shawnee Methodist Mission church.

In September, Father De Smet founds St. Mary's Mission among the Flathead Indians in Oregon and the Mission of St. Ignatius among the Kalispels.

September 21; the Rev. Thomas Johnson sends a report on the manual labor school to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. There are 78 children from 12 tribes at the school, including 20 Shawnee, 22 Delaware, and two Wyandots, the last presumably from among those living with the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee.

In October, a hunting party of 16 Delaware and one Pottawatomi is attacked by a band of Lakota on a fork of Mink Creek in Iowa. Only the Pottawatomi escapes.

October 7; Santa Anna again becomes Provisional President of Mexico and virtual dictator.

October 19; John C. Fremont, 28, and 17-year-old Jessie Ann Benton are secretly married in a Catholic ceremony in Washington, D.C. This is against her father's wishes, but through the efforts of A.B.H. McGee (eldest son of James Hyatt McGee) they are soon reconciled.

Also in October, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is forced to give up his posts because of ill health and returns with his family to the East. The Rev. William Johnson is appointed superintendent of the Indian Mission District in his place, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is placed in charge of the manual labor school.

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In November, the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes entering into a removal treaty so long as the annuity and land issues can be resolved. Despite the rejection of the Shawnee treaty by the Senate, on their own initiative they have already begun corresponding with both the Shawnee and the Delaware regarding the possible purchase of land.

November 25; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford praises the manual labor school in a report to the Secretary of War.

1842

January 17; Indian Subagent W. P. Richardson reports that with a five-man Delaware search party he reached the site of the October battle and found 14 Delaware slain and scalped, and the bodies of 28 dead Lakota:

February 4; birth of Silas W. Armstrong, Wyandot, seventh child of Silas and Sarah P. Armstrong, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

February 9; death of Sarah Preston Armstrong at the age of 30. Silas Armstrong is now a widower with seven children, the youngest an infant.

In February, Special Commissioner John Johnston writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that he believes there will be no problem with the Wyandots reaching terms with the Shawnee and the Delaware.

March 7; the Wyandot Tribal Council submits their final proposal on the removal treaty to Special Commissioner Johnston.

Also in March, the Rev. William Johnson becomes gravely ill while he and Agent Cummins are escorting 11 Kansa boys to the manual labor school.

March 12-14; the first Quarterly Conference of the Indian Mission District is held at the manual labor school.

March 13; a new treaty is drafted between the Wyandots and the Shawnee, in which the Wyandots would have their choice of two tracts of land on the Shawnee Reserve. In the version sent to the U.S. Senate, the Wyandots would also receive three sections of U.S. government land, but this last provision is struck out when the agreement is taken up for consideration.

March 17; the Wyandot Tribal Council signs a treaty with Special Commissioner John Johnston, agreeing to give up the Wyandott (River Huron) Reserve of 4,996 acres in Michigan and the Grand Reserve of 109,144 acres in Ohio, and to move to Indian Country. A new reserve of 148,000 acres is to be established, but the specific location is not spelled out, the Wyandots still hoping to acquire the Shawnee lands they have been negotiating for. They are to receive the full value of all existing improvements and an annuity of \$17,500 in perpetuity, together with \$500 annually for a school (beginning in 1845), \$23,860 to pay debts, and \$10,000 for relocation expenses, \$5,000 on setting out and \$5,000 on arrival in the west. In addition, grants of one section each of any unclaimed Indian lands west of the Mississippi -the "Wyandott Floats," so-called because they are "floating" land titles -are made to 35 individuals: George Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Peter D. Clarke, Jared S. Dawson, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, Joel Walker Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks, John Hicks, Henry Jacquis, Ethan A. Long, Irvin P. Long, Elliott McCulloch, Samuel McCulloch, Joseph Newell, Peacock, George Punch, James Rankin Jr., Ebenezer Z. Reed, Robert Robitaille, Ron-ton-dee, Squeendechtee, Tauromee, Joseph L. Tennery, William M. Tennery; Henry Clay Walker, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, John R. Walker, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker Jr., and James Washington.

April 5; Special Commissioner Johnston approves the request of the Wyandot Tribal Council that Charles Graham, their blacksmith for 11 years, be allowed to go with them to Kansas with no interruption in pay.

April 10; death of the Rev. William Johnson, "a great loss to the Kansa." He is buried in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery, 1/4 mile southeast of the manual labor school, on the south side of the present Shawnee Mission Parkway between Canterbury and Chadwick Streets in Fairway, Kansas.

Also in April, Wyandot chiefs led by Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks travel to Washington to press for treaty ratification. Joel Walker and John M. Armstrong act as legal advisors. .

April 15; Methodist Bishop Robert R. Roberts arrives at the manual labor school while on a tour of the Indian missions, and learns of the death of William Johnson.

April 21-22; Charles Dickens, on his first visit to America, stays overnight at the Garrett Tavern in Upper Sandusky. The next morning he meets John Johnston at breakfast, and Johnston informs him of the circumstances surrounding the Wyandot removal treaty.

May 4; Bishop Roberts departs the Town of Kansas for St. Louis.

May 6; former governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri is wounded in an assassination attempt, which Joseph Smith Jr. is accused of instigating. (Years later, one of Smith's former bodyguards admits to the act.)

May 9; the Christian Indians still in Canada surrender to their brethren on the Delaware Reserve all claim to the annuity of \$400 for lands in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, ceded to the U.S. They state that they lay no claim to any land the emigrants may receive in lieu of the annuity. Witnessed by Moravian missionary Jesse Vogler.

May 19; the Wyandot removal treaty is submitted to the Secretary of War by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

May 24; the Wyandot removal treaty is sent to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

June 6-10; Lieut. John C. Fremont's Rocky Mountain expedition is outfitted at Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee trading post. They depart with Kit Carson as guide, accompanied by a son and grandnephew of Senator Benton.

June 7; his work concluded, John Johnston resigns as Wyandot Special Commissioner. Col. Purdy McElvain is appointed Wyandot Indian Subagent, to watch over and protect Wyandot lands until they can be sold.

Friend Thomas H. Stanley, accompanied by his wife Mary, arrives at the Shawnee Friends Mission to take over the superintendency from Henry and Ann Harvey.

August 9; the Webster-Ashburton Treaty is signed, ending a longstanding boundary dispute between the U.S. and Canada.

August 17; the Senate ratifies the treaty for Wyandot removal with several minor amendments to the wording of three of the articles, but as in 1840, fails to ratify the new acquisition treaty between the Wyandots and the Shawnee.

The Military Road is finally completed connecting Fort Leavenworth, by way of the Grinter ferry, with newly-built Fort Scott and the military posts to the south.

The Delaware blacksmith shop is rebuilt at a cost of \$140, plus \$75 for tools.

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September 12; Agent Cummins in his annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs describes the Shawnee as an agricultural people, with fenced farms of 5 to 100 acres, comfortable cabins, barns, stables and other outbuildings, horses, cattle, hogs and fowl, and a wide variety of field and garden crops. (The largest such farm is that of Captain Joseph Parks, some 2,000 acres adjacent to the Missouri state line a mile southwest of Westport. He employs slaves despite the prohibition on their presence in Indian Country.)

September 16; the newly elected Wyandot Tribal Council meets with John Johnston and signs the amendments to the removal treaty.

October 17; Fremont's Rocky Mountain expedition arrives back in St. Louis. His report, extensively edited and rewritten by his wife Jessie, becomes a best-seller.

In October, the Rev. Isaac McCoy moves from Westport to Louisville, Kentucky, to set up the headquarters for the American Indian Mission Association, which he hopes will take over supervision of the Indian missions from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Also in October, Silas Armstrong marries for a second time, to Zelinda Hunter, 21-year-old daughter of James Bigtree, in Upper Sandusky.

October 28; the American Indian Mission Association is organized in Louisville, with the Rev. Isaac McCoy as Corresponding Secretary.

October 29; the Rev. Francis Barker writes to John G. Pratt and the Rev. Jotham Meeker from Cincinnati, informing them of the organization of the new mission association. He fears that McCoy may try to do harm to Pratt.

John G. Pratt begins to spend many of his weekends ministering to the Stockbridges, a small group of Indians living on the Delaware Reserve south of Fort Leavenworth.

November 4; Abraham Lincoln marries Mary Todd in Springfield, Illinois.

December 1; following months of dissension, Dr. Johnston Lykins and his wife finally leave the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

1843

March 3; Wyandot Subagent McElvain reports that the Wyandots are busily preparing for emigration. The blacksmith shop has used up all the iron and steel supplied for 1842, and McElvain requests \$400 to buy an additional supply. (They are given just \$200.)

Also in March, Michigan Wyandots arrive in Upper Sandusky to join the emigrants. Under Article 1 of the treaty, the U.S. has agreed to pay them \$500 in expenses for this first move from the River Huron to Ohio.

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Isaac Mundy arrives with his wife Lucy and four slaves in Indian Country, bringing with him an annuity payment in gold for the Delaware. He establishes his residence at Secondine, east of the Grinter ferry, where he is Delaware agency blacksmith and government paymaster.

May 10; reporter Matthew Field observes part of the Shawnee's spring Bread Dance, a thanksgiving festival that is their most important traditional religious holiday, and writes about it in a rather flip manner for the New Orleans Picayune.

May 12; Cyprien Menard writes to his father Pierre Menard from the Town of Kansas, where he is one of several young men planning on joining westward exploring parties. Because of spring flooding, his sister Berenice Menard Chouteau has moved up the hill from her home to St. Francis Regis Church, while her sons are keeping "bachelor's hall" at the house at Chouteau's Landing.

May 18; Dr. Marcus Whitman arrives in Westport on a return trip to his mission in Oregon. He remains there and at the manual labor school for two weeks, waiting for an Oregon-bound train of settlers to assemble.

May 24; Cyprien Menard writes to his father Pierre Menard from the Town of Kansas. His sister Berenice Menard Chouteau is still at St. Francis Regis Church, where Father De Smet and his Jesuit missionaries are also staying. Berenice will soon return to her home, although "she is afraid that the June freshet may make her move again."

Late in May, John C. Fremont's second expedition leaves Fort Leavenworth with Thomas Fitzpatrick as guide and a 12-pound howitzer donated by Kearny. 14

May 28-29; Fremont's party encamps near the manual labor school, departing the next day. They are accompanied part of the way by Sir William Drummond Stewart's pleasure, exploring and hunting party bound for the Wind River in Wyoming. Stewart's party includes Cyprien Menard, his 22-year-old nephew Edmond Francois Chouteau (eldest son of Francois and Berenice Chouteau), cousin Lucien Maxwell, and several other young men from St. Louis. Kit Carson will join Fremont's expedition on the Arkansas.

The Stockbridges through Agent Cummins request that the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions send John G. Pratt to them as missionary and teacher.

June 1; Dr. Whitman and his nephew, Perrin B. Whitman, depart the manual labor school to join the Oregon Emigrating Company, the first large wagon train of settlers to travel the Oregon Trail. They spend the first night on the trail with Fremont's and Stewart's parties.

14 This alarms the War Department, but they find out about it too late to prevent it. They worry that Mexico will regard Fremont's exploring and survey party as a hostile military force.

June 2; George I. Clark, Silas Armstrong, and their families (including Miss Jane Tilles, 16-year-old white ward of the Armstrongs), arrive in the Town of Kansas to prepare the way for the Wyandot emigrants. Armstrong opens a trading store in a rented building in Westport.

In July, the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions applies to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford for approval of the proposed Stockbridge mission.

July 9; the first hired wagons arrive in Upper Sandusky.

July 11; the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the Methodist Episcopal Church take possession and appoint trustees for the two-acre lot containing the mission church and cemetery.

July 12; the Wyandots leave Upper Sandusky. Esquire Greyeyes' farewell address. The "Muster Roll of Wyandott Indians Who emigrate West of the Mississippi River, under the direction of Their Chiefs in the Month of July 1843" is certified by Subagent McElvain. It lists 664 individuals, of whom 609 are from the Grand Reserve, 25 are from Michigan and 30 from Canada. In reporting their departure, McElvain notes that the ill (some 10 families) will probably depart the following spring with the tribe's livestock and additional wagons. Methodist missionary the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife accompany the Wyandots despite the recent loss of a child, and Wheeler keeps an account of the journey.

Although listed on the Muster Roll, official Wyandot interpreter James Rankin Jr. remains behind in Upper Sandusky to close up the tribe's business affairs. Among others remaining behind are the families of George Garrett, Nancy McDonald, Jonathan Pointer, Joseph L. Tennery, Catherine Rankin Walker and her eldest son John R. Walker, Samuel Wells, George Wright, and Isaac Zane Jr.

July 15; when the Wyandots reach Urbana, Principal Chief Henry Jacquis leaves the emigrants to go to Columbus, where he bids Governor Wilson Shannon an official farewell on behalf of the Wyandot Nation.

July 19; the Wyandots arrive in Cincinnati.

July 21; the Wyandot emigrants leave Cincinnati aboard the steamboats *NODAWAY* and *REPUBLIC*. As they pass by William Henry Harrison's grave overlooking the Ohio River at North Bend, they fire a volley in salute. Matthew Walker and a group of young men take the horses west by land.

July 22; James B.F. Driver (reportedly drunk) falls overboard from the *REPUBLIC* and drowns in the Ohio River. Although boats are launched from the *NODAWAY*, his body is not recovered.

July 24; the Wyandots arrive at St. Louis.

July 28; the Wyandots aboard the *REPUBLIC* arrive at the Town of Kansas.

July 31; the Wyandots aboard the *NODAWAY* arrive at the Town of Kansas, their boat three days behind the *REPUBLIC* and captained by an abusive bigot. The *NODAWAY*s passengers are forced to disembark at the Company landing near the mouth of the Kansas just as night is falling, the captain claiming (falsely) that he needs to proceed upriver as quickly as possible. Instead, the crew begins reinstalling carpets and furniture in the boat's stripped cabins.

The Wyandots locate on the undeveloped strip of U.S. government land lying between the Missouri state line and the Kansas River in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms). Originally set aside as the location for a fort that was never built, the strip is not part of either the Shawnee or the Delaware Reserves. Some Wyandots are able to rent houses in Westport, but most are forced to remain camped in the bottom lands.

William Walker Jr. writes from Westport to a friend in Columbus of the Wyandots' arrival: "We have landed near to our future home... I have been employed busily since we landed collecting and getting under shelter my household goods and in getting a house to live in temporarily... My company are all about two miles above this place, some in tents, some in houses, and some under the expanded branches of the tall cottonwood trees. You cannot imagine my feelings on landing...and hunting a shelter for the family - faces all strange - we truly felt like strangers in a strange land."

August 2; S. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, writes to John G. Pratt asking him to obtain plans and an estimate of the cost of the proposed buildings for the Stockbridge mission.

August 8; Agent Cummins writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford of the Wyandots' arrival in Kansas. They desperately need the \$5,000 balance due on their relocation payment.

August 14; D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, writes to Commissioner Crawford from Fort Leavenworth of the Wyandot encampment at the mouth of the Kansas. He requests a copy of the Wyandot treaty, and notes that they still intend to buy land from the Shawnee.

Proposed treaties having twice been rejected by the U.S. Senate, the Shawnee refuse to go through with the hoped-for sale of land to the Wyandots. The first burials begin in what will become known as the Huron Indian Cemetery, on the crest of a hill on the Delaware Reserve, 1/2 mile due west of the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers; eventually 60 Wyandots will die from disease and exposure. Soon, negotiations resume with the Delaware for purchase of the east end of the Delaware Reserve.

Also in August, John G. Pratt leaves for Washington, D.C., on business concerning the proposed Stockbridge mission. The Delaware chiefs were not consulted concerning the new mission, and have protested the matter to Agent Cummins and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

September 7; Wyandot Subagent McElvain writes to Commissioner Crawford from Ohio that he is concerned about the Wyandot lands and improvements to be sold. He has already filed suit in U.S. court against timber thieves.

September 8; death of Charles Garrett, son of Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett, at the age of 11 months. If present, this would be the' earliest datable burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 19; John G. Pratt arrives in Boston, his business in Washington still unresolved.

September 26; the Board of Foreign Missions reports to the Baptist General Convention that the Pratts have been authorized to proceed with the Stockbridge mission. Pratt has also been authorized to take the press with him from the Shawnee Baptist Mission (a move most missionaries in the area oppose).

October 1; Agent Cummins reports that the Shawnee are gradually increasing in their agricultural efforts, and the two Shawnee blacksmiths cannot keep up with the demand in making and repairing farm implements. Construction is completed on a steam-powered mill at the Shawnee IndianManualLabor School.

October 3; John G. Pratt leaves Boston for Washington, then home to Kansas by way of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

October 4; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is continued in charge of the manual labor school.

In October, the Delaware offer to allow the Wyandots to encamp on their land while negotiations continue. The Wyandots establish a ferry (initially just a skiff) across the Kansas River at the site of the present Lewis and Clark Viaduct, and begin to relocate to the Delaware Reserve.

October 11; death of Hannah Greyeyes Bluejacket, daughter of Esquire Greyeyes and wife of James Bluejacket, a Michigan Wyandot, (age unknown). She is presumably buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

October 22; the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman sends an appeal for aid for the manual labor school to the Western Christian Advocate. Times are hard, and the Bishops have reduced the appropriations for the school.

October 24; Jonathan Philips is appointed Wyandot Indian SUBagent, replacing Col.Purdy McElvain.

That same day, as requested by the Wyandot Tribal Council on July 11, the Methodist Episcopal Church appoints five trustees for the former Wyandot Methodist Mission church and cemetery in Upper Sandusky Andrew M. Anderson, Joseph Cover, Alexander Miller, Alexander Armstrong, and Luther Mackrel.

October 26-28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy's American Indian Mission Association holds its first annual meeting in Louisville. Predominantly southern in membership, the Association requests that the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions transfer the missions and missionaries in Indian Country to its jurisdiction.

November 2; Subagent Jonathan Philips leaves Columbus, Ohio, for Kansas. Residing in Westport, he is blatantly hostile to the Wyandots and their council. In letters he singles out the Walkers in particular as "troublemakers," and refers to the democratically-elected council as a "half-breed dominated oligarchy."

November 17; death of Ron-ton-dee, or Warpole, last Wyandot war chief, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, leader of the pagan faction and principal advocate of Wyandot removal, at the age of 68. He is buried in what will eventually become the oldest marked grave in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

November 19; Ira D. Blanchard and John G. Pratt are ordained as Baptist ministers at the Delaware Baptist Mission, "in the presence of the solemn and assembled congregation of Indians." Their certificates of ordination are signed the next day by the Revs. Francis Barker and Jotham Meeker.

The Rev. James Wheeler and his wife, after temporarily residing at the manual labor school, return to Ohio from Kansas with the first snowfall.

December 10; John M. and Lucy B. Armstrong and their three children move from Westport into the first Wyandot cabin to be completed, a 16' by 16' log structure near the present 5th Street and Freeman Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Their buggy has to be disassembled to be ferried across the river in the Wyandots' skiff.

December 14; a treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware is signed, allowing the Wyandots to acquire 39 square miles at the eastern end of the Delaware Reserve. The Wyandott Purchase, as it comes to be called, consists of three sections of land, containing 640 acres each (1,920 acres), "lying and being situated on the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers," granted by the Delaware as a measure of

respect and in remembrance of when the Wyandots had given the Delaware a home in Ohio some 80 years before, and 36 sections of land, each containing 640 acres (23,040 acres), ceded for \$46,080 or \$2 per acre, for a total area of 39 sections or 24,960 acres.” The money is to be paid in eleven installments -\$6,080 in 1844, then \$4,000 a year for ten years. (As eventually surveyed, the north-south boundary between the Wyandott Purchase and the Delaware Reserve, running from river to river, corresponds to the present 72nd Street in Kansas City, Kansas.) The agreement is not to be considered binding until approved by the President. Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham signs as witness.

December 17; Mrs. Catherine Long and her family move into a newlybuilt cabin on the north side of Jersey Creek.

The only two existing houses in the area of the Wyandott Purchase are bought by James Bigtree and James Williams.

John W. Greyeyes builds a log house on the west side of the present 3rd Street, that later becomes part of the home of Joel Walker, and his uncle Doctor Greyeyes builds his cabin on the opposite side of the road. Robert Robitaille builds on the same side of the road near the present 3rd Street and Nebraska Avenue.

Francis and Matilda Driver, Sarraheess, Tall Charles and Charles Splitlog all build on Splitlog’s Hill (the present Strawberry Hill) overlooking the ferry, and SplitJog subsequently builds and operates a carpenter shop nearby.

On the high ground southwest of the present 4th Street and State Avenue, Principal Chief Henry Jacquis builds a house that he subsequently sells to the Nation for the Jailer’s house, and the tribal jail is built nearby. Jacquis then builds a second house on the southeast corner of the future intersection, where he resides with the young Mathias Splitlog.

15 As the Wyandott Purchase is part of unorganized territory and will not be surveyed and divided into townships, sections, half sections and quarter sections for another twelve years, the term section as used in the treaty is intended as a general measurement of land area -a square mile containing (as the treaty text emphasizes) 640 acres -rather than a reference to specific, government-surveyed sections.

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The Wyandots’ “company store,” now managed by Joel Walker, is moved from its rented quarters in Westport to a long building of two rooms erected on the west side of the present 4th Street between State and Minnesota Avenues, south of the Jailer’s house and jail. The back room is used in part as a council house.

The Wyandots begin holding weekly church services despite the lack of a church building - five class meetings and two public services each Sabbath, a prayer meeting Wednesday evening, and preaching on Friday evening. A missionary from one of the other Methodist missions in the area preaches once on each alternate Sabbath.

December 19; Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" is first published.

1844-1859

1844

January 10; the Surveyor General submits the plats of survey of the Wyandott Reservation at Upper Sandusky, ceded by the Treaty of March 17, 1842.

January 16; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, who was involved in the 1839 negotiations, transmits the Wyandott Purchase agreement to Washington, where it is sent to President Tyler. The President, unsure if he has the authority to approve it, sends it to the Senate to obtain its consent.

In January, Esquire Greyeyes asks for assistance in building a church although his own house has yet to be built. A log structure called the Church in the Wilderness is begun near the present 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard, two miles west of the center of the new settlement.

In February, death of Thomas McKee Jr., son of Thomas McKee and Charlotte Brown and father of Mary McKee, on the Wyandott Purchase at the age of 43.

February 20; the improvements on the Wyandott and Grand Reserves have been appraised at \$127,094.24 (John R. Walker was one of the appraisers), but the government has only budgeted \$20,000. How could Indians have so much property?

February 22; death of Sarah "Sallie" Zane Armstrong, widow of Robert Armstrong and mother of Silas, Hannah, John M., and Catherine L. Armstrong, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, at the age of 60.

February 28; President Tyler narrowly escapes death when a gun explodes during a demonstration aboard the USS Princeton. The six dead include Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy Thomas Walker Gilmer, and Commodore Kennon of the Princeton.

That same day, the Delaware Methodist Mission school is closed, the chiefs agreeing to use the interest on their tribal school fund for ten years (\$2,844 annually) to send up to 50 children to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. The agreement is certified by Agent Cummins.

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March 11; Subagent Philips hires Samuel Ellis to build the Wyandot blacksmith shop at a cost of \$197.50, at the northwest corner of the present 3rd Street and Nebraska Avenue. The location is chosen by blacksmith Charles Graham, who builds his own house nearby.

March 12; Principal Chief Henry Jacquis writes to John Caldwell, special disbursing agent for the Wyandots still in Ohio, that the Wyandot Tribal Council has authorized

council secretary Joel Walker to conduct the remaining Wyandots west, and asks that he be paid \$700 for expenses.

March 14; Agent Cummins transmits the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

March 23; the U.S. Treasury asks for a new appraisal of the Wyandot improvements. New appraisers are appointed on the 29th.

Subagent Philips writes to the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis, Thomas H. Harvey, of his opposition to the Wyandott Purchase. He notes the beauty and desirability of the location, and complains that the chiefs, "half breeds," and "white men" in the Nation have undertaken the purchase using Wyandot annuity funds for their own selfish purposes, and without the informed consent of the tribal members. These men "have given me much trouble and vexation of spirit. I have thought it important to apprise the department of the inflammable materials among the Wyandots."

The Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes John M. Armstrong to contract with a carpenter from Liberty, Missouri, to build a tribal schoolhouse, on the east side of the present 4th Street between State and Nebraska Avenues.

Abelard Guthrie, 30, marries 23-year-old Nancy Brown at the home of her cousin George I. Clark, in the first wedding on the Wyandott Purchase. He has followed her to Kansas from Ohio, where he was registrar of the U.S. land office at Upper Sandusky. The match is strongly opposed by her father, Adam Brown Jr.

Hiram M. Northrup, 25, arrives in the Town of Kansas, where he enters into a partnership for trading with the Comanche Indians. When that venture ends in near disaster, he forms a new partnership in Westport with Indian trader E. P. Hart.

In April, the Wyandot Tribal Council informs Subagent Philips that they have located a suitable tract for the 148,000 acres promised to them under Article 2 of the treaty of 1842. Based on the favorable response of the 1839 inspection party, they have selected a location near the western fine of Missouri where it crosses the Great Osage River. The government subsequently rejects the location, as it has already been allotted to the Miami and New York Indians.

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Also in April, a new church is under construction at the Munsee United Brethren (Moravian) Mission, although the Munsee lands have apparently been included in the area of the Wyandott Purchase.

That same month, another room is added to John and Lucy Armstrong's cabin.

April 22; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford approves the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school, as does the Secretary of War.

April 28; although unfinished, the first services are held in the Wyandots' new Church in the Wilderness.

May 1; at the annual General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in New York City, resolutions are adopted providing for the separation of the pro-slavery southern churches from the parent church.

May 11; the Ohio Shawnee in Kansas are formally deeded title to their portion of the reserve, as provided for in Article 2 of the treaty of 1831.

May 12; James Rankin Jr. writes to the Secretary of War from Upper Sandusky expressing his opposition to the Wyandott Purchase, which he does not believe is in the tribe's best interest.

In May, William Walker Jr. and his family move into the finished half of the double log house he is building on the north side of Jersey Creek (which he has named), near the present 6th Street and Parallel Parkway. He calls their new home 'West Jersey.'

May 24; America's first telegraph line is formally opened between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore: "What hath God wrought!"

Toward the end of May, the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife return to the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio.

June 1; Dr. Johnston Lykins is appointed Physician for the Pottawatomies at the Osage River Subagency.

June 2; the first Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission is held at the Church in the Wilderness, the building now being finished.

June 3; the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is established. Its boundaries are the Missouri River on the north, the states of Missouri and Arkansas on the east, the Red River on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is appointed Superintendent of Indian Missions and the Rev. Edward T. Peery takes his place at the manual labor school.

June 6; the Young Men's Christian Association is founded in London.

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June 12; the Wyandot Tribal Council discusses how to get the 148,000 acres. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford has recommended a site located between the Delaware and Otoe Reserves and west of the Kickapoo Reserve, which the council rejects

for the expressed reason that it is too far from “civilization.” There is fear of the Wyandott Purchase not being recognized.

June 13; death of Pierre Menard at his home in Kaskaskia, Illinois, at the age of 77. His extensive estate remains tied up in Probate Court for 37 years, finally being settled in 1881.

After a dry spring in Kansas, there are six weeks of rain in May and June. The great Kansas River flood.

June 14; the flood crests on the lower Kansas. The Missouri is already several feet out of its banks, and the rush of flood waters coming down the Kansas piles up at the rivers’ confluence, the water rising 8 to 10 feet in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms) in a period of 12 hours. The French farms and a house occupied by William Miles Chick in the bottoms are wiped out. One of Chick’s daughters, Mary Jane, widow of the Rev. William Johnson, barely escapes on horseback. Turkey Creek, which formerly flowed north across the bottoms and into the Missouri east of the mouth of the Kansas, will be altered in its course, now joining the Kansas some two miles above the river’s mouth.

June 15; David Frohman, Russell B. Garrett, Ethan A. Long, Tall Charles and Isaiah Walker use the Wyandots’ ferry boat to save people and property in the French Bottoms.

June 16; downstream on the Missouri, the Chouteaus’ warehouse and residence at Chouteau’s Landing are destroyed. John C. McCoy uses a boat to take Madame Chouteau and some of her household goods to higher ground. While her sons work to salvage the contents, the steamboat *MISSOURI MAIL* anchors beside the flooded Chouteau house and runs a gangplank through a second floor window. The Chouteaus’ farm is rendered virtually worthless, as the flood deposits from 2 to 6 feet of sand on the land.

Independence Landing is damaged by the flood, making the landing at the Town of Kansas that much more attractive for westward bound emigrants and travelers.

Upstream on the Kansas, the flood waters are 15 to 20 feet deep, stretching from bluff to bluff. Anderson’s Town is destroyed by the flood and abandoned, as are the Grinters’ cabin and the Delaware and Shawnee mills on opposite sides of the river. A large steamboat goes up the flooded Kansas as far as the Grinter ferry, delivering lumber for the use of traders.

In the aftermath of the rains and flooding, there is more sickness among the Wyandots (possibly yellow fever); by November the death toll will be over 100 since their arrival in Kansas.

June 24; President Tyler issues a proclamation for the sale of Wyandot lands in Michigan and Ohio, at a rate of \$2.00 per acre for the former and \$2.50 per acre for the latter.

June 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council again discusses the lands promised in the treaty of 1842.

June 27; Joseph Smith Jr., being held without trial on a charge of treason in Carthage, Illinois, is taken from his cell and murdered by his jailers, along with his brother Hyram.

June 30; the Rev. Ira D. Blanchard reports the destruction of Anderson's Town. The flood waters were 15 feet above the known high water mark and came up as far as the Delaware Baptist Mission, but no damage was done to the mission buildings.

July 1; the Wyandot tribal schoolhouse opens with John M. Armstrong as teacher. The tribal council soon moves its meetings from the tribal store to the more suitable school building.

A large band of Lakota and Cheyenne attack and kill 15 members of a Delaware hunting party, including Captain Suwaunock, on the Smoky Hill River. Meeting the returning Fremont on July 5 on the upper Arkansas, they ask him to "bear a pacific message to the Delawares."

Also in July, a frame Methodist parsonage for Rev. and Mrs. Wheeler is completed on the north side of Jersey Creek near the home of William Walker Jr., at a cost of \$1,500, including \$500 contributed by the Wyandot Tribal Council from tribal funds.

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau builds a new home (her third) in the Town of Kansas. The substantial two-story frame residence sits in the center of a large and beautifully landscaped yard at the northwest corner of Pearl and Market Streets (the present First Street and Grand Boulevard).

William Miles Chick builds a new, two-story boarded log house on a hill overlooking the landing in the Town of Kansas, on the present Walnut Street between Second and Pearl Streets. (Construction may have begun before the flood.) He also has a storage and commission house on the landing that has survived the flood.

The log church of the Delaware Methodist Mission burns, and is soon replaced with a white-painted, wood-frame building on the same site, called the White Church thereafter. Wyandots sometimes ride out for camp meetings and Sunday picnics.

August 8; Brigham Young assumes leadership of the Mormon Church. The church eventually splits into several factions, with the largest minority group (the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, now the Community of Christ) adhering to Joseph Smith's son and remaining focused on Independence.

John C. Fremont returns to St. Louis in August. Having explored and mapped much of the West over the last 15 months (including a dangerous crossing into California), he is now a national celebrity.

August 31; death of Mary A. Driver, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, in Wyandott at the age of 14.

September 13; death of Martha Driver, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, in Wyandott at the age of 11 years 7 months. She is buried beside her sister in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 15; in Ohio, special disbursing agent Caldwell pays Joel Walker only \$350 for the removal expenses of the remaining Wyandots, despite the council's authorization.

September 19; Calvin Perkins is appointed as one of two agency blacksmiths for the Shawnee, replacing James M. Simpson.

September 21; Agent Cummins reports that the crops of the Shawnee are very poor because of the rains and flooding, with livestock lost and some low-lying farms completely destroyed.

September 24; death of Delilah McCoy Lykins, daughter of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and wife of Dr. Johnston Lykins, at the Pottawatomie Baptist Mission at the age of 35.

October 3; the Rev. J. Thompson Peery marries Mary Jane Chick Johnson, widow of the Rev. William Johnson, in Westport.

October 14-22; Methodist Bishop Thomas A. Morris and the Revs. Learner B. Stateler, Thomas Hurlbut and Edward T. Peery travel some 260 miles along the Military Road from the manual labor school to Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee Nation, to attend the first annual session of the Indian Mission Conference.

October 15; the Wyandot Tribal Council petitions for the removal of Jonathan Philips as subagent.

October 23; the Indian Mission Conference convenes at Ryan's Chapel near Tahlequah. The Conference consists of 27 members, about one fourth of them Indians. The Conference votes to adhere to the South in the pending division of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

October 24; a "hurricane" (tornado) strikes the Shawnee Methodist Mission and the manual labor school, doing considerable damage. There is damage in Westport as well, with one girl killed and John C. McCoy's house destroyed. Ten persons are killed near Independence.

In the fall, death of Bowyer, Michigan Wyandot, signer of the treaty of St. Mary's and last surviving member of Shoo-to's war band, in Wyandott (age unknown).

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November 5; James Knox Polk (Democrat) is elected President, defeating Henry Clay (Whig).

In December, death of Squeendechtee, member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 61.

December 16; death of Catherine Rankin Walker, widow of William Walker Sr., at the home of her daughter Nancy Walker Garrett in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 73.

December 20; six Stockbridge members of the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Church petition for the establishment of a separate church organization to be associated with the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The petition is granted.

December 26; a Wyandot Lyceum and Library Association is organized in Wyandott and James Washington elected its first president. Among the topics debated are, "Is it right to inflict capital punishment?" "Has our earth a rotary motion?" and "Is the mind of woman naturally inferior to that of man?"

1845

January 6; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Harvey from St. Louis takes depositions on the charges against Wyandot Subagent Jonathan Philips at a residence in Westport. William Walker Jr. acts as interrogator.

January 8; the hearing concerning Philips reconvenes in Wyandott at the council house (Armstrong school). Harvey subsequently reports to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that many of the charges are justified, that Philips is clearly hostile toward the Wyandots and that he hasn't even visited the Wyandott Purchase since September.

In January, the government distributes corn to the tribes whose crops were destroyed in the previous summer's flood: 342 bushels to the Delaware, 178 bushels to the Munsee, and 480 bushels to the Shawnee.

That same month, Mexican dictator Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is overthrown and banished, but the new president is soon replaced by another military strong man.

January 28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford, urging that the President approve the treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware. He notes that he was involved in Special Commissioner Hunter's original negotiations with the Shawnee and the Delaware, and that the Wyandott Purchase "embraces the tract that Col. Hunter sought to obtain for that purpose." He explains that "there is no

other location available which could possibly recommend as suitable for the Wyandotts than that which they presently occupy.”

January 29; Edgar Allan Poe’s poem “The Raven” is first published.

January 31; a “Sketch of the Life and Death of Catherine Walker” by A. M. Anderson is published in the Western Christian Advocate.

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Death of the Rev. J. Christopher Micksch, devoted Moravian missionary to the Munsee.

February 22; the Rainbow, first of the American clipper ships, is launched at New York City.

March 1; the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States is approved by a joint resolution of Congress.

March 3; Florida is admitted to the Union as the 27th state.

March 6; Mexico protests the proposed U.S. annexation of Texas (whose independence Mexico has never recognized), refuses to deal with an insulting American emissary, and severs diplomatic relations shortly thereafter. Thomas Hart Benton initially supports Mexico’s position, and Sam Houston expresses reservations on annexation.

That same day, the U.S. Senate formally refuses to give its consent to the President signing the Wyandott Purchase agreement, being unsure if such approval would be consistent with U.S. law concerning treaties.

March 29; William Walker Jr. begins to keep a daily journal of his life in Kansas: “Caught Samuel Medary and put him up in a coop to fatten (not on Quassi Quires) to be cooked for dinner on Harriet’s birthday.”

In April, Jonathan Philips is dismissed as Wyandot Indian Subagent. He protests, but his dismissal is upheld following a hearing in St. Louis.

April 13; the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church is organized with 16 members and the Rev. John G. Pratt as pastor. The Revs. Meeker, Barker and Blanchard are also present.

April 24; Dr. Richard Hewitt is appointed Wyandot Indian Subagent in place of Jonathan Phillips.

Captain Joseph Parks and his wife Catherine build a substantial two-story brick house on the crest of a hill near the present 51st Street and State Line Road, Mission Woods, Kansas (demolished 1905).

May 1; the split in the Methodist Church over slavery becomes complete as the Methodist Episcopal Church South is organized at a convention in Louisville. The Indian Mission Conference becomes part of the new church.

Also in May, a convention of southern Baptist churches meets in Augusta, Georgia, and forms the Southern Baptist Convention. The split has been triggered by controversy over the appointment of a slaveholding missionary; Southern Baptists will become increasingly fundamentalist as they attempt to find a Biblical justification for slavery. The Kansas missions remain affiliated with the Board of Foreign Missions in Boston.

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May 18; Col. Stephen Watts Kearny leaves Fort Leavenworth with 280 men of the 1st U.S. Dragoons on a 2,200-mile, 99-day march over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails.

Quakers have subscribed so generously to Indian flood relief that there are excess funds, used to erect a new main building at the Shawnee Friends Mission. The three-story, 24' by 70' structure includes a kitchen, dining room, dormitories, classrooms, and quarters for the superintendent's family (demolished 1917).

June 7; the new Wyandot Indian Subagent, Dr. Richard Hewitt, arrives at the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio with his wife Hannah and their children. They occupy Henry Jacquis' house at the southeast corner of the present 4th Street and State Avenue, which becomes the Wyandot Subagency.

June 8; death of former President Andrew Jackson.

That same day, the new Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church holds its first meeting.

June 9; John C. Fremont arrives in the Town of Kansas.

June 14; Kearny's command reaches Fort Laramie. They then leave the Oregon Trail, heading south along the Front Range.

June 23; Fremont's third expedition, to California, sets out from Westport. Twelve Delaware commanded by Isaac Journeycake go along as scouts, and serve as soldiers with Fremont in California during the Mexican War. The party includes James Connor, James Suwaunock, and Charley and James Secondine.

In the summer, the Delaware build a new steam-powered saw and grist mill with their own funds near the mouth of Mission Creek, some four miles up the Kansas from the Grinter ferry, to replace the mill destroyed in the previous year's flood.

The Munsee or Christian Indians on the Delaware Reserve now number 208. Some have settled with the Stockbridges near Fort Leavenworth.

July 29; Kearny's dragoons camp near Bent's Fort on the upper Arkansas.

August 2; Fremont's expedition arrives at Bent's Fort, and remains for two weeks for outfitting and reorganization.

Also in August, the death of Doctor Greyeyes, brother of Esquire Greyeyes and lately member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 50.

August 24; Kearny's party returns to Fort Leavenworth.

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In September, payments begin to the Wyandots for improvements sold in Ohio. Most refuse to accept the payments, as the government's new appraisal is for only \$66,941.00, little more than half the first amount, and was made after the Wyandots had left and properties had begun to deteriorate or been vandalized. Those Wyandots who do accept payments (to the amount of \$15,740.12) are required to waive any future claims.

September 14; faced with increasing violence, the Mormons agree to leave Illinois the next spring.

September 15; Agent Cummins' annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs states that the North BUilding is under construction at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. It includes a girls' school and dormitory as well as quarters for the superintendent's family (still standing). There are 137 students in attendance.

September 16; James Rankin Jr. writes to President Polk from Upper Sandusky, protesting the reappraisal of the Ohio improvements. He notes that some 200 Wyandots have died in the two years since removal, and many are destitute.

October 6; death of Florence Walker; daughter of Joel and Mary Ann Walker, in Wyandott at the age of 6 and 1/2 months.

October 12; Texas approves a proposed state constitution.

That same day, the second annual session of the Indian Mission Conference is convened at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is returned as Superintendent of Indian Missions and is also placed back in charge of the manual labor school. The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is appointed presiding elder of the Kansas River District, together with the charge of the Shawnee circuit.

October 28; William Medill is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing T. Hartley Crawford.

In November, feeling that they are being cheated in the matter of the Ohio appraisals, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends Principal Chief James Washington, Henry Jacquis,

John W. Greyeyes and John M. Armstrong to Washington. (The latter two are both attorneys-at-law, and members of the Ohio Bar.)

November 10; Ira Hunter is appointed assistant blacksmith for the Wyandot Subagency, replacing Patrick McShafer.

November 16; death of John Perry, Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation.

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November 27; Hiram M. Northrup, 27, marries 17-year-old Margaret Clark, daughter of the late Thomas G. Clark, at the home of Rev. Wheeler in Wyandott. Northrup's business partner E. P. Hart has sold his interest in the firm to Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau. Chouteau has followed his father into the Indian trade, and owns one of the first warehouses to be built on the Town of Kansas landing following last year's flood. The company trades with most of the emigrant tribes, with sales eventually reaching \$300,000 annually.

December 9; Fremont reaches Sutter's Fort in northern California.

December 29; after nine years as a recognized independent nation, the Republic of Texas is annexed to the United States by mutual agreement, and is admitted to the Union as the 28th state. Mexico regards this as a hostile act.

1846

January 4; death of Margaret Nofat in Wyandott (age unknown).

January 7; John M. Armstrong writes to his wife Lucy from Washington, D.C. He has managed to procure the establishment of a post office in the Town of Kansas, and has recommended William Miles Chick for postmaster, although, "I do not know whether Colonel Chick will accept the office or not. As I was requested to name some one, I took the liberty of naming him." (Chick accepts.)

January 13; President Polk orders Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor to the north bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande. Mexico insists that the boundary between the state of Coahuila and Texas is the Rio Nueces, 100 miles to the northeast.

January 14; the Kansa cede an additional two million acres to the U.S. government. The reduced Kansa Reserve is centered on Council Grove, which will become the location of the subagency, a trading store, and (in 1850) the Methodist mission.

January 27; Tall Charles is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1846.

February 4; the first Mormon refugees leave Nauvoo and cross the Mississippi into Iowa Territory.

February 10; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays Tall Charles \$45 for his services as Wyandot ferryman for 1845, leaving a balance owed of \$55.

February 11; Wyandot Principal Chief James Washington, now in Washington, D.C., requests that the government pay Joel Walker the \$350 in removal expenses still owed from two years before.

February 12; a Wyandot National Convention is called to discuss the matter of Wyandot claims. A committee is appointed to draft a memorial to Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

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February 13; James B. Franklin replaces Isaac Mundy as Delaware blacksmith.

February 17; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medii/ informs Secretary of War William L. Marcy that he does not believe that one Indian tribe can treat with another for a cession of its territory without the United States being party to the treaty. He proposes that the Wyandots and Delaware enter into a new agreement with the government as a third party.

February 18; Secretary of War Marcy agrees with Commissioner Medii/'s proposal, and submits it to President Polk.

February 24; John M. Armstrong writes to Commissioner Medill, laying out the reasons why he believes Congress can simply confirm the Wyandott Purchase agreement by "a special act." Significant improvements have already been made by the Wyandots, valued between \$50,000 and \$100,000, which might justify the Delaware asking for a higher price if a new agreement was required -perhaps even the \$5.00 an acre they had insisted on in 1839. He states (incorrectly) that a treaty had been concluded with the Delaware at that time, but was rejected by the Senate because of the high price of the land. (The rejected treaty was with the Shawnee.)

March 7; Dr. Hewitt leaves Wyandott for Washington, D.C., to join the Wyandot delegation there.

March 15; William W. Garrett, 24, marries 20-year-old Mary Ann Long at the home of Rev. Wheeler in Wyandott.

March 18; President Polk approves Commissioner Medill's proposal.

Also in March, Sam Houston takes his seat as Senator from the new state of Texas, a position he will hold for nearly 14 years. Mellowed by age, he remains passionate in defense of the Union and the rights of the Indians.

In addition to military forces on the move, this spring sees the largest mercantile caravan ever on the Santa Fe Trail, 400 wagons carrying \$1,700,000 in goods; 2700 westward bound emigrants, 1500 for California and 1200 for Oregon; and 15,000 Mormons leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, on the first leg of their trek to the Great Salt Lake.

April 17; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants full power of attorney to Henry Jacquis and John M. Armstrong for their negotiations in Washington. They again request the \$350 still due as the balance of the removal fund.

April 21; George Armstrong is granted a divorce from Elizabeth Mononcue by the Wyandot Tribal Council. Mononcue's daughter reportedly has a most un-Christian temper.

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April 24; Mexican troops cross the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande and clash with an American scouting party.

April 30; the Town of Kansas is replatted by John C. McCoy and a lot sale is held. Among the buyers are William Gilliss (three shares), Dr. Benoist Troost, husband of Gilliss' niece Mary (five shares), Hiram M. Northrup, and Isaac W. Zane.

May 1; the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convenes in Petersburg, Virginia. The Revs. Jerome C. Berryman and Wesley Browning attend as delegates from the Indian Mission Conference."

May 5; the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife sadly depart from Wyandott aboard the steamboat *RADNOR* to return to Ohio, ending seven years' service to the Wyandot Methodist Mission.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to William Clark from his wife Harriet.

Also in May, 22-year-old writer and historian Francis Parkman arrives in Westport. In his journal he notes the large number of Indians in the town: Kansa naked but for a blanket, Shawnee and Delaware in turbans and calico chemises (overshirts or hunting smocks), and Wyandots "dressed like white men."

May 7; Noah Zane and Ethan A. Long arrive back at the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio.

May 8; the Battle of Palo Alto. The Mexican War begins as Brig. Gen. Taylor's troops defeat Mexican forces in the disputed area of Texas.

That same day, Fremont, ordered out of California by Mexican authorities, is overtaken by a dispatch from President Polk at Klamath Lake in southern Oregon. He turns south.

May 9; the Battle of Resaca de la Palma. With Taylor's second victory, Mexican forces retreat south across the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande.

That same day, the Rev. Edward T. Peery, representing the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, moves his family into the Wyandot Methodist parsonage. He has previously served at both the Delaware mission and the manual labor school.

May 9-11; Francis Parkman crosses the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves on his journey along the Oregon Trail, and describes them in his journal (published in book form in 1849).

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May 13; Congress accepts that a state of war exists with Mexico. Abraham Lincoln, now a Congressman from Illinois, speaks out against the injustice of the war (ending any chance of reelection), and a similarly motivated Henry David Thoreau invents the concept of Civil Disobedience, going to jail (for one day) for refusing to pay a war tax.

May 14; the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs is unsure of Wyandot loyalties and forbids their joining U.S. military forces. He is ignored.

That same day, Dr. Hewitt returns to Wyandott from Washington, D.C. He informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill has advised him that ratification of the Wyandot-Delaware treaty by the U.S. Senate might still be insufficient to secure good title in the Wyandott Purchase to the Wyandots.

May 18; Brig. Gen. Taylor captures the Mexican town of Matamoros on the south bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande without bloodshed after Mexican forces withdraw, securing American control of the river's mouth and lower reaches.

May 19; the Baptist General Convention meeting in New York declines to transfer its Indian missions to the Rev. Isaac McCoy's American Indian Mission Association, which has ties to the new Southern Baptist Convention. The name of the Board of Foreign Missions is changed to the American Baptist Missionary Union.

May 28; Brig. Gen. Taylor is breveted major general for his "zealous and distinguished services."

June 1; Maj. George T. Howard leaves Westport with a small force to scout the approaches to Santa Fe in advance of Kearny's expedition. Six Shawnee and three or four Delaware (including James Ketchum, Lewis Ketchum and Anna Grinter's brother John Marshall) accompany the party as guides, hunters and scouts.

June 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes a National Convention to consider alterations in the form of tribal government.

That same day, after tea at Silas Armstrong's house, William Walker Jr. attends a meeting of the Wyandots' Masonic lodge at the home of his brother Matthew.'

June 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council unanimously adopts and sends a letter of full support to John M. Armstrong in Washington. He is authorized to inform the government that no attention is to be paid to communications from persons acting on their own responsibility, “particularly from James Rankin.”

16 The meetings are informal, the first official lodge in Wyandott not being organized until 1854. The Wyandots had previously had a lodge, Warpole Lodge No. 175~ in Upper Sandusky.

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June 9; 210 Iroquois, including 66 Seneca, land in Wyandott on their way from New York to the new reserve set aside for the “New York Indians” in southeastern Kansas. (In his journal, William Walker Jr. refers to all of the emigrants as Seneca.) Within a year, 26 of the Seneca will have died and 38 returned to New York.

In June, Col. Stephen Watts Kearny with regular dragoons and a swarm of Missouri volunteers under Col. Alexander Doniphan head toward Santa Fe from Fort Leavenworth. In addition to the Delaware with Fremont and Howard, 30 Delaware join Doniphan’s First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, as do Isaiah Walker and Edmond Francois Chouteau. Dispatch riders order Santa Fe freighters to wait at Bent’s Fort, which most do.

June 14; a handful of rebellious American settlers in Sonoma proclaim the Republic of California. They have little popular support but are backed by Fremont.

June 15; President Polk signs the Oregon Treaty, peacefully dividing the Oregon country between the United States (the present Washington, Oregon and Idaho) and Great Britain (British Columbia) and ending joint occupation. Mexican hopes for a powerful British ally vanish.

June 21; death of the Rev. Isaac McCoy in Louisville, Kentucky, at the age of 62.

June 27; with the assistance of Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri, the Wyandot delegation in Washington obtains passage of legislation validating the original appraisal of the improvements on the Michigan and Ohio reserves.

June 29; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Taylor is promoted major general of the line.

In early July, Maj. George T. Howard and his Delaware companions rejoin the rest of their party at Bent’s Fort, after spying out Taos and Santa Fe. They are soon joined by Kearny’s Army of the West.

July 7; Commodore John Sloat's naval squadron captures the California capital of Monterey. U.S. annexation of California is proclaimed.

That same day, Peter Buck and another Wyandot (apparently a member of the Garrett family) are arraigned by the Wyandot Tribal Council for taking the ferryboat in the absence of the ferryman. They are fined \$2.50 and \$5 respectively.

July 9; the Wyandots adopt a new tribal constitution, reducing the number of council members from seven to five.

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By July, James Rankin Jr. has arrived in Wyandott from Ohio.

Also in July, the Rev. William Patton is placed in charge of the manual labor school, replacing the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman who remains Superintendent of Indian Missions.

July 15; nominations are made for the Wyandots' new five-member council.

July 18; Maj. Gen. Taylor receives the thanks of Congress "for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage which have distinguished the recent operations on the Rio Grande."

July 20; the Mormon Battalion leaves Nauvoo, Illinois, for Fort Leavenworth.

July 28; death of Sarah C. Berryman, wife of the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman, at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. She is buried in the mission cemetery southeast of the school.

Having received compensation for her Michigan lands and improvements, Katie Quo Qua leaves the Wyandott Purchase with her daughter, Mary McKee, to settle on the Huron (Anderdon) Reserve in Canada. She receives land on the third concession next to the lands of James Clarke, who she subsequently marries.

August 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Margaret Hill from her husband Russell B. Hill. They appoint Sarrahess, Tauromee and George Armstrong to a deputation to the Seneca now in Indian Country.

In August, Santa Anna is recalled to Mexico. President Polk, deceived as to his intentions, allows him to pass through the American blockade.

Also in August, the advance party of Mormon emigrants establishes the camp called Winter Quarters near the present Omaha, Nebraska.

August 8; William Walker Jr. and four others meet at the Wyandot schoolhouse to clear the grounds and fix seats for the approaching Green Corn Feast.

August 10; Congress charters the Smithsonian Institution.

August 13; Fremont and Navy Commodore Robert Stockton capture Los Angeles.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast is held in Wyandott.

August 18; Kearny's Army of the West enters Santa Fe, the Mexican governor having graciously yielded after a token resistance. (After years of mutual commerce and intermarriage, many in Santa Fe feel closer ties to the States than they do to distant Chihuahua or Mexico City.)

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August 22; the annexation of the province of New Mexico by the United States is proclaimed. The annexed territory includes the present state of New Mexico, as well as portions of Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. (At this time, the name Arizona applies just to the area south of the Gila River that is not part of the annexed territory.)

August 27; Francis A. Hicks writes to Superintendent Harvey that contrary to some reports, the Wyandots are not dissatisfied with Dr. Hewitt as subagent.

August 31; after almost 10 months of negotiation and an act of Congress, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill finally accedes to the Wyandot delegation and accepts the first appraisal for the Ohio improvements.

September 17; Santa Anna is given command of Mexico's army.

That same day, the last Mormons are driven from Nauvoo after a three-day battle with an Illinois mob. Mormon houses and businesses are looted and burned; the Temple is desecrated and then destroyed.

September 22; Kearny appoints long-time Santa Fe resident Charles Bent governor of New Mexico.

September 23; the planet Neptune is discovered by German astronomer Johann Gottfried Galle.

September 24; Maj. Gen. Taylor enters Monterrey after a fiercely resisted siege of four days.

September 25; the Army of the West splits. Kearny with 300 dragoons proceeds under orders to secure California, leaving an occupation force under Col. Sterling Price in Santa Fe. Col. Alexander Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers head south

down the valley of the Rio Grande, intending to link up with Brig. Gen. John Wool's forces in Chihuahua.

September 26; Francis Parkman's party returns to Westport, having followed basically the same route as Kearny's march of the previous year.

October 2; Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware, Kansas and Kickapoo by Agent Cummins.

October 5; Isaac Zane Jr., residing at Zanesfield, Ohio (the former Solomonstown), complains to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill that, for reasons unknown, the government agent who paid him for his Ohio improvements retained a five percent commission.

Also in October, George Wright and his family arrive in Wyandott from Ohio.

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Kearny encounters Kit Carson and 15 men, including six Delaware, hurrying dispatches from Fremont to Senator Benton announcing the conquest of California.

The 500 volunteers of the Mormon Battalion follow after Kearny, and find the path that will eventually become the southern route for a Pacific railroad.

November 4; Charles B. Garrett attempts to claim Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail as his Wyandott Float.

November 11; Isaac Zane Jr. gets his money. The government agent at Upper Sandusky protests that it was all a misunderstanding.

November 12; the third annual session of the Indian Mission Conference again convenes in Tahlequah. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is returned as Superintendent of Indian Missions and the Rev. William Patton returned to the manual labor school. A subsequent report notes that there are 928 members of the Shawnee Nation on the Reserve, of whom 53 are Methodist church members.

November 14; Agent Cummins with the aid of a "good mechanic" prepares an estimate for Rev. Pratt of the value of the improvements at the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The complex consists of the mission house, schoolhouse, printing office, stables and various outbuildings, with a value of \$902.38.

December 2; at Winter Quarters, Senior Apostle Brigham Young is elected President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

December 6; the Battle of San Pasqual. Kearny's dragoons suffer a defeat by swift-mounted Californio lancers, in revolt against the American occupation of southern

California. Kearny is wounded, but they are still able to link up with Commodore Stockton at San Diego.

December 18; death of Sarrahes, nephew of De-un-quot and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, in Wyandott at the age of 60.

December 20; the Wyandot and Delaware Tribal Councils agree to allow the government to become party to the Wyandott Purchase agreement, to appoint a commissioner and conduct a new treaty. The Delaware state that they are willing to abide by the terms of the original agreement. No appointment is made, however, and despite Senate approval, the House of Representatives fails to take the matter up.

December 22; Abelard Guthrie writes a long letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill complaining about the corruption of the Indian annuity system, the problems faced by white men who choose to live among the Indians, and the alleged anti-American, pro-British attitudes of some Michigan and Canadian Wyandots now in Kansas (presumably including his father-in-law).

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In December, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna again becomes Provisional President of Mexico and again assumes dictatorial powers.

Also in December, a new building for the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church is completed near the new Delaware village, 3 1/2 miles northwest of the Delaware Baptist Mission and now-abandoned Anderson's Town.

December 24; George Armstrong and Hannah Charloe Barnett, widow of John Barnett, are married at the home of William Walker Jr. in Wyandott.

December 25; Doniphan's volunteers defeat a superior Mexican force at Brazito on the Rio Grande, 45 miles above El Paso del Norte.

December 27; the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers ride through the Pass of the North and into Chihuahua.

December 28; Iowa is admitted to the Union as the 29th state.

In one of the harshest winters on record, the Donner party comes to its tragic end in the passes of the Sierra Nevada.

1847

January 1; William Walker Jr. purchases a 32-year-old female slave named Dorcas in Harrisonville, Missouri, for the sum of \$350. Bringing her home to Wyandott outrages many and is technically contrary to law.

January 5; the Baptist missionaries in Kansas hold a conference to discuss the state of affairs at the Delaware Baptist Mission. (Rev. Pratt arrives late for the meeting and learns for the first time of certain problems that have developed.) A joint letter concerning the situation is sent to the American Baptist Missionary Union.

January 8; the Battle of San Gabriel. Kearny and Stockton defeat the Californio insurgents.

January 13; the *Californios* surrender to Fremont at Cahuenga.

January 19; the Indians of Taos Pueblo revolt against the American occupation of New Mexico. Governor Charles Bent and several others are killed.

January 24; death of Francis Driver in Wyandott at the age of 45. He is buried near his two daughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

In February, the Taos revolt is put down following an assault on Taos Pueblo led by Col. Sterling Price and Ceran St. Vrain. A young Delaware hunter called Big Nigger, accused by the Pueblos of being an American spy, is coerced into fighting against the Americans and narrowly escapes with his life. His role soon becomes the stuff of legend (including his supposed death).

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February 7; Rev. Pratt asks the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Lt. Col. Wharton, for protection from a Stockbridge named Konk-a-pot who has threatened his life. Lt. Col. Wharton assigns a sergeant and three dragoons to guard Pratt until the Delaware chiefs can have the man seized, and offers Pratt's family refuge at the fort.

February 12; Rev. Pratt asks the Army to arrest Konk-a-pot, and Lt. Col. Wharton promises that it will be done that night.

February 23; the Battle of Buena Vista (La Angostura). Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor's 5,000 troops (and superior artillery) defeat a Mexican army of nearly 20,000 led by General Santa Anna. Santa Anna retreats south but President Polk, jealous of Taylor's popularity, has ordered Taylor to remain in Monterrey with his army and sent Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott to lead a separate advance against Mexico City.

That same day, death of Robert Greyeyes, younger brother of Esquire and Doctor Greyeyes, in Wyandott (age unknown).

February 25; the Battle of Sacramento. Col. Alexander Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers defeat a superior Mexican force near Chihuahua. They then continue their victorious ride through northern Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they will take ship for home.

March 3; in response to concerns about the obvious decline in the numbers and conditions of the various Indian tribes and nations, Congress authorizes an extensive study to be carried out under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including a census of the Indian Tribes of the United States with 172 separate categories of statistics. Directed by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the study is largely completed by 1850 and published in six volumes between 1853 and 1857. Despite all its flaws it is an immense undertaking, and nothing remotely comparable will be produced for well over a century.

The Wyandots number 687, of whom 575 reside on the Wyandott Purchase and are therefore considered to be enrolled members of the Wyandot Nation. Ninety-six Wyandots (almost 14%) are literate, and 77 are considered to be educated, while 240 are church members. Nine individuals are of African descent, but the census makes no distinction between slave and free. Despite their hardships, the tribe is relatively wealthy for its size, with \$2,500 worth of public buildings, 1,044 acres under cultivation, over 2,600 fruit trees, 351 horses, 60 oxen, 200 milch cows, 326 head of cattle, over 2,300 hogs, \$4,600 in agricultural implements, and an agricultural output with an estimated value for 1847 of \$45,600. Most heads of family (115) are engaged in agriculture, but there are two carpenters, two shoemakers, and six persons engaged in trade, with \$8,000 invested in trade for the year. The Wyandots' cash annuity (payable only to those residing on the Wyandott Purchase) is \$17,500, or \$29.25 per individual, with \$500 set apart for the school fund (and three schools in operation).

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The Delaware now in Kansas number 903, of whom 65 (7%) are educated or literate. There are no persons of African descent among them, but there are 186 non-Delaware Indians on the reserve (presumably either the Munsee, who have no separate listing, or the Stockbridges). They are somewhat less agricultural than the Wyandots or Shawnee, with 1,582 acres under cultivation, 1,480 horses, 158 oxen, 376 milch cows, 807 head of cattle, over 2,600 hogs, and a surprising \$7,675.50 in agricultural implements, but an annual value of agricultural production of only \$18,311.50. However, there are 19 heads of family engaged in hunting, with 3,558 skins taken in 1847 at a value of \$1,709.20, and a full \$11,000 invested in trade. Their public improvements include two mission houses, one schoolhouse, two churches, one saw mill, one grist mill, and one ferry, with a value of \$2,500 (but no council house is listed). The Delaware annuity is \$6,500, or \$7.19 per capita.

The Shawnee on the reserve number 886, of whom 63 (7%) are educated or at least literate. Twelve individuals are of African descent, presumably including the slaves owned by Captain Joseph Parks. The Shawnee have 2,965.5 acres under cultivation, 1,348 horses, 461 oxen, 492 milch cows, 1,048 head of cattle, over 3,500 hogs, \$4,500 in agricultural implements, an agricultural output with an estimated value for 1847 of \$32,386, and \$5,500 invested in trade for the year. Their public improvement list is equally impressive, with one council house, three mission houses, three schoolhouses, two churches, one saw mill, one grist mill, and three public ferries. The Shawnee annuity is currently \$4,500.

(One of the three Shawnee ferries noted is the Tooley ferry, running from near the mouth of Tooley Creek on the south bank of the Kansas River a mile upstream from Grinter's. Much used during the Mexican War, it will remain in operation until about 1860.)

The Senecas of Sandusky, now on the Neosho River in the present Oklahoma, and the nearby Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee are both small groups, numbering 158 and 273 respectively. (No mention is made of the Wyandots with the Mixed Band.) They subsist by farming, primarily gardens, orchards and livestock, and receive small cash annuities, \$1,250 for the Seneca and \$1,685 for the Mixed Band. Surprisingly, the Seneca have \$4,000 worth of public buildings, including a saw mill, a grist mill and a council house.

March 10; Lt. Col. Wharton has had Konk-a-pot in custody at Fort Leavenworth for a month, and wants the situation resolved. He asks Rev. Pratt if a letter he sent to Agent Cummins was given to him personally or just left at his house.

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March 11; a Wyandot National Convention enacts new laws and appoints Silas Armstrong and Matthew R. Walker as Boundary Commissioners for the Wyandott Purchase, with John Gibson and John W. Greyeyes as Supervisors.

That same day, death of Johnny Appleseed (Jonathan Chapman) in Allen County, Indiana, at the age of 71.

March 27; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott captures the fortress of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz, following the landing of American forces on Mexico's east coast.

March 28; the American Baptist Missionary Union sends Elizabeth S. Morse (formerly a teacher for the Cherokee) to the Delaware Baptist Mission. The Pratts are instructed to move to the Delaware mission as soon as practicable, and to close the Stockbridge Baptist Mission.

April 3; death of Nancy Washington, daughter of James and Sarah Washington, in Wyandott at the age of 19.

April 7; death of William Miles Chick, "first citizen" of the Town of Kansas, U.S. postmaster, and father-in-law of the Rev. William Johnson, John C. McCoy, and the Rev. J. Thompson Peery, at the age of 53. His is the second burial in the new Town Cemetery at 5th and Oak. (Grave is subsequently moved to Union Cemetery.)

April 8; Scott's army advances into the interior of Mexico.

That same day, deaths in Wyandott of Nofat at the age of 50, and of the son of John and Margaret Williams at the age of 4.

April 18; the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

April 19; death of Sam Monture in Wyandott at the age of 31.

May 1; death of Charlotte Coon in Wyandott (age unknown).

May 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints George I. Clark and Louis Lumpy as administrators for Nofat's estate.

May 5; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Sarah "Sallie" Wright Rice from her husband Charles Rice.

May 8; a sale of Nofat's personal property is held at the Wyandot Council House. The assembled company then proceeds to the ferry, where the boat is hauled out for repairs.

May 13; in a meeting held at the Delaware Council House, the Delaware, Kickapoo, Shawnee and Wyandots enter into a peace treaty with the Pawnee.

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May 14; Wyandot volunteers led by Joel Walker, including Abelard Guthrie, leave Wyandott aboard the steamboat AMELIA for New Orleans, Vera Cruz and Scott's army.

May 15; Scott captures Puebla.

May 24; Francis A. Hicks marries Matilda Stephenson Driver, widow of Francis Driver, in Wyandott.

May 26; Wyandot Subagent Hewitt removes Charles Graham from his post as agency blacksmith, a position he has held since 1831. William Walker Jr. is infuriated.

In June, after further adventures, Big Nigger arrives back at the Delaware Reserve. (Although only in his early twenties, he will never go west again.) The chiefs are alarmed because of the stories about his role in the Taos revolt.

June 12; a Wyandot National Convention votes unanimously to protest Dr. Hewitt's removal of Graham. They also refuse to join the Pottawatomies and Winnebagos in war against the Lakota.

June 19; for the second time, Noah Zane and his family leave Wyandott to return to his father Isaac's home in Ohio. William Walker Jr. is delighted; he believes Zane to be shiftless and lazy, unsuited for life on the frontier, and his wife to be a woman of questionable virtue.

June 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Moses Peacock from his wife Mary, as she has run off to live with Young Jackson in the Seneca country.

That same day, Charles Graham is restored to his post as Wyandot agency blacksmith.

June 27; the first telegraph line between New York and Boston goes into service.

Also in June, Hester A. Zane and Lucy B. Armstrong's sister Martha Bigelow organize the first Wyandot Sunday School, held in John M. Armstrong's school building.

John and Lucy Armstrong's log house in Wyandott is replaced with a large frame residence in the same general location (demolished circa 1904).

July 5; death of Isaac P. Driver's wife's child, in Wyandott (age unknown).

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July 6; death of William W. Garrett, son of Charles B. and Kittie Ann Garrett, of typhoid in Wyandott at the age of 25. Mary Ann Long Garrett is a widow at age 21. She subsequently marries her cousin, James C. Zane.

July 9; death of Mary Graham, wife of Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham, of typhoid in Wyandott (age unknown). William Walker Jr. mourns the loss of a friend.

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council.

July 17; death of Nofat's daughter in Wyandott at the age of 16, just three months after the death of her father.

July 19; Agent Cummins writes to Superintendent of Indian Affairs Harvey concerning Big Nigger's odyssey. The Delaware are anxious to smooth matters over.

July 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill sends a questionnaire to the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman, Superintendent of Indian Missions, Indian Mission Conference, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, regarding the schools and missions under his supervision.

July 24; Mormon emigrants led by Brigham Young enter the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Also in July, death of Rosanna Stone's son in Wyandott at the age of 4 years 4 months.

A Delaware hunter and trapper named Tom Hill, living with the Nez Perce, incites the Nez Perce and Cayuse Indians against the white settlers in the Oregon Country.

August 3; death of Isaac N. Zane, son of Noah and Tabitha Zane, in Wyandott at the age of 4 years 6 months.

August 10; Scott's army comes in sight of Mexico City.

August 12; Rev. Berryman sends a reply to Commissioner Medill's questionnaire from Fort Coffee in Indian Country. There are four schools in operation and two others projected, with the manual labor school being the largest.

August 13; death of Jane Charloe's child in Wyandott at the age of 4 months.

September 8; the Battle of Molino del Rey.

September 12-13; the Battle of Chapultepec.

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September 14; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott's American army of just 6,000 men enters Mexico City. Santa Anna flees.

September 21; death of the son of Elizabeth and Francis Cotter Jr. in Wyandott at the age of 20 days.

Also in September, deaths of Wyandot children and young people continue in Wyandott with the death of the son of Robert and Margaret Solomon at the age of 4, and of Robert Cherokee's brother-in-law at the age of 16.

Commodore Stockton (who does not have the authority) has appointed Fremont governor of California. Kearny orders Fremont to resign, and when he refuses, finally has him returned under arrest to Fort Leavenworth.

October 4; William Walker Jr.'s wife Hannah leaves Wyandott for a visit to Ohio.

October 5-8; Dr. Hewitt pays out the Wyandot annuity, bypassing the Wyandot Tribal Council. On receipt, the individuals promptly turn the money over to the council in a rebuke of the government's interference. .

October 6; death of John P. Standingstone's wife in Wyandott (age unknown).

October 9-19; the Wyandot Tribal Council redistributes the annuity.

October 14; Hester A. "Hetty" Zane marries Paschal Fish, chief of the Fish band of the Shawnee. 17

October 26; death in childbirth of Tondee's wife, the daughter of Little Chief, in Wyandott, at the age of 29.

October 30; writing to The National Era in Washington, D.C., Richard Mendenhall of the Shawnee Friends Mission notes that contrary to law there are perhaps 20 slaves in the area, including those belonging to Captain Joseph Parks and a half dozen at the manual labor school.

That same day, the annual report on the manual labor school is sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis. Attendance for the year has been 125 students, including 38 Delaware and 30 Shawnee.

November 1; a brick church to replace the Wyandots' Church in the Wilderness is completed near the present 10th Street and Walker Avenue on land donated by John Arms. It has been built with money from the sale of the Ohio mission school and farm.

17 A date of July 31, 1848, has also been noted.

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November 4; the fourth annual session of the Indian Mission Conference convenes at Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is transferred to the St. Louis Conference, ending his involvement with the Indian missions. After six years' absence, the Rev. Thomas Johnson returns to again take charge of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, replacing William Patton. Perhaps because it is part of the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, the name of the school is changed to the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School.

November 8; relieved of his command, Maj. Gen. Taylor says farewell to his troops in Monterrey, leaving Brig. Gen. John Wool in charge.

November 10; death of Eliza Half John's son in Wyandott at the age of 9 months.

November 11; death of the Widow Cub in Wyandott at the age of 80.

November 15; death of Tondee's child just 20 days after the death of its mother.

November 20; Hannah Walker returns to Wyandott from Ohio.

November 27; the Wyandot Tribal Council revises the National Code.

November 28; death of Peter Buck's wife in Wyandott at the age of 55.

November 29; the Whitman Massacre. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and 12 others at Waiilatpu in the Walla Walla valley are murdered by oncefriendly Cayuse Indians, who believe the missionaries responsible for the deaths of their children following a measles epidemic. Oregon settlers appeal to the government for aid.

From November through January, Col. John C. Fremont is tried by court martial in Washington, D.C. He is convicted of insubordination but the decision is highly unpopular and his penalty is remitted by President Polk. Fremont resigns from the Army.

December 8; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the new code of laws read and proclaimed.

December 26; liberal subscriptions are made by the Wyandots for finishing their new brick church.

December 28; David Young is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1848, defeating both Tall Charles and Charles Splitlog.

December 31; birth of Francis Theodore Peery, son of Wyandot missionary the Rev. Edward T. Peery and his wife Mary.

1848

The Year of Revolution. Bourgeois, democratic revolutions break out throughout Europe, only to be violently put down or betrayed and co-opted, setting the stage for the radical theories of Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx and spurring the emigration of democratic dissidents to the U.S.

January 6; death of Henry Jacquis, member of the Wyandot Tribal Council and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, in Wyandott at the age of 59.

January 8; the Rev. Ira D. Blanchard is dismissed as Delaware Baptist missionary for "immoral conduct," apparently involving Blanchard and the teacher, Sylvia Case. In later years, church writers will remain silent on the fact that he was ordained. A new mission house is nearing completion close to the new church, southeast of the present 118th Street and State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Blanchard and his family will leave the mission before the end of the month.

January 18; George I. Clark is elected to fill the position of the late Henry Jacquis on the Wyandot Tribal Council.

January 24; gold is found by James W. Marshall at Sutter's Mill near the present Sacramento in California, although the news does not leak out until May.

January 28; a slave owned by Francis A. Hicks runs away. William Walker Jr. can't understand why.

January 30; death in childbirth of Theresa Hat, wife of Tauomee, in Wyandott at the age of 39, together with their child.

February 2; the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed, ending the Mexican War.

February 10; death of Eliza Half John in Wyandott at the age of 24.

February 12; deaths of the twin daughters of John B. and Matilda Clark Curleyhead in Wyandott at the age of 1 month.

February 17; death of the daughter of Mary and John Hicks Jr. in Wyandott at the age of 4.

February 19; death of Little Chiefs wife in Wyandott (age unknown), less than four months after the death of her daughter.

February 21; in Paris, demonstrations against the monarchy begin. By the 23rd there is blood in the streets.

February 23; death of Congressman and former President John Quincy Adams, in Washington, D.C.

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February 24; Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King," abdicates and goes into exile.

February 26; the Second French Republic is proclaimed.

February 28; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes out its appropriations bill for 1848. Annual salaries are set for public office: Principal Chief, \$80; four council members and secretary, \$60 each; two sheriffs, \$40 each; National Jailer, \$150; and ferryman, \$250 with a \$50 contingency fund. These salaries will remain unchanged for at least the next 10 years.

February 29; news of the revolution in France reaches Vienna. Shortly thereafter, the Hungarian Diet meeting in Pozsony (the present Bratislava) is persuaded by Lajos Kossuth to pass acts establishing a virtually independent Hungary under the Austrian Emperor.

March 1; death of Nak-ko-min, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is Captain Ketchum.

March 2; death of the Widow Driver, mother of Francis Driver, in Wyandott (age unknown). She is buried near her son and granddaughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 4; death of Matthew Peacock in Wyandott at the age of 54.

March 5; deaths of the twin children of the late Robert Greyeyes in Wyandott (ages unknown).

March 10; the Senate ratifies the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico is paid \$15,000,000 for its lost provinces and released from all claims against it by U.S. citizens.

That same day, Charles Sage of Van Buren County, Missouri, meets a Wyandot at Fort Leavenworth who informs him that there is a white woman among the Wyandots who he resembles in features and voice.

March 13; revolution in Vienna. The hated Austrian Chancellor, Prince Metternich, flees into exile in England, as the structure of absolutist rule built up after the defeat of Napoleon begins to collapse.

March 14; eleven prominent Wyandots, including Francis A. Hicks, William Walker Jr., James Bigtree and Esquire Greyeyes, write to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill protesting the special discretionary appropriation requested by the current council.

March 18; rioting in the streets of Berlin. A vacillating King Frederik Wilhelm IV of Prussia masses his army, then sends it away. A Prussian Parliament is subsequently established, but the constitution that is eventually drawn up preserves much of the monarchy's power.

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March 24; death of Kayraho's mother-in-law in Wyandott at the age of 59.

March 26; death of the daughter of Moses and Mary Peacock in Wyandott at the age of 14.

March 28; death of the Widow Mudeater, daughter of Adam Brown Sr. and mother of Matthew Mudeater, in Wyandott at the age of 59.

March 29; Sally Frost (Caty Sage), now 61 years of age, meets her brother Charles Sage at the Wyandot Council House. Speaking through an interpreter, he tells her that their father is dead but mother is still living.

April 1; the Rev. John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia arrive at the Delaware Baptist Mission to take over its operation. Rev. Pratt and the Rev. Jotham Meeker move the press from the printing office at the now-closed Stockbridge mission to the Ottawa Baptist Mission.

April 4; Emperor Ferdinand of Austria grants a new constitution to his non-Hungarian lands.

April 5; Santa Anna, having resigned the presidency, is given permission to leave Mexico and sails for Jamaica.

April 11; Emperor Ferdinand of Austria sanctions the reforms approved by the Hungarian Diet.

That same day, death of the son of Thomas and Sarah Hill in Wyandott at the age of 1 month.

Also in April, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee and Delaware by Agent Cummins.

Wyandot missionary the Rev. Edward T. Peery and William Walker Jr. (himself not a church member 18) force a vote of the Methodist congregation on the question of adhering to the Methodist Episcopal Church or going to the new South branch with the rest of the Indian Mission Conference. The vote is 160 to 65 in favor of the parent church.

April 25; Principal Chief James Washington sends a memorial regarding the vote of the official members of the Methodist congregation in care of the Rev. James B. Finley in Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania, to be presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

18 He had been expelled some years before because of his drinking.

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Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley by Ephraim George Squier and Dr. E. H. Davis, the definitive work on the remains of the Ohio Mound Builders, is issued as the first publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

May 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays \$27.50 to Mr. Goodyear for lumber for the ferry.

May 11; death of Dr. Jesse Harvey, superintendent of the Shawnee Friends Mission. His widow Elizabeth Burgess Harvey continues as superintendent, assisted by her three adult children, until 1850.

May 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council declares Smith Nichols of age and releases him from his guardian.

May 18; an elected Parliament meets in Frankfurt-am-Main as a replacement for the hated Diet of the German Confederation. A provisional government for a united Germany is established, but both the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia refuse the crown and the liberals are not ready to take the step of proclaiming a republic.

May 29; Wisconsin is admitted to the Union as the 30th state.

Thomas Coonhawk prepares a plat of the City of Wyandott, with named streets and lots of one acre and more in extent, which is adopted by the Wyandot Tribal Council (document now lost).

June 4; returning from the Town of Kansas, Hannah Walker and her daughter Sophia encounter John Charfoe at the Wyandot ferry landing, very drunk and severely beaten.

June 16; Sally Frost again meets her brother Charles Sage at the Wyandot Council House. They are joined by a second brother, Samuel Sage, who is extremely frustrated by Sally's inability to speak English.

June 17; a Czech nationalist insurrection in Prague is suppressed by Austrian troops.

June 25; Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham marries widow Mary Bartleson.

July 1; death at birth of John W. Greyeyes' child, in Wyandott.

July 3; death of John W. Greyeyes' wife, the daughter of George D. Williams, in Wyandott (age unknown), two days after the death of her child.

That same day, the Delaware Baptist Mission school reopens with the Rev. John G. Pratt as superintendent, Elizabeth S. Morse as teacher, and 25 pupils.

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July 4; President Polk lays the cornerstone of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.

July 6; death of William Big River in Wyandott (age unknown).

July 7; death of William McKendrick (McKendree) in Wyandott at the age of 40, from the bite of a venomous snake. His widow, Mary Pipe McKendrick, subsequently marries the recently widowed Tauromee. (This makes Tauromee and Matthew Mudeater brothers-in-law.)

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council.

July 17; Captain Joseph Parks recaptures an escaped slave named Stephen in Illinois, only to have local abolitionists help him escape to Canada. Although slavery is illegal in Indian Country, Parks asks for government reimbursement for the loss of Indian property at the hands of whites.

July 19-20; the first women's rights convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York. A Declaration of Sentiments, drafted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and modeled after the Declaration of Independence, is signed by 68 women and 32 men (although Frederick Douglass is the only man present to vocally support Mrs. Stanton's resolution demanding the right to vote).

July 25; the Wyandott Purchase treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware is finally confirmed by a Joint Resolution of Congress.

July 29; loyal Wyandot church members petition the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to send a new missionary.

August 1; with Rev. Pratt now at the Delaware mission, the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church votes to disband and again merge its small congregation with the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church.

August 9; Joel Walker and his companions are welcomed home from the Mexican War.

August 10; freighter Alexander Majors' first wagon train sets out from Missouri for Santa Fe.

August 12-13; the Delaware and Stockbridge Baptist mission churches are formally merged and reorganized at a meeting held at the Delaware church, with the Rev. John G. Pratt as pastor.

August 14; Oregon Territory is formally established by Congress after much debate over slavery.

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August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Francis A. Hicks is elected Principal Chief.

August 17; the Rev. Thomas Johnson announces the intention to organize a classical department called Western Academy in connection with the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School, with the Rev. Nathan Scarritt as principal. The school is intended to provide a classical education to young men and women from Missouri at a very reasonable cost.

August 19; the New York Herald reports the discovery of gold in California.

August 29; Michael Frost and Irvin P. Long are elected Wyandot sheriffs for 1848-49. A committee of 13 is appointed to review the constitution.

August 30; William Walker Jr. and Silas Armstrong decide to call a Wyandot National Convention (including non church members) on the question of church affiliation.

September 1; William Walker Jr. takes the question of church affiliation before a convention of the Nation, which chooses the Methodist Episcopal Church South after a heated debate in which Walker, Silas Armstrong, Matthew R. Walker, John D. Brown, David Young, and Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks support the South and Esquire Greyeyes, George I. Clark and John M. Armstrong support the parent church.

September 7; Rev. Peery and his adherents take control of the new brick Wyandot Methodist church.

September 8; the Wyandots' new affiliation resolution, addressed to the . Ohio Conference, is sent to Cincinnati for publication.

September 9; Esquire Greyeyes and John M. Armstrong write to the Rev. James B. Finley, protesting the conduct of the convention and informing him of the appropriation of the new church. They believe the split is largely the result of William Walker Jr.'s actions and influence (they also criticize his drinking), and feel betrayed by Rev. Peery.

September 11; death of the son of David and Margaret Young in Wyandott at the age of 2 years 9 months.

September 15; the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission is held, chaired by Presiding Elder Learner B. Stateler and Rev. Peery, with John M. Armstrong as secretary. Although passed on their characters, Esquire Greyeyes, George I. Clark, James Bigtree, John Hicks Sr., his son Little Chief, and John M. Armstrong all refuse renewal of their licenses as church officers, severing their ties to the South church.

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September 16; John M. Armstrong writes to the Rev. James B. Finley, sending him a copy of the minutes of the previous day's meeting and asking for his assistance.

Also in September, a new church building is dedicated at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

September 23; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the report of the committee on revising the tribal constitution. An elected Legislative Committee of five members is established to assist the tribal council.

September 25; Western Academy opens at the manual labor school.

September 26; Agent Cummins in his annual report states that the Shawnee have made the greatest progress of any tribe on the border, with some of their farms comparing to the best within Missouri.

In October, a number of the younger Wyandots go on a buffalo hunt.

October 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson submits a report on the manual labor school for the period ending September 30. There were 85 students in attendance, including 31 Delaware.

October 11-17; Delaware, Miami, Peoria, Sauk and Fox, Shawnee, and Wyandots meet at Fort Leavenworth to renew the old Northwest Confederacy. Wyandots are confirmed as Keepers of the Council Fire. When representatives of the Seneca ask to participate, they are reminded that the Six Nations were never members of the confederacy.

October 18-23; Bishop James O. Andrew of the Methodist Episcopal Church South visits Indian Country. He preaches at the White Church on the 18th, and visits the manual labor school the next day.

October 20; John C. Fremont sets out on his disastrous fourth expedition, examining alternate southern routes for a transcontinental railroad.

October 21; Bishop Andrew arrives at the Wyandot Methodist Mission.

October 22; Bishop Andrew preaches the Sabbath sermon in the Wyandots' brick church.

That same day, Fremont's party is joined by James Secondine and several other Delaware.

October 27; nine prominent Wyandots petition Congress to enforce the prohibition against slavery in Indian Country, a move obviously aimed at the Walkers.

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October 29; the congregation of the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church is finally and irrevocably split when the members adhering to the Ohio Conference are barred from the brick church.

October 31; his health destroyed in Mexico, death of Brig. Gen. Stephen Watts Keamy in St. Louis at the age of 54.

November 7; Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor (Whig), hero of the Mexican War, is elected President, defeating Lewis Cass (Democrat).

November 13; birth of John Williams Pratt, third child of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

November 28; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission and continued as presiding elder of the Kansas River District. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is continued in charge of the manual labor school, assisted by T. Hurlburt, and

the Rev. Nathan Scarritt is returned as principal of Western Academy. The Rev. B. H. Russell is assigned to the Delaware. The Rev. Edward T. Peery is replaced as Wyandot Methodist missionary by his brother the Rev. J. Thompson Peery, a strong southern partisan.

December 1; a missionary sent by the Ohio Conference, the Rev. James Gurley, arrives in Wyandott.

That same day, a letter is sent to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill protesting the Wyandot Tribal Council's interference in the free exercise of religious preference. It is signed by John M. Armstrong, (John) Battise, James Bigtree, James T. Charloe, Lewis Clark, Esquire Greyeyes. John Lewis, John Pipe, John Solomon and White Crow.

December 2; the inept Emperor Ferdinand of Austria is pressured by the Imperial family into abdicating in favor of his 18-year-old nephew, Franz Josef.

December 5; President Polk confirms the discovery of gold in California, triggering the gold rush.

December 10; Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, is elected President of France.

December 12; David Young is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1849, defeating Tall Charles 16 votes to 7.

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December 20; the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter of recommendation for Dr. Hewitt to President Polk, as Hewitt wishes to settle in California and possibly obtain a position there.

December 21; the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee rule that only the Methodist Episcopal Church South should be allowed on the Purchase.

1849

100,000 Americans go west in this year.

January 9; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the revised code of laws read and proclaimed. The appropriations bill for 1849 is reported. Thomas Pipe is elected sheriff to replace Irvin P. Long, who has resigned.

January 13; Daniel Punch is found frozen to death near the Huron Indian Cemetery. George Coke and his wife are subsequently charged with his murder (outcome unknown).

January 19; a convention of Wyandots who are not church members is held, and proposes that both missionaries be expelled from the Wyandott Purchase.

January 31; President-elect Taylor resigns from the Army.

February 2; death of James Monture's wife in Wyandott (age unknown). William Walker Jr. states that she was murdered by her husband.

February 5; at 9:00 p.m., Matthew R. Walker and Wyandot sheriffs Michael Frost and Thomas Pipe arrest the Rev. James Gurley at the instigation of William Walker Jr. and take him before Subagent Hewitt. Dr. Hewitt, reportedly drunk, orders Rev. Gurley out of Indian Country for supposed violation of the nonintercourse acts.

February 14; death of Peter Warpole, son of Ron-ton-dee, in Wyandott (age unknown).

February 27; the Wyandot Legislative Committee approves the appropriations bill for 1849.

February 28; the ship California arrives in San Francisco with the first party of gold seekers from the States.

March 3; Congress creates the Home Department (Department of the Interior), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is transferred to the new Cabinet office from the War Department. President Taylor appoints Thomas Ewing of Ohio as first secretary of the department.

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March 4; a new Austrian constitution is promulgated providing for a strongly centralized state. The measure is denounced in Hungary. (Within three years even this weak constitution will be revoked and direct rule by the Emperor restored.)

March 8; death of Julie Bernard Robitaille, wife of Robert Robitaille, in Wyandott at the age of 36.

March 9; the Rev. Jotham Meeker examines the manual labor school with a view toward enrolling some Ottawa children there.

March 18; death of John Porcupine in Wyandott (age unknown).

March 26; Rev. Meeker writes to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, proposing to send 13 Ottawa children to the manual labor school.

March 27; five boys set out from the Ottawa Baptist Mission for the manual labor school.

March 29; William Walker Jr. notes that the Asiatic Cholera epidemic has reached the Town of Kansas.

March 31; Dr. Hewitt appoints William Walker Jr. government interpreter for the Wyandots (at \$400 per year), replacing John M. Armstrong who has held the office since 1844.

That same day, William Donalson resigns his position as one of two Shawnee blacksmiths after 12 years of service.

April 14; the Hungarian National Assembly renounces allegiance to the Austrian throne and acclaims Lajos Kossuth Governor-President of an independent Hungarian Republic.

Also in April, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo by Agent Cummins.

April 20; several Wyandots form the Wyandott Mining Company and prepare to join the gold rush. Members include Theodore F. Garrett (elected Captain), William Bower, Matthew Brown, Philip Brown, Charles B. Garrett, Russell B. Garrett, Dr. E. B. Hand, Adam Hunt, assistant blacksmith Ira Hunter, Irvin P. Long, William Lynville, and R. Palmer.

April 28; death of Virginia Chick McCoy, wife of John C. McCoy, of cholera.

James C. Grinter, younger brother of Moses Grinter, settles at Secondine on the Delaware Reserve. He marries Anna Grinter's younger sister, Rosanna Marshall, and assists as ferryman until 1855.

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May 3; Judge Joseph Chaffee, stepfather and former guardian of Isaiah Walker, arrives in Wyandott from Ohio intending to join the Wyandott Mining Company.

May 9; Ira Hunter resigns as Wyandot assistant blacksmith. Charles Graham's "Negro boy" Richard takes his place in the shop for the next two months.

May 23; death of Judge Joseph Chaffee, probably from cholera, in Wyandott (age unknown).

May 29; Dr. Hewitt is dismissed as Wyandot Indian Subagent for his expulsion of Rev. Gurley.

May 30; death of Thomas Elliot, clerk in the Chouteau trading store at Secondine on the Delaware Reserve, of cholera. (His grave is found in 1950, 1/4 mile east of the Grinter house.)

May 31; Orlando Brown is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing William Medill.

That same day, the members of the Wyandott Mining Company set off for California. They are joined by Washington H. Chick, Evan G. Hewitt and F. B. Tibbs from the Town of Kansas.

Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, marries Mary Ann Polk, daughter of Indian trader Robert Polke (and cousin of John C. McCoy).

William Gilliss and Dr. Benoist Troost (husband of Gilliss' niece, Mary) build the four-story, 46-room, brick Gilliss House, first hotel in the Town of Kansas, on Front Street between the present Wyandotte and Delaware Streets, near the west end of a four-block-long row of buildings facing the landing. The gable roof is crowned by a cupola housing a bell, possibly to announce steamboat landings.

June 3; William Walker Jr. notes the death of a Miss Huffaker in his journal.

June 15; death of former President James Knox Polk.

June 20; the Wyandott Mining Company reaches Fort Laramie. Several horses are stolen by Lakota, but four Wyandots track them, march boldly into an encampment of 300 Lakota, announce who they are and why they came, take their horses and leave unharmed.

July 6; death of Zachariah Longhouse Sr. in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

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July 7; Maj. Thomas Moseley Jr., Dr. Hewitt's replacement as Wyandot Indian Subagent, arrives in Wyandott.

July 10; death of Pierre Chouteau in St. Louis at the age of 90. Together with his elder half-brother and eight sons, he has been a major figure in the opening of the West.

Also in July, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa by Kansa Subagent C. N. Handy.

July 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council charges that Dr. Hewitt has retained the annuity payments of 24 persons for the latter half of 1848, together with half the school fund - some \$600 altogether. Subagent Moseley (supported by William Walker Jr.) states that Hewitt did not transfer any funds to him when he arrived, and that records for the last half year or so are lacking.

July 17; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 28; George Steel is elected Wyandot ferryman to replace David Young, who has resigned.

July 30; Guilford D. Hurt is appointed assistant blacksmith for the Wyandot subagency, replacing the departed Ira Hunter.

July 31; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown, protesting the government's withholding John M. Armstrong's salary as Wyandot interpreter for the time he was in Washington on tribal business in 1845-1846, Dr. Hewitt's dismissal of Armstrong without cause, Moseley's upholding of Walker's appointment, and Moseley's avowed pro-slavery views. There are just three slaves owned in the Wyandot Nation, but the blacksmith has five or six and now Moseley threatens to bring in more.

August 9; Richard W. Cummins is dismissed as agent for the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, ending 19 years of service. He is replaced by one Luke Lea. Isaac Mundy returns as Delaware blacksmith, replacing Cornelius Yager.

August 10; J. Coon Jr. is murdered in Wyandott by Robert Cherokee, (age unknown).

August 11; Kossuth resigns as Governor-President of a defeated Hungary and goes into exile with thousands of other revolutionaries.

August 13; the Hungarian army surrenders at Vilagos to Austrian forces backed by an overwhelming Russian army. Savage reprisals follow, and Hungary is placed under martial law. The European status quo has been largely restored.

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August 14; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee are held in Wyandott. Francis A. Hicks is reelected Principal Chief.

The cholera epidemic in Kansas worsens. Six Wyandots and at least eight Delaware die. The Wyandots' Green Corn Feast, normally held in mid August, is cancelled.

Also in August, the Rev. Thomas B. Markham arrives in Wyandott to represent the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

September 8; William Walker Jr. hears the Rev. Thomas Johnson preach at a camp meeting and is much impressed.

September 18; Martha R. Walker, 24-year-old daughter of Hannah and William Walker Jr., marries William Gilmore of Independence, Missouri. Her father is not overjoyed.

September 22; the first volume of William Walker Jr.'s daily journal ends: "Clear and beautiful morning."

The Rev. B. H. Russell is appointed missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. J. Thompson Peery. Rev. Peery is transferred to the manual labor school to assist Rev. Johnson, and the Rev. Nathan Scarritt is returned as principal of Western Academy. The Rev. J. A. Cummings is assigned to the Delaware.

October 7; death of Edgar Allan Poe in Baltimore at the age of 40, under appropriately mysterious circumstances.

October 8; Subagent Moseley buys a house and property owned by Joel Walker for \$1,000 for use as his own residence. He then asks for government reimbursement, and recommends that the government purchase permanent residences for the blacksmith and assistant blacksmith. The former subagent's residence at the southeast corner of the present 4th Street and State Avenue (originally the home of Henry Jacquis), subsequently becomes the property of Isaac W. "Ike" Brown.

October 9; Lucy B. Armstrong repeats her charges against Moseley.

Also in October, the Wyandott Mining Company reaches California and begins operations near Lassen Lake.

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October 12; the Rev. Thomas Johnson sends his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There are 121 students at the manual labor school, including 32 Delaware, 39 Shawnee, and 12 Wyandots. He states that he does not believe that the Indians can continue to advance as separate nations; he advocates giving the Indians their lands in severalty and eventually granting them citizenship. 19

October 19; the Rev. Jotham Meeker buys lumber from the steam mill at the manual labor school for his own mill at the Ottawa Baptist Mission.

October 24; the Rev. Jotham Meeker reports that children from the Ottawa mission have been conducted to both the manual labor school and the Shawnee Baptist Mission school.

In November, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks, George I. Clark and Joel Walker to Washington to press for settlement of the tribe's claim to 148,000 acres as provided for under Article 2 of the treaty of 1842.

November 26; the government purchases a house for the Wyandot blacksmith from Isaac W. Zane for \$250. It is located on Lot 26 of Wyandott City, a 2-acre parcel.

November 29; the government purchases a house for the Wyandot assistant blacksmith from Robert Robitaille for \$200. It lies on a 6-acre tract bounded by Lot 18, Front Street and the Missouri River.

November 30; William Walker Jr. begins the second volume of his daily journal: "This day I received the book on which I am now writing, which was kindly sent to me by Brother Joel from St. Louis."

December 25; Samuel Bigsineu and Clarissa Carpenter are married at the home of Isaac W. Zane in Wyandott.

c. 1850

A member of the Brown family builds a substantial two-story stone house which is still standing (though altered) at the present 3464 North 26th Street, Kansas City, Kansas. It later becomes the home of Quindaro merchant and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson. _____

19 Indians are considered to be the citizens of separate but dependent nations, and will not become citizens of the United States until June 1924.

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1850

January 4; Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham requests the government reimburse him for the use of his slave Richard as assistant blacksmith the previous summer.

January 17; the Wyandot delegation in Washington presses their claim to the 148,000 acres, raises the question of the Wyandott Floats and asks when they might be distributed, and then goes beyond their stated purpose and proposes that the Wyandots be allowed to become United States citizens and the lands of the Wyandott Purchase be divided and taken in severalty, as the Rev. Thomas Johnson and others have advocated.

January 25; Charles Graham again writes to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, requesting reimbursement for the monies still due him for his expenses during the removal seven years before.

January 26; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown writes to Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks and the Wyandot delegation regarding the Wyandots' proposals. Taking a hard-line approach to their claim to the 148,000 acres, he denies that the government remains obligated, as the Wyandots have rejected land offered by the government and instead have purchased land from the Delaware, "contrary to the general policy and views of the government." He does allow that the Wyandots might have some claim to reimbursement as the government has not had to allocate land for them. He is similarly dismissive of the value of the floats, but does suggest that a new treaty might be an option. With regard to the proposal for citizenship and severalty, he is concerned that granting citizenship to the Wyandots would prematurely break down the barrier between the U.S. and the various tribes' "permanent homes" in Indian Country.

January 28; Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks responds to Commissioner Brown: ‘We bought thirty nine sections of the Delawares at the mouth of the Kansas River on which we now reside. Who did this harm? We paid for it with our own money.’ He states that the Commissioner’s position is a “moral atrocity,” but picks up on the suggestion of a new treaty that would pay them for the 148,000 acres and could also grant them citizenship and severalty.

January 29; Henry Clay, supported by Daniel Webster and Stephen A. Douglas, proposes the Compromise of 1850. California is to enter the Union as a free state and the slave trade is to be abolished in the District of Columbia, but the territories of New Mexico and Utah will be formed with the option of slavery at the time of their admission as states, and a national fugitive slave law passed. Southern extremists led by John C. Calhoun threaten secession otherwise.

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That same day, a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the revised code of laws read and proclaimed. The appropriations bill for 1850 is reported. A proposal to emigrate to recently-organized Minnesota Territory is soundly defeated, 72 to 5.

February 22; death of Duncin Armstrong, third child of Silas and Zelinda Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 1 year 1 month.

March 1; the ladies of the Missionary Society of Woburn, Massachusetts, send a large box of clothing to the Pratts at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

March 6; apparently reversing himself, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown writes to Secretary of the Interior Thomas Ewing in favor of the proposed Wyandot treaty granting citizenship and severalty, stating that it is a triumphant vindication of the government’s policies.

March 16; Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter* is first published.

March 20; Fort Leavenworth Indian Agent Luke Lea sends a letter to the Wyandots’ northern Methodist missionary, the Rev. Thomas B. Markham, prohibiting him from going into the Shawnee Country. Having lost control of the manual labor school, there is apparently some interest in the northern church in establishing a separate mission school among the Shawnee.

April 1; the Wyandot delegation in Washington concludes a treaty giving up all claim to the 148,000 acres promised in the treaty of 1842 in exchange for \$185,000 (or \$1.25 per acre): \$100,000 to be invested in U.S. government stocks at 5% per annum, with the interest to become part of the Wyandots’ annuity payments, and \$85,000 to extinguish the tribe’s debts. The question of the Wyandott Floats is not addressed. Perhaps more

importantly, the treaty as drafted would allow Wyandots to become U.S. citizens and to take their lands in severalty.

April 4; the city of Los Angeles is incorporated.

April 10; a member of the Standingstone family burns to death in Wyandott. William Walker Jr. hints that it may have been murder. (Is his drinking making him paranoid?)

April 15; the city of San Francisco is incorporated.

April 20; several prominent Shawnee, including William Rodgers and Paschal Fish, send a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown protesting Agent Lea's March 20 order to Rev. Markham.

April 29; the Rev. Nathan Scarritt marries Matilda M. Chick, daughter of the late William Miles Chick, in a ceremony performed by the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

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May 7; a Wyandot National Convention, with John M. Armstrong as president and William Walker Jr. as secretary, is called to discuss the provisions of the proposed treaty that would grant citizenship and allow the taking of lands in severalty. After extensive debate, the convention is adjourned for one week.

May 9; the Rev. Jotham Meeker rides in his buggy from the Ottawa Baptist Mission to the manual labor school. He notes meeting many California emigrants along the way.

May 14; the Wyandot National Convention reconvenes. After approval of one amendment to the terms, the proposal for citizenship and severalty is approved 63 to 20, with 8 abstentions. The vote is certified by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

May 15; a second group of Wyandots, led by Abelard Guthrie, heads for the California gold fields.

In May, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, meeting in St. Louis, changes the boundaries of the Indian Mission Conference, transferring the Kansas missions to the Lexington District of the St. Louis Conference. A separate Kansas Mission District is subsequently reestablished as part of that same Conference.

Also in May, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo by Agent Lea.

May 21; the Wyandot Tribal Council admits Hiram M. Northrup, Isaac Zane Jr.'s widow Hannah, and George Garrett's widow Nancy (sister of William Walker Jr.) to tribal membership. George Wright and Lewis Clark are also admitted but without equal rights. The latter four are all late arrivals from Ohio.

May 23; Subagent Moseley transmits the results of the Wyandot treaty vote to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown. He is opposed to the treaty, reporting that it is only supported by the “white men” in the nation and their intoxicated dupes: “There are perhaps about 20 families that could be converted into good Citizens under our Government. The balance are Indians, and nothing but Indians.”

In May and June, the Pottawatomi, supported by other emigrant tribes including the Shawnee and Delaware, make war on the Pawnee. (The Pawnee prove unable to face the disciplined volley-fire of the British-trained Pottawatomi.)

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June 3; the Town of Kansas (unincorporated) is officially organized by the Jackson County Court in Independence, Missouri.

That same day, a despairing John M. Armstrong writes to the Rev. James B. Finley that largely at Subagent Moseley’s instigation, the family of George Wright was denied a place on the annuity roll and use of the agency blacksmith shop. He notes that his uncle Isaac Zane’s widow and family were similarly threatened. ‘Vice wickedness and drunkenness are on the increase and the man who spends weeks together in the streets of Kansas drunk (William Walker Jr.) has more influence than any other man in the Nation.’ He also reports Agent Lea’s banning of the northern Methodist missionary from the Shawnee Reserve. He feels that the problems with Moseley and Lea can be traced back to the Superintendent in St. Louis, D. D. Mitchell, who he describes as “a wicked, reckless, profane, and licentious man...willing to uphold men of like character....Why can we not have good men for agents?”

June 15; a Wyandot National Convention is called on the question of whether or not later arrivals from Ohio are to be equal participants in the proposed treaty. The matter is adjourned until after ratification.

In June, John Arms, John M. Armstrong, John Lewis and David Young write to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs protesting Subagent Moseley’s handling of the Wyandot annuity.

Also in June, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa by Kansa Subagent C. N. Handy. The post has been relocated to Council Grove.

July 1; Luke Lea is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Orlando Brown.

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 19; death of President Zachary Taylor at the age of 66. Vice President Millard Fillmore succeeds to the Presidency.

August 13; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee are held in Wyandott. George I. Clark is elected Principal Chief.

August 14; death of Jacob Warpole, son of Ron-ton-dee, in Wyandott (age unknown). Pete Vieu is charged with his murder but is subsequently released.

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August 15; Catherine Parks, wife of Captain Joseph Parks, is (or was) a Wyandot, daughter and only heir of Ronaess, or Racer. She files a claim with the Wyandot Tribal Council for a share in the Wyandot annuity dating back to 1831, as well as for reimbursement for 320 acres her father was to have received through the Treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817.

August 20; the Wyandot Tribal Council rejects Catherine Parks' claims for a variety of sound reasons.

The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is appointed missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. B. H. Russell, and the Rev. N. T. Shaler is assigned to the Delaware, replacing the Rev. J. A. Cummings.

After a long period of meeting in a tree grove and in members' homes, a new Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church has been built of logs on land donated by Lucy B. Armstrong at the present northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Parkway. The Rev. James Witten is appointed missionary representing the Ohio Conference, replacing the Rev. Thomas B. Markham.

Cyprien Chouteau builds a two-story brick store building in Westport, which becomes home to Westport's newspaper. Still standing (though much altered) at 504 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Ewing brothers begin construction of a two-and-one-half-story, brick store building in Westport adjacent to Chouteau's (completed 1851). It is subsequently sold to Albert Gallatin Boone, grandson of Daniel Boone. Still standing at 500 Westport Road, as Kelly's Westport Inn.

September 3; Subagent Moseley sends a letter to the Wyandot Tribal Council, suggesting that the three schools in operation should be concentrated into one. It would be more effective than the present system, and would allow the hiring of at least one competent teacher.

September 9; California is admitted to the Union as the 31st state.

September 10; the Wyandot Tribal Council again tries to get the missing annuity monies from the latter half of 1848.

That same day, a U.S. post office is established at Delaware (Secondine) near the Grinter ferry, with Indian trader James Findlay as postmaster. This is the first non-military post office to be established in Kansas.

September 18; Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act, allowing slaves to be pursued and re-taken in the free states and territories with little recourse in the courts. Support for immediate abolition, previously the position of a small minority, begins to grow in the North, while Southerners grow increasingly extreme in defense of their “peculiar institution.”

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September 24; the new Wyandot treaty is ratified by the U.S. Senate in radically modified form. All mention of citizenship and severalty has been removed, leaving only the single article concerning payment in lieu of land.

November 28; a Wyandot National Convention is held, again with John M. Armstrong as chairman and William Walker Jr. as secretary. The convention votes unanimously to accept the treaty of 1850 as amended.

December 17; Isaac W. Brown is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1851 by a joint session of the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

1851

January 10; after 30 years in the U.S. Senate, Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri loses his seat because of his opposition to repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into the territories. (His great contemporary, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, will similarly lose his Senate seat because of his support of the Compromise of 1850, as the country's polarization over slavery continues.)

February 8; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Principal Chief George I. Clark and Joel Walker to pursue claims under the treaty of 1850. They go to Washington to draw the \$85,000 as stipulated: \$37,000 (or 20% of the \$185,000 total) to pay legal fees, \$16,000 to payoff the balance of the Delaware debt, and \$32,000 to be divided as a per capita annuity. There is much dissension as to which of two legal firms (one backed by Walker, the other by John M. Armstrong) should be paid the fee. Subagent Moseley notes that neither firm has yet produced a signed contract, though both claim to have one.

February 27; the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency and Wyandot Subagency are abolished as of July 1, to be replaced by a Kansas Agency serving the Delaware, Munsee, Shawnee, Stockbridge, Wyandot, and Christian Indians, with Maj. Thomas Moseley Jr. as agent.

March 6; John M. Armstrong requests that the removal expenses of the Wright family be paid by the government, as the Wyandot Tribal Council refuses. Elizabeth Wright was

raised as a Wyandot and is so listed on the treaty of 1817. Her grandchildren Susan and David Wright are of Wyandot blood.

In March, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Delaware and Kickapoo by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea, apparently still acting as agent for the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency until the July reorganization.

March 25; the Wyandott Purchase treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware having been approved by the U.S. government and the question of the 148,000 acres settled, John C. McCoy commences a survey of the Wyandott Purchase.

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March 26; death of William Silas "Willie" Armstrong, sixth and youngest child of John M. and Lucy B. Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 2 months. John is in Ohio on tribal business when Lucy writes to him of their son's death.

April 7; William Walker Jr. and John C. McCoy travel together to Independence to attend the session of County Court for Jackson County.

May 1; Superintendent of Indian Affairs D. D. Mitchell makes a detailed examination of the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School. He is critical of its operation, particularly the profits made from the operation of the farm and mill, and feels that missionaries are responsible for the spread of political discord over slavery among the border tribes.

May 19; Subagent Moseley transmits copies of John C. McCoy's survey of the Wyandott Purchase, entitled "Plat of Wyandott Lands Eyed in Conformity with the Treaty with the Delawares," together with McCoy's field notes, to Superintendent Mitchell. Two other sets are retained by the Wyandots and the Delaware.

May 25; Charles Sage travels the 32 miles from his home in Missouri to Wyandott to again visit his sister, Sally Frost. He engages William Walker Jr. to write his sister's history, a task that Walker never fulfills.

May 26; Superintendent Mitchell sends his report on the manual labor school to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea.

May 30; Superintendent Mitchell transmits McCoy's survey of the Wyandott Purchase to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea. (This map is still extant.)

June 13; birth of Flora Jane Pratt, fourth child of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

That same day, death of Charles "Charley" Elliott, father of Mary Elliott, in Wyandott at the age of 41. William Walker Jr. has a fairly low opinion of both father and daughter.

June 16; death of John Peter Standingstone in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

June 26; death of John Nofat in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

In July, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa.

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July 14; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

That same day, death of Wyandot agency blacksmith Charles Graham, of cholera (age unknown), after 20 years of service. William McCown is subsequently appointed Wyandot blacksmith at \$480 per year, and Samuel Drummond appointed assistant blacksmith at \$360 per year. Both reside in Jackson County, Missouri, rather than in the houses purchased in 1849. (There will be four assistant blacksmiths over the next year, as one by one they leave for California.)

July 15; death of Tondee in Wyandott, of a flux (age unknown).

July 25; Hannah Dickinson Zane petitions Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea concerning the Wyandot Tribal Council withholding annuity monies from her in payment of a debt incurred by her late husband, Isaac Zane Jr. The debt has already been paid, and was in fact over-paid, leaving her destitute.

August 1; the Wyandots pay in full the \$16,000 balance remaining of monies owed to the Delaware for the Wyandott Purchase, three years ahead of schedule. The payment agreement is signed by the three Delaware band chiefs, Secondine, Sarcoxie and Kockatowha.

August 4; William Walker Jr. finishes reading Charles Dickens' latest book, *The Personal History of David Copperfield*.

August 9; deaths of John Johnston's 20 wife and two children in Wyandott, of cholera (ages unknown).

August 10; death of John Van Metre Jr., clerk for the mercantile firm of Walker, Boyd & Chick, of cholera (age unknown). Fellow clerk William Taylor (a non-Wyandot) dies the same day.

August 12; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee are held in Wyandott. George I. Clark is reelected Principal Chief. When some dissatisfaction is expressed with the legislative committee, 13 special delegates -John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, Matthew Barnett, Isaac W. Brown, John D. Brown, Thomas Coonhawk, Michael Frost, Esquire Greyeyes, John Kayraho, John Sarrahes, Towara, Matthew R. Walker, and White Crow -are elected to revise the tribal constitution.

That same day, Isaac Singer is granted a patent for the sewing machine.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast is held in Wyandott.

20 A Wyandot who took the name of the famous Indian Agent out of respect for that individual.

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August 25; Agent Moseley reports that for a year the Delaware have refused to send their children to the manual labor school, and the Delaware mill on Mission Creek is a complete wreck. The tribe wishes to have the mill repaired but the chiefs are indifferent.

The Delaware Tribal Council complains that troops at Fort Leavenworth are taking coal and wood belonging to the Delaware.

The Rev. Nathan Scarritt resigns as principal of Western Academy to devote his time to preaching. He is appointed missionary to a circuit including the Shawnee, Delaware and Wyandot Methodist Missions, with the Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer as his assistant.

September 18; Agent Moseley writes to Superintendent of Indian Affairs Mitchell that he is ill, and that "there are not 20 well persons out of 600 of the Wyandots."

September 29; death of James Rankin Jr., member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, maternal uncle of the Walker brothers, and reportedly a participant in the Burr-Wilkinson conspiracy, in Wyandott at the age of 76.

September 30; the Rev. Thomas Johnson prepares his annual report on the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School. There have been 100 students in attendance this past year, including 32 Shawnee and 34 Wyandots, but just three Delaware.

October 7; a Wyandot National Convention is held to consider the proposed tribal constitution.

October 9; Catherine Zane Long and her five sons petition Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea concerning the Wyandot Tribal Council withholding annuity monies from them in payment of a debt incurred by the late Alexander Long in 1836. At the time, the council paid \$1000 to make good the debt, which was expended on public improvements on the Wyandot lands. The council now seeks to collect that money from the family, which in turn claims that the council owes it \$150.

October 13; death of Catherine Zane Long, widow of Alexander Long, in Wyandott of cholera at the age of 58.

October 20; James T. Charloe is elected to fill the position of the late James Rankin Jr. on the Wyandot Tribal Council. The council adopts the tribal constitution drafted by the special committee. The new constitution, largely the work of John M. Armstrong and based on the laws of the state of Ohio, divides the council into a principal chief, four councilmen, and a secretary, with a five member legislative committee, a magistrate and two sheriffs, all elected by vote of the tribal members at the annual Green Corn Feast, to be held on the second Tuesday in August. William Walker Jr. expresses contempt for the changes.

That same day, death of David Young, onetime operator of the Wyandot National Ferry, from consumption (age unknown). Margaret Greyeyes Young is a widow at 34, having already lost all but three of her children. She subsequently marries widower John Solomon.

November 3; widower John Pipe marries Nancy Rankin at the home of her mother, Elizabeth Rankin, in Wyandott.

November 8; Agent Moseley lists his disbursements for the latter half of 1851: \$7,957.50 for the Wyandot annuity, \$792.50 to the tribal council for expenses, \$250 for the school fund, and \$1066.98 to the firm of Walker, Boyd & Chick for iron and steel for the Wyandot blacksmith shop.

November 14; Herman Melville's novel Moby Dick is first published.

November 19; death of George Armstrong, elder half-brother of Silas, Hannah, John M. and Catherine L. Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 50. Hannah Charloe Barnett Armstrong is a widow for the second time.

December 2; prohibited by law from succeeding himself as president of France, Prince-President Louis Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in a bloodless *coup d'etat*.

December 5; Lajos Kossuth arrives in New York City to great acclaim. A celebration is held in his honor the following day.

After an extended dispute over the proper method of selection, whether by election or hereditary right, Captain Joseph Parks is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation and Graham Rodgers Second Chief. There is also a divisive and on-going political tug-of-war between the more traditionalist Missouri Shawnee and the more assimilated Ohio Shawnee.

December 23; William Walker Jr. is informed by the Wyandot Tribal Council that he has been elected to the vacant office of Clerk (council secretary). He informs them that he is ineligible; as government interpreter, he has sworn an oath to support the U.S. Constitution, while the Clerk must take an oath of fealty to the Wyandot Nation. However, he would be happy to serve provided the council would dispense with the qualifying oath. They take the matter under consideration.

c. 1852

Dr. Joseph O. Boggs builds a two-story, frame house in Westport, which is subsequently purchased by the Rev. Nathan Scarritt for \$2,150. Still standing (though altered) at the present 4038 Central, Kansas City, Missouri.

1852

January 3; death of Eliza S. Witten, wife of Wyandot missionary the Rev. James Witten, of cholera at the age of 53. She is buried next to the log Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the first burial in what will become Quindaro Cemetery.

January 16; death of Towara in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

January 22; Nicholas Williams drowns in the Kansas River near Wyandott while attempting to cross on the ice, swept away by rising waters and “never seen again.”

January 26; death of the Widow Warpole, wife of the late Ron-ton-dee, in Wyandott of cholera (age unknown).

Four other Wyandots, including James Brown, Jacob Charloe’s child, Sarah Hill, and Henry Warpole’s wife, die in Wyandott in January. Two others, Peter Buck and Catherine Johnston, die in the Seneca country. Most are victims of cholera.

Two sons of Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief of the Delaware, are killed by a Lakota war party while trapping furs along the upper Platte.

February 2; death of a daughter of David and Margaret Young in Wyandott, probably of cholera (age unknown).

February 3; death of Black Sheep’s wife in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

February 6; death of John Arms’ wife, the widow of Thomas G. Clark, in Wyandott, probably of cholera (age unknown).

February 13; the Wyandot Tribal Council is called into special session to try to settle a violent quarrel between Adam Brown Jr. and his son-in-law, Abelard Guthrie. Brown shot at Guthrie, and both were arrested. Brown soon leaves for Canada.

February 16; Wyandot Legislative Committee member John Kayraho is murdered by Isaiah Zane, who is subsequently sentenced to 10 years in prison.

February 24; the Wyandot Legislative Committee approves the appropriations bill for

A steam-powered grist and saw mill built by Mathias Splitlog begins operation on Splitlog's Run a half mile south of Wyandott, replacing an animal-powered mill near his home on Splitlog's Hill. The Wyandots also have (or soon will have) a second mill in operation, on a tract owned by Silas Armstrong near the Kansas River, just south of the ferry landing. (Both mills will appear on the 1857 map of the Wyandott Purchase.)

March 20; Harriet Beecher Stowe's anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin is first published.

March 24; John M. Armstrong leaves Wyandott for Washington, D.C., as he has been engaged to conduct business for several emigrant tribes. He contracts typhoid fever while traveling on board a river steamer.

March 31; death of John M. Armstrong at the home of his mother-in-law, Margaret Irwin Bigelow, in Mansfield, Ohio, at the age of 38.

April 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council buys John M. Armstrong's school building for use as a council house. The school moves to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

April 17; death of Hester Zane Fish, wife of Shawnee chief Paschal Fish, (age unknown). She is buried near other members of her family in the Huron Indian Cemetery. William and Hannah Walker are deeply upset by the death of "our Hetty."

In April, William McCown resigns and is replaced as government blacksmith for the Wyandots by Samuel Priestly.

Also in April, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Delaware by Agent Moseley.

At about this time, Cyprien Chouteau, 50, marries 19-year-old Nancy Francis, daughter of Shawnee chief John Francis. (It is apparently his second marriage.)

May 6; William McCown, Ira Hunter, and William Lynville -all former members of the Wyandott Mining Company -set out with their families for Oregon.

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May 8; a Wyandot National Convention authorizes the council to continue to pursue the rejected portions of the treaty of 1850. Principal Chief George I. Clark, Matthew Mudeater and Joel Walker are chosen as a delegation to go to Washington to negotiate citizenship and the taking of lands in severalty.

May 13; death of John Jackson, chief councilor of the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee, of cholera in the Town of Kansas.

May 15; the widow and child of Robert Coon drown while trying to cross a rain-swollen Jersey Creek (ages unknown).

May 16; death of John Bigsineu in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

May 18; the Wyandot Tribal Council formally commissions the delegates to Washington, and authorizes them to enter into a treaty on behalf of the Nation. Agent Moseley sends a letter of endorsement.

In May, Cyprien Chouteau's license to trade with the Delaware is modified by Agent Moseley to include Frederick Chouteau. Apparently some difficulty has developed between Moseley and the elder Chouteau.

May 31; the Rev. Jotham Meeker reports many people sick and dying of cholera in Westport and the Town of Kansas.

In June, four Army deserters kill a Delaware and leave his woman companion for dead at Cottonwood Creek, 40 miles west of Council Grove, stealing their goods and horses and fleeing into Missouri. The four are caught and tried in St. Louis: two are hanged, one acquitted, and one turns state's evidence to save himself.

June 12; death of Aaron Coon in Wyandott, of cholera at the age of 48.

June 13; a memorial service is held for John M. Armstrong in the Wyandots' brick church, the sermon being preached by the northern Methodist missionary, the Rev. James Witten.

June 19; Adam Brown Jr. returns to Wyandott from Canada, along with William Clark and his wife.

June 24; the Rev. Jotham Meeker attends examinations at the manual labor school, and the next day returns home to the Ottawa Baptist Mission with 10 children.

John W. and Lydia S. Ladd, together with their three unmarried daughters, Anna, Sarah and Celia, settle in Wyandott to be near their two other daughters, Mary A. Walker and Lydia B. Walker, wives of Joel and Matthew respectively. Active in tribal affairs, the Ladds are never formally adopted.

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July 3; now in Washington, Principal Chief George I. Clark and the Wyandot delegation send an extensive memorial to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea regarding the

questions of citizenship and severalty. The justifications are similar to those contained in the 1850 proposal.

July 13; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 19; President Fillmore again rejects the Wyandot request for citizenship. He agrees that lands held in common can be divided in severalty, but Wyandots cannot become U.S. citizens because as residents of unorganized territory, they technically do not reside within the United States. The Wyandots subsequently set up a standing Treaty Committee to continue to work on the proposal.

In July, Isaac Peacock is murdered by Killbuck Standingstone in a drunken brawl in Wyandott.

Also in July, Agent Moseley takes away Cyprien Chouteau's license to trade with the Shawnee, a privilege he has held for some 24 years, and gives it to Samuel M. Cornatzer. August 10; the Wyandots' annual Green Com Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. John D. Brown is elected Principal Chief.

August 26; the Rev. Thomas Johnson prepares his annual report on the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School. There have been 106 students in attendance this past year, and the Delaware are again sending their children to the school. There have been no deaths from cholera, despite its prevalence in the area. Johnson again states his support for the right of the emigrant tribes to hold real estate and become citizens. The chief obstacle to this remains the illegal liquor traffic carried on by "abandoned wretches among the white men" who continue to find ways to evade the law.

August 28; death of George D. Williams' wife, daughter of Scotash and mother of John W. Greyeyes' first wife, in Wyandott (age unknown).

September 1; Agent Moseley reports to Superintendent Mitchell that he attended examinations at the manual labor school in June and the results were highly satisfactory.

September 11; death of Jacob Charloe in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).

September 14; death of Calvin Perkins, government blacksmith for the Shawnee since 1844.

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September 24; Captain Joseph Parks again requests that his wife Catherine be allowed to share in the Wyandot annuity.

September 29; death of Francis Cotter Sr. in Wyandott (age unknown).

October 1; the Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer is appointed missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. Nathan Scarritt. The Rev. J. Barker is assigned to the Delaware.

October 12; in response to President Fillmore's decision, the Wyandots begin pursuing possible territorial status as part of their quest for citizenship and severalty. An election is held at the council house for a delegate to represent Nebraska Territory in the thirty-second Congress of the United States. George I. Clark, Samuel Priestly and Matthew R. Walker act as election judges, with William Walker Jr. and Benjamin N.C. Andrews as clerks. Thirty-five votes are polled (24 of them Wyandots), with Abelard Guthrie being unanimously elected.

Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri, leader of the anti-Benton, proslavery faction in the state, has the Army at Fort Leavenworth threaten Guthrie with arrest for "revolution," but in a rerun of the election held at the Fort, Guthrie easily defeats the candidate backed by Atchison and the Army. Guthrie's subsequent activities in Washington, while sometimes contrary to the interests of the Indians he is supposed to represent, are credited by some as giving strong impetus to the development of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

October 17; possibly in reaction to Guthrie's election, Superintendent Mitchell writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea that the reports of the Indian agents and missionaries concerning the emigrant tribes are "entirely too flattering." In Mitchell's opinion, little or no good has come from their efforts at civilizing the Indians.

October 19; Agent Moseley lists his disbursements for 1852: \$19,897 for the Wyandot annuity, \$1,655 to the tribal council for expenses, and \$250 for the school fund for the latter half of the year.

October 26; Agent Moseley prepares a census and roll of the Christian Indians within the Kansas Agency. They total 98, including 11 widows. Their chiefs are Frederick Samuel, Joseph H. Killbuck and Ezra Zacharias.

Also in October, Charles Bluejacket is appointed to replace Captain Joseph Parks as official government interpreter for the Shawnee.

In the fall, death of Jack Brandy or Samuel Rankin, brother-in-law of Adam Brown Sr., and one of the Brownstown Wyandots who fought on the British side in the War of 1812, in Wyandott (age unknown). (He was one of those who voted in Guthrie's election on October 12.)

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November 2; Franklin Pierce (Democrat) is elected President, defeating Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott (Whig).

November 16; a new missionary sent by the Ohio Conference, the Rev. M. T. Klepper, arrives with his wife in Wyandott to replace the Rev. James Witten. William Walker Jr. makes contemptuous remarks in his journal.

December 1; death of James Washington, member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, descendent of Half King and last surviving member of the Beaver Clan, at the age of 65.

December 2; Louis Napoleon Bonaparte establishes the Second Empire through a rigged plebiscite, and is subsequently crowned Emperor of France as Napoleon III. The revolutions of '48 have all come to naught.

December 10; Curtis Punch is murdered in Wyandott by John Coon Jr. and Martin Bigarms.

December 11; John Hicks Jr. is elected to fill the position of the late James Washington on the Wyandot Tribal Council.

December 14; Nicholas Cotter is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1853 by a joint session of the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

December 18; death of Neh-nyeh-ih-seh, widow of Mononcue, in Wyandott (age unknown).

1853

January 1; Captain Joseph Parks is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 18; following a trial in the Wyandot Council House, with William Walker Jr. as prosecuting attorney and Silas Armstrong attorney for the defense, John Coon Jr. is taken to the willow flats by the Missouri River and executed by firing squad for the murder of Curtis Punch. (His burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery seems questionable. Like Black Chiefs son, he is probably buried where he falls.)

January 21; death of Sally Frost (born Catherine "Caty" Sage), adopted Wyandot captive and widow of Tarhe, Between-the-Logs, and Frost, of pneumonia at the age of 66. She is buried next to Mrs. Witten in the Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery (Quindaro Cemetery). Her brother Charles Sage writes of going alone visit her grave; "She was truly a pious woman and a Methodist."

February 7; death of Edmond Francois "Gesseau" Chouteau, eldest son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in the Town of Kansas at the age of 31. His death is noted by William Walker Jr. in his journal.

Also in February, birth of Frederick Louis Chouteau, eldest son of Cyprien and Nancy Francis Chouteau, on the Shawnee Reserve.

February 13; Isaiah Walker, 27, and 23-year-old Mary Williams, daughter of Charlotte Brown Williams and the late Nicholas Williams, are married at the home of Silas Armstrong in Wyandott. (Their first child, Emma "Diddy" Walker, will be born six months later.)

February 14; death of John Hicks Sr., father of Little Chief (Christopher Hicks), Francis A. Hicks and John Hicks Jr., in Wyandott at the age of 80.

February 22; the Town of Kansas is incorporated as the City of Kansas, but popular usage quickly converts that to Kansas City. (That name does not become official until 1889.) When the newly elected mayor, William S. Gregory, is subsequently found to be ineligible, Council President Dr. Johnston Lykins becomes the new city's mayor.

That same day, the Wyandot Legislative Committee approves the appropriations bill for 1853, including \$125 for enclosing and keeping in repair the National Burying Ground (Huron Indian Cemetery).

The first volume of Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes of the United States is published. Inscribed copies are given out by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea.

March 3; Congress authorizes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to open immediate negotiations for re-cession of lands held by emigrant tribes in Kansas.

March 9; ice on the Kansas River breaks loose and carries away the Wyandot ferryboat with an unnamed black man on board.

March 11; the Wyandot Tribal Council approves the Legislative Committee's appropriations bill for 1853.

That same day, death of Henry Warpole, son of Ron-ton-dee, while hunting in the woods near Wyandott (age unknown).

Also that day, death of Ann Whitewing in Wyandott (age unknown).

March 14; Solomon Kayrahoo is assaulted by Tom Coke with an iron poker. William Walker Jr. believes the wound to be mortal. (It isn't.)

March 24; George W. Manypenny is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Luke Lea.

Jim Bridger, famous as trapper and guide, discoverer of the South Pass and the Great Salt Lake, settles in Westport and subsequently acquires Boone's store.

In April, Cyprien Chouteau's license to trade with the Delaware is renewed by Agent Moseley, but within the month, Moseley withdraws the license, taking away all licensing privileges from the 51-year-old Chouteau. Despite this, Chouteau and his family remain residents of the Shawnee Reserve.

April 12; the Rev. J. Thompson Peery, presiding elder of the Kansas Mission District, reports to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South that the manual labor school has never been more prosperous.

April 28; Tom Coke, who a month earlier had assaulted Solomon Kayraho, is killed by Thomas Mononcue. Mononcue is sentenced to four years solitary confinement for 2nd Degree Manslaughter, a sentence his defense attorney William Walker Jr. feels is unjust.

In May, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa by Kansa Subagent F. W. Lea.

May 25; in the night, someone breaks the lock and takes the Wyandot ferryboat. William Walker Jr. blames "those drunken vagabondish ferrymen."

May 29; the Wyandot ferryboat is recovered near Randolph on the Missouri River.

May 31; the Rev. Thomas Johnson buys two black girls named Jane and Mary, ages 8 and 2 1/2, from one N. H. Scruggs for \$550. They are warranted to be sound in body and mind and to be slaves for life.

In June, Thomas Moseley Jr. is replaced as agent for the Kansas Indian Agency by Maj. Benjamin F. Robinson.

June 16-23; J. W. Gunnison's Pacific railroad survey party camps near the manual labor school while gathering supplies. They have difficulty procuring mules and teamsters due to the large number of westward bound emigrants.

June 25; death of Nancy Rankin Pipe, wife of John Pipe and daughter of the late James Rankin Jr., in Wyandott (age unknown), after just a year and one-half of marriage.

July 12; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 14; Commodore Matthew Perry presents a letter from President Fillmore to Japanese officials requesting trade relations. The request is backed by the presence of Perry's fleet.

July 15; Joseph Guinotte, acting as agent for the Belgian government, buys 373 acres of the former Chouteau farm and 131 acres on the Missouri River adjacent to the Missouri state line from Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau. The farm property, subsequently known as the Guinotte Addition, is settled by Belgian colonists who plant it in garden crops. Twothirds of the colonists will die of cholera, possibly acquired on their trip upriver from New Orleans, and are buried in a mass grave.

In July, Samuel M. Cornatzer's license to trade with the Shawnee is renewed by Agent Robinson. Despite Moseley's departure, Cyprien Chouteau does not regain his trading privileges with either the Shawnee or the Delaware.

July 25; death of One-Hundred-Snakes Standingstone in Wyandott (age unknown).

July 26; a "railroad convention" held at the Wyandot Council House organizes the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, and elects William Walker Jr. as Provisional Governor, George I. Clark as Territorial Secretary, and R. C. Miller, Isaac Mundy and Matthew R. Walker as members of the Territorial Council. (Matthew R. Walker is also designated Territorial Chief Justice, and is often referred to thereafter as "Judge Walker.") Cyprien Chouteau and Moses Grinter are among those in attendance. Resolutions support former Senator Thomas Hart Benton's dream of a transcontinental railroad, and endorse the central route.

August 1; Provisional Governor Walker issues a proclamation for holding an election on the second Tuesday in October for territorial delegate to Congress.

August 7; Territorial Secretary George I. Clark delivers 200 copies of the election proclamation to Provisional Governor Walker for circulation.

August 9; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Tauromee is elected Principal Chief.

September 6; George W. Manypenny, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Rev. Thomas Johnson visit the Wyandots and learn for the first time of the Provisional Government.

September 14; John C. Fremont and party arrive in Westport to outfit for a new expedition. As with Gunnison's party in June, mules are found to be in short supply.

September 16; Fremont hires 10 Delaware led by Captain Wolf as scouts and hunters for his expedition.

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September 20; a "bolting convention" held in Kickapoo nominates the Rev. Thomas Johnson as Provisional Government delegate to Congress in place of the incumbent, Abelard Guthrie. This move is backed by Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri.

September 22; Fremont's fifth and last western expedition sets out from Westport, encamping at the manual labor school the first night.

September 24; after spending the night at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, Fremont becomes ill and returns to Westport. His party continues without him.

September 27; Fremont's expedition is joined near the present Topeka by Captain Wolfs Delaware.

The Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer is returned as missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Westport Methodist Episcopal Church South purchases a lot at the northwest corner of the present 40th and Washington, Kansas City, Missouri. The Rev. Nathan Scarritt is pastor.

October 11; election of the Provisional Government delegate to Congress. The Rev. Thomas Johnson defeats the incumbent, Abelard Guthrie, with the combined backing of Atchison, the Army, the Kansas Mission District, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny. Despite his feelings on slavery, Provisional Governor Walker has supported Guthrie, a Benton Democrat.

October 19; with his Shawnee and Delaware posts closed, Cyprien Chouteau and his family move to a 200-acre farm on the Shawnee Reserve near the present 55th Street and Nieman Road, Shawnee, Kansas.

In October, Neconhecond is chosen to succeed the late Secondine as chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware.

Also in October, the stage from Santa Fe carrying William Carr Lane, late governor of New Mexico Territory, meets Cyprien Chouteau with an ox train on the way to his Kansa trading post at Council Grove. Lane notes the encounter in his diary.

October 31; Provisional Governor Walker concedes in his journal that "Brother Johnson" has won.

That same day, Fremont rejoins his expedition.

November 2; Agent Robinson reports that he has received \$17,200 to pay the Wyandot annuity, but the Wyandot Tribal Council states that the sum should be \$2000 more.

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The Wyandot Tribal Council votes to remove Peter D. Clarke and Hiram M. Northrup from the tribal annuity roll, on the grounds that their permanent residences are

supposedly elsewhere: Northrup in the City of Kansas and Clarke in Canada (vide Article 11, treaty of 1842).

November 7; the election returns are canvassed and the Rev. Thomas Johnson declared the winner.

November 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council writes to the Department of the Interior to formally refute a charge by Abelard Guthrie, published in the *Missouri Democrat*, that Commissioner Manypenny on his visit to Indian Country told the Wyandots, "That all white men living in the Indian country, unless authorized by the government, are outlaws, and could claim no protection from the government, and that the Indians could murder or rob them with impunity."

November 28; Joel Walker purchases the former Wyandot Subagency buildings from the government (presumably including the house and land he sold to Subagent Moseley for \$1,000 just four years before).

November 30; in the wake of a dispute over the appointment of Orthodox clergy, the Russian fleet destroys a Turkish naval squadron at anchor in Turkey's Black Sea port of Sinope. Before year's end, Russian troops will occupy the Ottoman provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia (the modern Romania).

In December, the Rev. Thomas Johnson goes to Washington as territorial delegate for the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory. The area north of the Platte River has also sent a delegate, Hadley D. Johnson of Iowa, but Congress refuses to seat either of them and (much to Rev. Johnson's mortification) they are relegated to the galleries. They are nevertheless consulted on the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska.

Also in December, after again being recalled from exile by the Conservatives and again elected President of Mexico, Santa Anna declares himself President for Life with the title Serene Highness.

December 13; John Johnston submits a claim for pay for serving as Wyandot Indian Subagent for the period April 1841 -June 1842.

December 16; Agent Robinson writes to Superintendent of Indian Affairs Alfred Cumming, asking if the remaining Wyandot annuity for 1853 is to be paid out in the usual manner as requested by the tribal council. Apparently Commissioner Manypenny has proposed some alternate disposition.

December 18; Peter D. Clarke protests his removal from the Wyandot annuity roll, stating that the house in Canada is one he had built for his mother, Mary Brown Clark, and noting that eight Wyandots who have been in California since 1849 are still on the rolls.

December 20; intimidated by the running ice, Harriet Walker gives up trying to cross on the Wyandot ferry to reach the City of Kansas, until the Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer offers to make the attempt with her.

That same day, in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny, Joel Walker again raises the questions of citizenship and severalty.

December 24; in a letter to Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri regarding the value of Matthew Barnett's Ohio improvements, John W. Greyeyes describes Abelard Guthrie as "a contentious being."

December 27; death of the Widow Ronucay in Wyandott (age unknown).

December 30; the Gadsden Purchase. The United States buys 45,000 square miles of the Sonoran Desert south of the Gila River from Mexico for \$10,000,000, precisely defining the national boundary and securing a southern route for a Pacific railroad. (A high price, but southern Congressmen want the southern route and Santa Anna needs the money.)

c. 1854

Silas Armstrong builds a substantial, two-story brick house of eight rooms "on the hill" in Wyandott, at the present northwest corner of 5th Street and Minnesota Avenue.

1854

January 1; Captain Joseph Parks is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

In February, while the Kansas-Nebraska Act is still being debated, Eli Thayer organizes the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company.

February 20; a liberal revolt breaks out in Mexico against Santa Anna.

February 28; a meeting of 50 slavery opponents at a schoolhouse in Ripon, Wisconsin, leads to the organization of the Republican Party.

March 25; commenting on the Nebraska bill and the possible exclusion of slavery from the territory, William Walker Jr. writes, "Slavery exists here, among the Indians and whites, in defiance of the compromise of 1820."

March 26; birth of Eddie and Rosamond Olivia Pratt, twin children of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

March 28; the Crimean War begins. France and Great Britain, in support of Turkey (and more to the point, in opposition to Russian expansionism), declare war on Russia.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson returns from Washington.

April 5; the government informs the Shawnee of a proposal for the purchase of their land. A delegation of eight is chosen to go to Washington for negotiations.

April 11; Delaware and Shawnee delegations leave the City of Kansas aboard the steamboat *POLAR STAR*, en route to Washington, D.C. They are accompanied by Agent Robinson and Oust two weeks after his return home) the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Martha R. Walker, daughter of William Walker Jr., from William Gilmore after four and one-half years of marriage.

In April, the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to be issued in \$100 shares. Investors prove reluctant, afraid of personal liability for any Company losses.

April 24; the Rev. Jotham Meeker notes great numbers of cattle, as many as 2,300 in one day, being herded past the Ottawa Baptist Mission on the road to California.

May 6; the Delaware delegation in Washington signs a treaty agreeing to reduce the size of the Delaware Reserve to 275,000 acres and give up their outlet to the west. The ceded lands are to be surveyed, then sold at auction. The northern boundary between the Diminished Reserve and the Delaware Trust Lands is the present Wyandotte County-Leavenworth County line. The U.S. is to pay just \$10,000 (less than one cent an acre) for the outlet, together with any monies realized from the sale of the Trust Lands, in the form of a tribal trust fund. The Delaware give up all existing annuities in exchange for \$148,000, \$74,000 to be paid in October 1854, and \$74,000 in October 1855, "to aid the Delaware in making improvements." The treaty is signed by the three band chiefs Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and Kockatowha; Secondine, though deceased, is granted an annuity of \$2,000 which is subsequently claimed by his son James Secondine.

As part of the Delaware treaty, the Munsee or Christian Indians are granted four sections of land totaling 2,571 acres within the Delaware Trust Lands south of Fort Leavenworth, and are expected to move off of the Wyandott Purchase.

May 7; Agent Robinson, now in Washington, writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny concerning the claim of James Sarcoxie for service with General Butler against the Comanches in 1843 or '44.

May 10; the Shawnee delegation in Washington signs a treaty ceding the Shawnee Reserve back to the government, giving up 1,400,000 acres for \$829,000, or less than

\$.60 an acre. The remaining 200,000 acres are to be ceded back to the Shawnee, in an area within 30 miles of the Missouri state line where the Shawnee have their principal settlements.

That same day, Thomas Hart Benton writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny in support of the Delaware who served with Fremont during the Mexican War. He believes they are entitled to the same benefits of land and pay as any others who served. He notes that Fremont now has 10 Delaware with him on his current expedition.

May 11; Agent Robinson writes to Commissioner Manypenny regarding the claims of Peter D. Clarke and Hiram M. Northrup for reinstatement to the Wyandot tribal rolls. He generally supports Clarke's claim.

In May, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, meeting in Columbus, Georgia, organizes the Kansas Mission District of the Missouri Conference into a separate Kansas Mission Conference.

May 19; on recommendation of the 2nd Auditor in the Treasury Department, Commissioner Manypenny denies the claim of James Sarcoxie.

May 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council approves the Legislative Committee's appropriations bill for 1854.

That same day, William H.R. Lykins settles as a squatter on the future site of the town of Lawrence.

May 30; the Kansas-Nebraska Act, largely the creation of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, is passed and signed into law by President Pierce, ignoring established Indian claims, opening the territories to white settlement and setting aside the Missouri Compromise, so as to allow the slavery question in the new territories to be settled by "popular sovereignty." Douglas sincerely believes that this will ameliorate the increasingly bitter sectional arguments over the expansion of slavery into the territories -and that one of the new territories will become the path for a transcontinental railroad running west from Chicago.

The government establishes a reserve for the "absentee" or Red River Delaware on the Brazos River in Texas.

June 1; the Rev. Jotham Meeker notes that there are already immigrants "in great numbers" squatting in the area of the Ottawa Baptist Mission, in anticipation of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

June 5; the Wyandot ferryboat is lost again.

June 10; a squatters' meeting some three miles west of Fort Leavenworth declares "we will afford protection to no Abolitionist as a settler of Kansas Territory" and "we recognize the institution of Slavery as already existing in this Territory."

June 13; the pro-slavery Missouri River town of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, is established south of the fort on land illegally appropriated from the Delaware Trust Lands (some officers from the fort are involved). The Delaware agree to sell 320 acres for \$24,000 (or \$75 an acre) after the fact.

June 15; the rabidly pro-slavery Platte County Self-Defensive Association is organized in Weston, Missouri, to block Free State settlers from entering Kansas and to aid pro-slavery settlers. Backed by Atchison, similar organizations, called "Blue Lodges," are formed throughout western Missouri.

June 17; William Walker Jr. hears that the ferryboat has been recovered at Richfield, about 40 miles downstream on the Missouri.

In June, Charles H. Branscomb and Dr. Charles Robinson with several others tour northeastern Kansas Territory on behalf of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, looking for possible sites for settlement.

June 21; William Walker Jr. complains that the tribal council and ferryman have still made no effort to bring the ferryboat up from Richfield. No mail has been received in Wyandott for nearly two weeks. (Walker misses his newspapers, with their news of the Crimean War.)

June 24; early settlers in Kansas Territory form a Squatters Association to help protect their often-questionable land claims in the new territory.

June 25; end of the second volume of William Walker Jr.'s daily journal: "At night we were alarmed by Harriet's illness. Nervous headache and vertigo. I have thus closed my scrap and fragmentary Diary. This the 25 day June A.D. 1854." Subsequent journals from the period of "Bleeding Kansas" and the Civil War (if they ever existed) have not survived -and given Walker's pro-slavery stance, may have been deliberately suppressed.

June 28; at the urging of Napoleon III, the British cabinet authorizes an expedition against the Russian port of Sevastopol in the Crimea, base for Russia's Black Sea fleet. The allies are soon joined by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

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July 7; Andrew H. Reeder of Easton, Pennsylvania, takes the oath of office as the first Territorial Governor of Kansas. A loyal Democrat, he supports Douglas' concept of "popular sovereignty" for the new territory.

July 11; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

In July, the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company is reorganized as the New England Emigrant Aid Company, a privately held company vested in three trustees -Eli Thayer, Amos A. Lawrence, and Moses H. Grinnell acting under Articles of Association.

July 17; the first party of Free State settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company leaves Boston for Kansas Territory. The party consists of 29 men, including Samuel F. Tappan and Dr. John Doy.

July 27; the pro-slavery Missouri River town of Atchison, Kansas Territory, is founded by a town company organized in Missouri.

That same day, the first party of Company settlers arrives in Kansas City aboard the *POLAR STAR*.

August 1; the Company settlers reach the site of Wakarusa (Lawrence), and select land on the south bank of the Kansas River, at the foot of the hill called Mount Dread, as the location for their settlement. (There are already several settlers in addition to William Lykins squatting in the area.)

August 8; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Tauromee is reelected Principal Chief.

August 9; Henry David Thoreau's *Walden* is first published.

August 11; under a Dispensation issued from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Grove Masonic Lodge, first official Masonic lodge in Kansas Territory, is organized at the home of Matthew R. Walker in Wyandott with eight members, including the Rev. John M. Chivington as Worshipful Master, 21 Walker as Senior Warden, and Cyrus Garrett as Junior Warden. The organization and installation of officers are performed by R. G. Piper, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Masonic tradition states that Lydia B. Walker acts as Tyler.

21 Rev. Chivington is pastor of the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church. He will later achieve fame at the battle of Glorieta Pass, and lasting notoriety as commanding officer of Colorado Volunteers at the Sand Creek Massacre.

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August 21; as provided for under Article 2 of the May 10 treaty, the government cedes 200,000 acres back to the Shawnee. The reduced reserve is to be divided into individual allotments of 200 acres each, with approximately 900 Shawnee remaining on the reserve. Most Shawnee take their land in severalty, but there are no provisions for

citizenship. The Black Bob band is allowed to retain a common reserve on a 33,000-acre tract southeast of the present Olathe rather than take allotments, and other unallotted land is set aside for the Absentee Shawnee. The treaty gives three sections of land containing the manual labor school to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 320 acres to the Friends Mission, 120 acres to the Baptists, and sets aside five acres for the Methodist church and cemetery at Shawneetown.

Abelard Guthrie, whose wife's mother Theresa Saunders Brown is Shawnee by birth, 22 reportedly attempts to switch his tribal membership in order to claim her 200-acre allotment.

August 25; first regular meeting of Grove Masonic Lodge in Wyandott. The petitions of George I. Clark, the Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer, Edward Garrett and Henry Garrett are received.

August 26; at the urging of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, President Pierce appoints attorney, surveyor, Democratic politician (and friend of Lincoln) John Calhoun of Illinois as Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska Territories.

August 27; the Rev. Thomas Johnson prepares his annual report on the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School. There have been 105 students in attendance this past year, including 49 Shawnee, 19 Delaware, and 14 Wyandots.

At the end of August, a second, larger party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company leaves Boston for Kansas Territory, conducted by Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The initial party of 69 grows to 114, including eight or 10 women and several children.

August 31; the Rev. Jotham Meeker writes to S. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, advising him that the Shawnee Baptist Mission should be discontinued.

The Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer is returned as missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South.

22 She is the daughter of adopted captive Samuel Saunders and his Shawnee wife. She will die in late 1890 at a very advanced age, and be buried in Chetopa, Kansas, where she has been living with her daughter Nancy.

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September 2; Congress directs that the 40th Parallel (the present Kansas-Nebraska state line) shall be the principal base line from which to start the surveys of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, with the 6th Principal Meridian (longitude 97 degrees 23 minutes west) as the north-south base line.

September 8; 10 Ottawa children set out from the Ottawa Baptist Mission to attend the manual labor school.

September 9; the Robinson party reaches the site of Lawrence. Congregational minister the Rev. Samuel Y. Lum and his wife arrive at the same time by a different route.

Samuel C. Pomeroy, designated the Company's General Agent, remains in Kansas City where he purchases the Gilliss House for a reported \$10,000 to provide accommodations for Free State emigrants. He induces a friend, Shalor W. Eldridge, to come out from the East to take charge of the hotel, renamed the American House.

September 15; first issue of the first weekly newspaper in Kansas Territory, the pro-slavery *Kansas Weekly Herald*, is published in Leavenworth City.

September 18; the Lawrence Association is formed to provide a town government, with Dr. Charles Robinson as president. The town is named in honor of industrialist Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, one of the founders of the Company and a member of its board of directors.

September 24; Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri, now President *Pro Tempore* of the U.S. Senate, writes to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, "Dear Davis, We will before six months rolls around have the Devil to play (sic) in Kansas... We are organizing to meet their organization. We will be compelled to shoot, burn and hang, but the thing will soon be over; we intend to 'Mormonise' the Abolitionists."

September 25; surveyor A. D. Sean commences the survey of Lawrence, marking off the lots and streets.

October 7; Kansas Territorial Governor Andrew H. Reeder arrives at Fort Leavenworth aboard the *POLAR STAR* and establishes executive offices at the fort.

October 10; 36-year-old James B. Abbott of Connecticut arrives with his wife Elizabeth in Lawrence.

October 24; death of James T. Charloe in Wyandott at the age of 50.

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October 25; disastrous charge of the Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava in the Crimea.

That same day, David Z. Smith, Moravian missionary to the Munsee, asks Agent Robinson for immediate protection for his flock. White men are attempting to corrupt the Indians, and are threatening those who resist.

October 31; Agent Robinson informs Superintendent of Indian Affairs Cumming that the Wyandots have repaired the National Ferry at considerable cost. and wish to make arrangements to retain \$1,100 from the annuity.

November 2; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to the Rev. Jotham Meeker at the Ottawa Baptist Mission requesting the printing of 250 hymnals. He states that he has offered one of the manual labor school buildings to Governor Reeder for the use of the territorial legislature. He notes that Surveyor General John Calhoun is at Leavenworth City and expects to run the base line between the two territories this winter.

November 5; the British and French defeat the Russians at Inkerman in the Crimea. The siege of Sevastopol begins.

November 6; one S. D. Houston writes to Senator Atchison on behalf of some settlers on the Big Blue River in Kansas Territory. The Wyandots with floating land titles are proposing to locate their floats on a long strip up the Blue, one mile on each side, and the settlers are asking Atchison to oppose this in Washington.

In early November, the fourth large party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, over 200 persons including 30 women and 45 children, arrives in Lawrence. Among them are 44-year-old Mrs. Clarina Irene Howard Nichols of Brattleboro., Vermont -writer, lecturer, newspaper editor, abolitionist and feminist -and her two older sons, C. Howard Carpenter, 20, and Aurelius Octavius "Relie" Carpenter, 17.

November 10; Governor Reeder issues a proclamation for the election of Kansas Territorial Delegate to Congress, to be held on November 29.

November 14; the Rev. John M. Chivington is transferred from Wyandott to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, to become presiding elder of that district.

November 24; a Wyandot National Convention is held at the council house, with William Walker Jr. as chairman and Robert Robitaille as secretary. The convention again authorizes the council to negotiate a new treaty on the questions of citizenship and severalty. A draft treaty covering many of the points in the final document is subsequently prepared by William Walker Jr.

That same day, Governor Reeder moves his offices to the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School.

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November 25; the Rev. Thomas Johnson, Cyprien Chouteau, and Davis Thayer are appointed election judges for the 17th district, in an area west of the Missouri State Line between the Kansas River on the north and the Santa Fe road on the south. Rev.

Johnson asks Rev. Meeker to use his influence on behalf of Gen. John W. Whitfield of Missouri, the pro-slavery candidate for territorial delegate.

November 29; Gen. John W. Whitfield is elected Kansas Territorial Delegate to Congress, receiving 2,258 votes out of 2,833 cast in an election widely believed to be fraudulent.

December 1; Agent Robinson certifies the record of the November 24 Wyandot National Convention.

December 3; Cyrus K. Holliday writes to his wife Mary from Lawrence. He will soon leave on business upriver. He notes that Mrs. Clarina I.H. Nichols, “the great lecturer on women’s rights,” is living in a sod house nearby.

December 4; death of Celia A. Ladd, youngest daughter of John W. and Lydia S. Ladd, in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the age of 22. She is brought home and buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

That same day, David Rice Atchison resigns as President Pro Tem of the U.S. Senate. He returns home to Missouri to personally lead the fight to make Kansas a slave state.

December 5; Gen. John W. Whitfield is declared elected territorial delegate and receives his certificate of election.

That same day, Topeka, Kansas Territory, is founded by nine Company emigrants including Cyrus K. Holliday and Dr. Charles Robinson, organized as the Topeka Association. The townsite on the south bank of the Kansas River is land Isaiah Walker has claimed as his Wyandott Float, purchased from Walker for \$1,200, or slightly less than \$2.00 an acre.

December 9; Alfred, Lord Tennyson’s poem “The Charge of the Light Brigade” is first published.

In December, Mrs. Clarina I.H. Nichols returns home to Vermont, intending to bring the rest of her family to Kansas.

December 18; Cyrus K. Holliday is unanimously elected president of the Topeka Association, and appointed temporary agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

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c. 1855

John Harris, proprietor of the Harris House hotel in Westport, builds a two story, Greek Revival style house at the present southwest corner of Westport Road and Main Street,

Kansas City, Missouri. (Moved one block to 4000 Baltimore Avenue in 1922; still standing.)

1855

January 1; Captain Joseph Parks is reelected Shawnee PrincipalChief.

January 8; in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny, the Wyandot delegation now in Washington, D.C. (the tribal council and secretary) informs the government that the rights to locate floats in available land have not been exercised due to the inability to obtain advice as to where "available" land might be. (Matthew Mudeater is the only member of the six-man delegation not entitled to one of the 640-acre grants under Article 14 of the treaty of 1842.)

January 9; in a second letter to Commissioner Manypenny, the Wyandot delegation suggests that, first, the annuity of \$25,000 be commuted to a single lump sum of \$500,000 to be divided among the members of the Nation, and second, that all of the lands conveyed to the Wyandots by the Delaware Nation be divided and conveyed with a guarantee in fee simple to the Wyandot people.

January 10; a letter from Benjamin F. Stringfellow of Weston, Missouri, organizer of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, is published in the *Washington (D.G.) Sentinel*. He freely admits that Gen. Whitfield was elected by Missourians. Kansas is unsuited to small farms and cannot be settled by poor men; the staple crops must be hemp and tobacco, raised by men who have the command of labor.

January 12; death of the Rev. Jotham Meeker at the Ottawa Baptist Mission. The Rev. John G. Pratt of the Delaware Baptist Mission is instructed by the American Baptist Missionary Union to oversee the Ottawa mission and act as superintendent while Mrs. Meeker continues the school.

January 16; the first school opens in Lawrence. Initially supported by private subscription, it is free and open to all children.

January 19; the Wyandot delegation asks the Treasury Department for permission to inspect the payroll of annuities for 1853.

January 22; Governor Reeder authorizes a census of the territory.

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January 31; after five years of effort, the Wyandot Tribal Council signs a treaty dissolving their tribal status, allowing all competent Wyandots who wish to become U.S. citizens, and ceding the lands of the Wyandott Purchase to the U.S. government, to be surveyed, subdivided into allotments, and the allotments reconveyed by patent in fee simple to the individual members of the tribe. Four tracts are excepted from the individual allotments: the public burying-ground (Huron Indian Cemetery) is to be

permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose, two acres including the church and cemetery are to be conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, two acres including the church are to be conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the four-acre Wyandot National Ferry Tract and the rights in the ferry are to be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandots and the proceeds paid over to the tribe. The government is to pay \$380,000 in three annual payments beginning in October 1855, together with any of the 1842 annuity remaining. The \$100,000 invested under the treaty of 1850 is to be paid in two equal installments beginning in 1858, though the interest can continue to be used for schools and other national purposes until then. The land grants of the treaty of 1842 -the 35 Wyandott Floats -are reaffirmed, on any unclaimed government land west of the states of Missouri and Iowa. The tribal organization (including the tribal council) may continue until all the terms of the treaty have been fulfilled.

Despite his signature as Principal Chief, opposition to the Wyandot treaty is soon voiced by Tauromee -he later states that he did not understand the implications of the treaty - and initially 69 tribal members from the Competent and Incompetent lists choose to defer citizenship as provided for under Articles 1 and 3 of the treaty. Gradually an Emigrating Party (later called the Indian Party) takes shape, which proposes relocation to Indian Territory and the continuation of tribal relations.

The Munsee or Christian Indians finally vacate the Wyandott Purchase where they have been living more or less illegally for the last twelve years. The Moravian mission having relocated to the new reserve near Fort Leavenworth, the mission at Muncie becomes the property of Isaiah Walker, he, his wife Mary and daughters Emma and Alice residing in the former mission house.

In February, the New England Emigrant Aid Company is formally incorporated, with capital stock of \$1,000,000, and a paper capitalization of \$200,000 consisting of 10,000 shares at \$20 each.

February 15; Joel Walker submits a statement of the Wyandot delegation's expenses, in the amount of \$2,200.

February 20; the Wyandot treaty is ratified by the U.S. Senate.

February 28; the first Kansas territorial census is completed. The (nonIndian) population is 8,501, with 2,905 eligible voters. There are 151 free blacks and 192 slaves within the territory.

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March 1; the Wyandot treaty is proclaimed.

March 5; a new agreement is signed between Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny and the Methodist Episcopal Church South concerning the operation of the

manual labor school. The church agrees to board, clothe and educate up to 80 Shawnee children. The government will pay \$5,000 per year toward the school's operation, and credit the church \$1000 per year toward the \$10,000 owed for the three sections of land. The name of the school is changed back from the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School; the emphasis on manual training is soon dropped in favor of academics.

March 8; Governor Reeder calls for elections for the 13-member Kansas Territorial Council and 26-member House of Representatives.

March 10; the Kansas Agency is divided, and the Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agency organized with Robert C. Miller as agent. He lives in Westport and travels to the reserves only when on tribal business. Maj. Benjamin F. Robinson continues as agent for the Delaware.

March 13; the first spring party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company leaves Boston for Kansas Territory with Dr. Charles Robinson as conductor. The party consists of 125 men, 23 women and 34 children.

March 15; birth of future Wyandot historian William E. Connelley, son of Constantine and Rebeca J. McCartin Conley, on the Wolf Pen Branch of the Middle Fork of Jennie's Creek, Johnson County, Kentucky.

Also in March, David Rice Atchison's term of office as a u.S. Senator expires. Despite a vigorous campaign, he has failed to win reelection in the Missouri General Assembly.

March 20; the second spring party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company leaves Boston for Kansas Territory with John T. Farwell as conductor. The party consists of 104 men, 23 women and 30 children. Mrs. Clarina I.H. Nichols accompanies the group, returning to Kansas with her husband George W. Nichols (in frail health for many years), her youngest son George B. Nichols, and her son Howard's fiancée, Sarah E. Jones. Her daughter Birsha Carpenter remains behind at a progressive school in New Jersey.

March 24; the Robinson party of Company settlers arrives in Kansas City. Many will eventually settle in either Topeka or Manhattan.

March 27; the third spring party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company leaves Boston for Kansas Territory with Dr. Amory Hunting as conductor. The party consists of 57 men, 13 women and 14 children.

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March 30; the first election for the Kansas Territorial Legislature is one of the most fraudulent elections in U.S. history -with armed Missourians pouring across the border, 6,307 votes are cast although the territorial census shows only 2,905 qualified residents.

In Lawrence alone, nearly 1000 Missourians (backed by two cannon loaded with musket balls) seize control of the polls. The result is overwhelmingly pro-slavery. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is elected to the Council and his son Alexander S. Johnson to the House. (Voting in the 17th district is held at the Shawnee Methodist Mission Church in Shawneetown. The election judges are Cyprien Chouteau, C. B. Donaldson and Charles Boles.)

April 2; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to Eli Thayer from Lawrence requesting 200 Sharps' rifles and two field guns.

That same day, the Farwell party of Company settlers arrives in Kansas City. The Nichols family goes on to Osawatomie by wagon.

Also that day, death of Charlotte Brown Williams, daughter of Adam Brown Sr., widow of Nicholas Williams, and mother of Thomas McKee Jr., Catherine Williams Greyeyes and Mary Williams Walker, in Wyandott at the age of 74.

April 6-7; the Hunting party of Company settlers arrives in two groups in Kansas City, after a lengthy delay in St. Louis. Altogether there will be nine parties of Company emigrants to Kansas this spring, as well as several smaller groups in the summer and early fall.

April 9; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale from Lawrence that military companies are being formed and that he has sent a request for arms for the people of Lawrence to Mr. Thayer. He asks Rev. Hale for any assistance he might give.

Also in April, 40-year-old James H. Lane arrives in Kansas Territory. A Jackson Democrat, attorney, former Indiana state legislator, lieutenant governor of Indiana, and member of Congress (1853-55), he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, then refused to stand for reelection. Intensely ambitious, he attempts to organize the Democratic Party in Kansas, but failing that, joins the Free State movement.

April 14; the Parkville (Missouri) *Industrial Luminary*, published by Col. George S. Park (the town's founder) and William J. Patterson, is charged with "Free-Soil proclivities" for questioning the March 30 election, attacked by a Platte County mob and the press dumped into the Missouri River.

April 20; Moses Grinter is authorized to open a trading post with the Delaware.

In the spring, five of John Brown's sons arrive in Kansas Territory and settle at Brown's Station, 10 miles northwest of Osawatomie. Their trip from North Elba, New York, has been financed by Amos Lawrence.

George W. Nichols, his wife Clarina I.H. Nichols, their sons Relie Carpenter and George B. Nichols, and the recently married Howard and Sarah Carpenter, move from Osawatomie to take possession of four claims on Ottawa Creek.

May 6; death of James Suwaunock, one of the Delaware with Fremont during the Mexican War, at the age of 49. He is buried near the present Kansas Avenue in southwestern Wyandotte County.

May 17; William Phillips, a Free State attorney living in Leavenworth City, is seized by a pro-slavery Vigilance Committee and taken to Weston, Missouri, where he is shaved, tarred and feathered, ridden about on a rail, then "auctioned off" for \$1.00 with a slave for auctioneer. He eventually manages to return home to Leavenworth.

The Shawnee Baptist Mission is finally closed, but a new barn is erected at the Friends Mission, which continues in its original purpose of education.

June 7; the Rev. Thomas Johnson buys a 14-year-old black girl named Harriet from B. M. Lynch of St. Louis for \$700. She is warranted to be sound in body and mind, a slave for life and free from all claims.

June 25; a Free State convention in Lawrence repudiates the Kansas Territorial Legislature.

June 26; Governor Reeder and Benjamin F. Stringfellow get into a violent argument over the recent election in the governor's office at the manual labor school. Reeder is knocked down, and only the intervention of Reeder's private secretary, John A. Halderman, and United States Attorney for Kansas Territory Andrew J. (sacks keeps the two men from drawing their pistols.

June 27; Governor Reeder moves the executive offices from the manual labor school to Pawnee (near the present Junction City, almost 120 miles west of the Missouri border), which he has chosen as the temporary territorial capital.

Twenty-eight-year-old Elisha Sortor and his wife Effie Ann Sortor arrive in Kansas Territory from Albany, New York, in one of the parties sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

July 2-6; the newly-elected Kansas Territorial Legislature meets in Pawnee just long enough to elect the Rev. Thomas Johnson president of the Council, and to deny seats to the few elected Free State members, before moving the temporary capital (over Governor Reeder's veto) back to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School.

July 9; Cyprien Chouteau, appointed by the Shawnee Tribal Council as guardian for a number of "inebriates of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians," conveys his bond for the receipt of his wards' annuities.

July 10; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 16 -August 30; reconvened at the Rev. Thomas Johnson's Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, the Kansas Territorial Legislature adopts the infamous "bogus laws." For the most part, the Missouri state statutes are adopted verbatim, but under the statutes dealing with slavery, Missouri is felt to be too lenient and the statutes are revised accordingly: a man may lose his right to vote for refusing an oath to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law, speaking against slavery is made punishable by a fine, publishing an antislavery pamphlet or newspaper is punishable by imprisonment, stealing a slave or aiding a slave to escape are hanging offenses, and the governor of the territory cannot pardon any of the offenses so listed. All territorial offices other than those appointed by the President or the governor are to be appointed by the legislature, with no elections for offices to be held until the general election of October, 1857.

July 27; a Charter having been received from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Grove Masonic Lodge in Wyandott is renamed Kansas Lodge No. 153, A.F. & A.M., and the first meeting under the new Charter is held with Matthew R. Walker as Worshipful Master, Russell B. Garrett as Senior Warden, and his brother Cyrus Garrett as Junior Warden.

July 30; as provided for under Article 3 of the treaty of 1855, Delaware Indian Agent Benjamin F. Robinson, Lot Coffman and John C. McCoy are appointed, the former by the government and the latter two by the Wyandot Tribal Council, as commissioners to oversee the division and allotment of the Wyandott Purchase among the individual members of the tribe. (Both Coffman and McCoy have experience as surveyors, with McCoy responsible for the 1851 survey of the Wyandott Purchase.)

That same day, the first session of the Kansas Territorial Supreme Court convenes at the manual labor school, Chief Justice Samuel D. Lecompte of Maryland presiding. Associate Justices on the three-man court are Rush Elmore of Alabama and Saunders W. Johnson of Ohio.

August 8; the Kansas Territorial Legislature selects the pro-slavery settlement of Lecompton (named in honor of the Chief Justice, who has a significant investment in the town) as permanent capital, but will not move until the next spring. The legislature establishes Johnson County, named in honor of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, and appoints Cyprien Chouteau as one of the commissioners to layout territorial roads (defined as any road extending through more than one county).

August 9; for the last time, His Serene Highness, President-far-Life Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, resigns his powers and again goes into exile. Liberal republicans in Mexico institute *La Reforma*. Benito Juarez begins to achieve prominence.

August 14; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Tauromee is reelected Principal Chief.

That same day, a Free State meeting in Lawrence calls for the election of delegates to a convention to be held in Big Springs.

August 16; Governor Reeder, having protested the actions of the territorial legislature, is removed from office by President Pierce for supposed involvement in improper land speculations. (In possibly exaggerated fear for his safety, Reeder has been spending his nights at the American House rather than at the manual labor school.) The new governor is Wilson Shannon of Ohio, who had been governor of that state at the time of the Wyandot removal.

That same day, the Rev. Pardee Butler, a Disciples of Christ minister, is foolish enough to preach abolition in the pro-slavery town of Atchison. He is beaten, threatened with hanging, and set adrift in the Missouri River, bound to a two-log raft with an "R" painted on his forehead and a banner proclaiming him an "Agent of Underground Railroad" flying overhead. (He fully expects to drown, but doesn't.)

August 27; Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor Daniel Woodson of Virginia appoints Samuel J. Jones, the postmaster of Westport, Missouri, to be sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas Territory.

August 31; the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs issues a public notice entitled "Wyandott Reservations West of the Missouri River," giving the views and regulations of the Department of the Interior regarding the Wyandott Floats.

That same day, death of George W. Nichols, husband of Clarina I.H. Nichols, at their farm on Ottawa Creek at the age of 69. The cause may be pneumonia, following injury in an accident on the farm.

September 3; Governor Shannon arrives at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School.

September 3 -October 27; as provided for under Article 3 of the treaty of 1855, Martin M. Hall surveys the township lines of the Wyandott Purchase to correspond with the public surveys in the Territory of Kansas. William Caldwell, Deputy Surveyor for Kansas and Nebraska, then begins subdivision into sections, half sections and quarter sections.

September 5; the Big Springs Convention. Free State supporters including Dr. Charles Robinson and James H. Lane meet in Big Springs in Douglas County, midway between Lecompton and Topeka, and form the Free State Party to promote their cause in Kansas Territory. All Whigs and Democrats who do not support the outside imposition of slavery in the territory are welcome. The convention calls for a second convention, to be held in Topeka, to draw up a state constitution.

September 8; the Russians surrender Sevastopol to the allies after a 10 month siege.

September 10; Surveyor General John Calhoun moves his office from Leavenworth City to Wyandott, in a double log house (the former tribal store) owned by John D. Brown near the present 4th Street and State Avenue. In addition to Calhoun, Hall and Caldwell, Robert L. Ream is chief clerk, Samuel Parsons chief clerk in the Indian Department, and Edwin T. Vedder, Robert Ream Jr. and one Pennymaker, clerks. Isaac W. Brown converts his house across from the office into a boarding house, soon dubbed the "Catfish Hotel." The two youngest clerks in the office reportedly begin to supply whiskey to some of the younger Wyandots.

September 11; death of Lawrence G. Zane, son of Ebenezer O. and Rabecca A. Zane, in Wyandott at the age of 3 years 9 months.

September 15; the Rev. Thomas Johnson, as President of the Council, accompanies Governor Shannon to Franklin, Lawrence and Lecompton. At Lecompton, the governor selects the site for the new capitol building. (Congress appropriates \$50,000 for a building that is never completed.)

September 25; death of Mary E. Day, daughter of Joseph and Susannah Day, in Wyandott at the age of 3 years 3 months.

Also in September, the death of Francis A. Hicks, one-time Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, at the age of 55. Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks is a widow for the second time. Francis A. Hicks' younger daughter, 16 year-old Sarah, is placed on the Orphan list.

September 30; the Rev. Thomas Johnson prepares his annual report on the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. There have been 122 students in attendance this past year, including 87 Shawnee and 10 Wyandots, but no Delaware. The number also includes two Spanish boys rescued from the Cheyenne by Gen. Whitfield.

A member of the Peacock family has been confined to the Wyandot jail near the Surveyor General's office for the crime of murder. When his constant playing on an Indian flute annoys the clerks, they break down the door of the jail and free him. Peacock flees, but is subsequently pardoned by the Wyandot Tribal Council and returns to Wyandott.

October 6; John Brown arrives in Osawatomie, Kansas Territory.

That same day, a letter from Benjamin F. Stringfellow is published in the Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser*, urging southern emigration to Kansas. The letter notes that the next territorial election will not be until October 1856, and singles out the Rev. Thomas Johnson as a person who will give the emigrants assistance.

Also that day, Andrew H. Reeder writes from Westport to John A. Halderman concerning his interest in the town of Tecumseh, county seat of the newly-formed Shawnee County, on the south bank of the Kansas River a few miles east of Topeka. A Wyandott Float has been laid on the town, and an assessment of \$5 per share made to pay for the float (and for the erection of a new brick county courthouse, with brick originally intended for a hotel).

October 7; John Brown joins his sons at Brown's Station.

October 8; a Wyandott post office is finally established, with W. J. Osborne as postmaster. He is less than diligent in his job, so that most mail is handled by the Surveyor General's office.

October 9; election of delegates to the Topeka constitutional convention. The election is boycotted by pro-slavery adherents.

October 23 -November 11; a Free State convention in Topeka draws up a proposed anti-slavery constitution for Kansas and organizes an alternate territorial legislature. The convention is dominated by conservatives and divided in its support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; of the 32 members, 18 are Democrats and six are Whigs, with four Republicans, two Free Soilers, one Free State and one Independent. Although it would prohibit slavery, the draft also contains a provision backed by convention president James H. Lane that, if approved by referendum, would exclude free blacks from the state.

October 24; first entry in a new Wyandot Tribal Council minutes book, as a conservative tribal council begins work on the draft treaty rolls. The council rules that various individuals have forfeited all rights and titles and are debarred from sharing in either monetary payments or allotments: Sarah Bigtown by willfully leaving a Wyandot husband and uniting her fortunes with George Gideon, a Munsee chief; Lewis Clark is a Seneca and his wife (Sarah "Sallie" Wright) a Negro; Catherine Clarke (Katie Quo Qua) is a citizen of Upper Canada; David V. Clement, though his wife and child are restored to the rolls; Jared S. Dawson and family have no identity as Wyandots; Isadore Deshane and family are Kickapoos; Adam Hunt is a citizen of Upper Canada now residing in California; Hiram M. Northrup and family; Rosanna Stone and her daughter Martha Driver by uniting with the Seneca; Noah E. Zane and family by absenting themselves from the Nation (they are in Wheeling, Virginia). The council restores a handful of individuals to the rolls: Lucinda Armstrong (placed on the Competent list), Sarah "Sallie" Half John, Henry C. Norton (placed on the Competent list), Thomas H. Williams, David Wright, and Hannah Dickinson Zane. Also, the appropriations bill for 1854 is recommended for passage.

October 25; the conflict in Kansas turns deadly. A pro-slavery man named Patrick Laughlan kills a Free State man named Samuel Collins in a quarrel near Doniphan, about seven miles north of Atchison. Laughlan goes free when a pro-slavery grand jury refuses to indict him.

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October 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council takes up the Incompetent and Orphan lists and proceeds to the appointment of guardians.

October 27; the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes Joel W. Garrett to get 100 blank bonds struck for guardians for persons on the Incompetent and Orphan lists.

October 28; Catherine L. Armstrong Dawson protests her and her children's debarment from the Wyandot treaty rolls in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny.

October 30; Agent Miller makes the first payment of monies under the treaty of 1855 to Wyandots enrolled on the Competent list.

That same day, Hiram M. Northrup protests his and his family's debarment from the Wyandot treaty rolls in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny.

The Rev. William Barnett is appointed as the first non-missionary pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Wyandott, replacing the Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer. With one (lengthy) interruption, "Father Barnett" will serve in that office for a total of nine years, through many changes.

November 1; the Wyandot Tribal Council revises the draft of the Incompetent list.

November 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council repays a \$1,500 loan from Captain Joseph Parks (with interest), due on December 2. Agent Miller appears to pay those on the Incompetent and Orphan lists, but the payment is delayed as the guardians have not yet executed their bonds.

November 5; Peter D. Clarke protests his debarment from the Wyandot treaty rolls in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny.

November 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays Adam Brown Jr. \$180 for acting as ferryman for nine months.

That same day, George I. Clark and Matthew Mudeater write to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny in support of Hiram M. Northrup and Clark's half-brother Peter D. Clarke, and in protest of the actions of the Wyandot Tribal Council.

November 10; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau advertises her home for sale in the *Kansas City Enterprise*. (No sale takes place at this time, however.)

November 13; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays National Ferry expenses for 1855: \$79 to Joel Walker, \$22.15 to Northrup & Chick, and \$35 to John D. Brown for repairs to the ferry house.

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November 14; in a move to counter the Big Springs and Topeka conventions, a convention in Leavenworth City presided over by Governor Shannon organizes the Law and Order Party in support of the territorial legislature and constitutional government in Kansas. Surveyor General John Calhoun makes a bitter pro-slavery speech.

November 21; a pro-slavery man named Franklin N. Coleman kills a Free State man named Charles W. Dow near Hickory Point in Douglas County. Coleman flees to the manual labor school, where he surrenders to territorial authorities. He is subsequently taken to Lecompton.

November 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council revises the list of guardians.

November 26; frustrated by apparent official inaction, a Free State protest meeting at the site of Dow's killing takes evidence against Coleman. The killing apparently stemmed from a quarrel over a land claim.

November 27; at 2:00 in the morning, on the basis of a peace warrant sworn out by one H. W. Buckley, Douglas County Sheriff Samuel J. Jones arrests 62-year-Old Jacob Branson, a friend of Dow and the principal witness against Coleman. On the way to Lecompton, the sheriff's posse is stopped by 15 armed Free State men including James B. Abbott, Samuel C. Smith, Samuel F. Tappan and Samuel N. Wood, and Branson freed. Sheriff Jones sends to the territorial authorities at the manual labor school for aid, while Branson is taken to Lawrence, whose citizens have mixed feelings about the rescue. Beginning of the so-called 'Wakarusa War.'

November 29; Governor Wilson Shannon issues a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to aid in the recapture of Jacob Branson.

That same day, a Committee of Safety is organized in Lawrence, with Dr. Charles Robinson as chairman and James H. Lane as second in command.

Also that day, the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong National Jailer after jailer Isaac W. Brown is accused of extortion.

Also that day, Silas Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny in support of his sister, Catherine L. Dawson, and her family.

December 1; the Shawnee and Delaware offer their services for the defense of Lawrence against a possible attack from Missouri.

December 2; Free State companies arrive in Lawrence from Bloomington, Wakarusa, Palmyra and Topeka.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints William Matthews and S. C. Matthews as public blacksmiths, the government-paid and appointed positions having ended with treaty ratification (vide Article 6).

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December 3; Governor Shannon's proclamation is received in Lawrence. There is fear of attack by some 1,500 armed pro-slavery men -territorial militia with substantial reinforcements from Missouri -that have assembled on the Wakarusa River just six miles from Lawrence in response to Sheriff Jones' appeals.

December 6; Thomas W. Barber of Ohio is shot and killed by a pro-slavery gang of "Border Ruffians" while returning from Lawrence to his home near Bloomington. His brother and brother-in-law escape uninjured. Barber's body is placed on public display in Lawrence.

That same day, Governor Shannon writes to Col. Edwin V. Sumner at Fort Leavenworth, requesting his assistance in keeping the peace. Col. Sumner replies that he cannot act without specific orders from Washington.

December 7; in the afternoon, John Brown and four of his sons appear in Lawrence. All are armed.

That same day, Governor Shannon arrives in Lawrence, consults with Robinson and Lane, then proceeds on that night to the pro-slavery encampment on the Wakarusa. December 8; Robinson and Lane go unescorted to Franklin, midway between the two sides, where they meet with Governor Shannon again. They sign an agreement pledging to "aid in the execution of any legal process" against Branson's rescuers, then return home unharmed.

December 9; agreement in hand, Governor Shannon arranges a truce between the opposing sides and persuades them to disband, ending the Wakarusa War. He returns to Lawrence where he spends the night before returning to Lecompton the next day.

December 11; the Free State volunteer companies leave Lawrence to return home.

December 12; Agent Miller transmits the protests of Hiram M. Northrup, Peter D. Clarke and Catherine L. Dawson to Commissioner Manypenny. The families of all three are subsequently restored to the rolls.

December 12-13; the Wyandot Tribal Council approves the bonds for guardians of those on the Incompetent and Orphan lists. Most seem reasonable, but Joel Walker is the

guardian for 43 persons on the Incompetent list. (This last may be a temporary procedural measure.)

December 14; the guardians having been bonded, Agent Miller completes the first Wyandot treaty payment.

December 15; the Topeka Constitution is approved 1,731 to 46 in an election boycotted by pro-slavery adherents. The provision that would exclude free blacks from the state is approved 1,287 to 453.

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Also in December, with the threat of violence abated, Clarina I.H. Nichols returns to Brattleboro, Vermont, to settle her late husband's affairs. Her return to Kansas will be delayed for over a year, first by illness and then by her involvement in speaking for the Kansas cause.

December 27; the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kansas, A.F. & A.M., is organized at Leavenworth City by representatives of Masonic lodges from Wyandott, Smithton and Leavenworth.

That same day, Thomas J. Barker arrives in Wyandott after helping to survey the first 60 miles of the base line along the 40th Parallel between Kansas and Nebraska Territories. Ending his position with the Surveyor General's office, he becomes a cook (*assisted* by Mary Spybuck and Susan Nofat) in Isaac W. Brown's boarding house, the "Catfish Hotel," at the southeast corner of the present 4th Street and State Avenue.

1856

Bleeding Kansas.

January 1; Captain Joseph Parks is reelected Shawnee Principal *Chief*.

January 3; *Commissioner* of Indian Affairs Manypenny directs the Wyandott Commissioners to investigate the actions of the Wyandot Tribal Council with regard to the treaty lists. It is the government's position that the commissioners, not the council, are supposed to have final say on the lists.

January 15; *election* for state officers under the Topeka Constitution. In an election boycotted by pro-slavery adherents, Dr. Charles Robinson is chosen governor of the proposed state, with W. Y. Roberts as lieutenant governor and Mark W. Delahay, a relative by marriage of Abraham Lincoln, as representative in Congress.

That same day, a bill of impeachment is filed against the Wyandot Tribal Council because of its actions regarding the treaty lists. The bill alleges that the council members have appointed themselves guardians, and have appointed guardians for competent Wyandots. Apparently nothing comes of this, although the number of persons included on the Incompetent list will be substantially reduced over time.

January 24; President Pierce in a special message to Congress declares the Free State legislature in Topeka to be treasonable and specifically denounces Andrew H. Reeder, Dr. Charles Robinson, and James H. Lane.

In January, the new Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent, William Gay, arrives in Westport. He finds his predecessor, Robert C. Miller, absent, the agency records in disarray and a large amount of funds unaccounted for.

February 1; the name of the Delaware post office near the Grinter ferry is officially changed to Secondine.

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February 7; a Free State man named Thomas C. Shoemaker is beaten to death for "abusing" Mayor William E. Murphy of Leavenworth City. Charges against his six attackers are dismissed.

February 11; in Wyandott, Silas M. Greyeyes and Anthony Hat, both drunk, burn the houses of James T. Charloe's widow Amelia and her daughter Lucy Ann Charloe after being refused lodging for the night.

March 4; the Topeka legislature elects Andrew H. Reeder and James H. Lane to the U.S. Senate (should statehood be approved), and petitions Congress for admission to the Union under the Topeka Constitution. Shortly thereafter, Senator-elect Lane leaves Lawrence for Washington.

March 10; Agent Gay telegraphs Commissioner Manypenny that Miller has returned (his mother and sister had been ill), and that over \$21,000 has been turned over to the agency.

March 14; F. A. Hunt writes from St. Louis to Thomas H. Webb, secretary of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, concerning the recent loss of an arms shipment. A poorly-concealed shipment of 100 rifles and two guns was seized at Lexington, Missouri, while being transported to Leavenworth City aboard the steamboat *ARABIA*. Hunt does not yet know the details, but if the seizure was carried out by someone other than the U.S. government, the *ARABIA*'s owners are liable for the loss. Greater care is needed with future shipments.

In March, death of James Bigtree, onetime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council and father-in-law of Silas Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 59.

Also in March, William and Luwanda Goddard and their four children settle as squatters on the former Shawnee Reserve, occupying Cyprien Chouteau's abandoned Shawnee trading post. They subsequently file claim to 40 acres of Section 13, Township 11 South, Range 24 East, in the bend of the Kansas River on the north side of the present Speaker Road.

March 30; the Treaty of Paris ends the Crimean War. Russia is allowed to retain Bessarabia, while the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are returned to the

Ottoman Empire, but with substantial autonomy that will eventually lead to full independence as the Kingdom of Romania.

In the spring, Isaiah Walker opens a two-story, wood frame store, the first specifically built as a private business in Wyandott, on the north side of the present Nebraska Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets.

April 5; some 400 armed men recruited from Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia by Col. Jefferson Buford leave Montgomery, Alabama, for Kansas Territory. Each has been promised free transport, 40 acres and support for a year.

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April 8; in the night, a drunken mob burns both the log Methodist Episcopal Church and the brick Methodist Episcopal Church South in Wyandott. (Lucy B. Armstrong believes they were incited by pro-slavery clerks from the Surveyor General's office.)

April 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Silas Armstrong's daughter Lucinda from her husband Joseph W. Armstrong (a Delaware), on the grounds of cruelty.

April 23; in response to the events of the last three months, the Wyandot Tribal Council assembles the people of the Nation, "for the purpose of lecturing the young men for committing Depredations upon their Neighbors and property and public property."

That same day, Douglas County Sheriff Samuel J. Jones with dragoons from Fort Leavenworth arrests several men in Lawrence on the charge that they had previously refused to lawfully assist him (*Posse Comitatus*) in arresting one of Branson's rescuers. That night, Sheriff Jones is shot and wounded by an unknown assailant.

April 26; Agent Gay makes a treaty payment to Wyandots on the Competent list.

That same day, the Methodist Episcopal Church South conveys two of its three sections under the Shawnee allotments (including the North and West Buildings) and related personal property to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, in return for which he is to assume the church's \$10,000 debt to the government, and keep the buildings and farm in good repair. The church retains ownership of the section containing the East Building.

April 29; Buford's Expedition arrives in Westport.

April 30; a government plat of the Wyandott Purchase, prepared from the Hall survey, is issued by the Surveyor General's office.

May 2; Buford's Expedition enters Kansas and is immediately enrolled in the territorial militia.

May 5; a pro-slavery grand jury meeting in the territorial capital of Lecompton, on the instruction of Chief Justice Lecompte, indicts George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, Gaius Jenkins, James H. Lane, Andrew H. Reeder, Dr. Charles Robinson, George W. Smith, and Samuel N. Wood for treason for taking up arms against the duly constituted territorial militia in the defense of Lawrence in December, and Governor-elect Robinson for usurpation of office. The grand jury also orders the two Lawrence newspapers to be shut down and the Free State Hotel closed as “public nuisances.”

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May 8; Deputy U.S. Marshal William P. Fain attempts to arrest Andrew H. Reeder but is bluffed into thinking that Reeder has immunity, as Reeder is testifying before the Special Committee of Congress to Investigate the Troubles in Kansas (Howard Committee).

That same day, 20-year-old Frank H. Betton of New Hampshire arrives in Leavenworth City with \$2,000 in his pocket, looking for business prospects.

May 9; after hiding for the night at the American House in Kansas City, Andrew H. Reeder, disguised as a laborer, is rowed by the Eldridge brothers to the Liberty landing, where he takes passage downriver on a steamer. He returns to private life in Pennsylvania.

May 10; Dr. Charles Robinson, on his way east, is arrested in Lexington, Missouri. There seems to be some uncertainty as to where he should be held; he is eventually taken to Leavenworth City and confined there before being transferred to Lecompton.

May 11; United States Marshal for Kansas Israel B. Donalson issues a proclamation calling for assistance in serving the grand jury writs. The citizens of Lawrence appeal to Governor Shannon for protection.

That same day, the American Baptist Missionary Union receives an indenture from the government to the 160-acre tract occupied by the Delaware Baptist Mission.

May 14; Gaius Jenkins and George W. Brown are arrested and taken to Lecompton.

May 21; a pro-slavery posse nearly 800 strong, including the Platte County Rifles, Kickapoo Rangers, Doniphan Tigers, South Carolina Minute Men, Palmetto Guards, and Buford's Expedition, led by Sheriff Jones and former Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri, sacks Lawrence on the pretext of serving the grand jury writs. When George W. Smith and George W. Deitzler surrender to Deputy U.S. Marshal Fain and the people of the town offer no resistance, Marshal Donalson washes his hands of the matter. Sheriff Jones then redeputizes the posse, which turns into a mob. The town is looted, arms including three cannon and a howitzer are seized, Charles Robinson's house is burned, the Free State (Eldridge) Hotel is blown up and burned after cannon fire fails to destroy it, and two newspapers, the *Herald of Freedom* and the *Kansas Free State*, have their presses smashed and type dumped into the Kansas River. (A disgusted Col.

Jefferson Buford later states that he did not come to Kansas to participate in the destruction of property.)

May 22; Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts is caned senseless on the floor of the U.S. Senate by South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks.

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May 24; the Rev. Thomas Johnson buys a 15-year-old black girl named Martha from David Burge of Westport for \$800. She is warranted to be sound in body and mind and a slave for life.

May 24-25; the Pottawatomie Massacre. On learning of the sack of Lawrence and the beating of Sumner, an enraged John Brown vows to “cause a restraining fear” among pro-slavery forces. Leaving John Brown Jr. and a group of armed men bound for Lawrence, he rides with four sons, a son-in-law and two others to the pro-slavery settlement of Pottawatomie Creek. There he coldly butchers five men, hacking them to death with broadswords: James P. Doyle, his sons Drury Doyle and William Doyle, Allen Wilkinson, and William Sherman.

In May, Agent Gay begins conducting a census of the Shawnee Nation and regulating the annuity payroll, in preparation for the distribution of monies and land called for in the treaty of 1854. In strict accordance with the treaty, a number of adopted Shawnee have been struck off the payroll, much to the dissatisfaction of some of the council and chiefs.

Also in May, the death of Tall Charles, onetime operator of the Wyandot National Ferry, in Wyandott at the age of 55.

May 31; while searching for John Brown, a pro-slavery party from Franklin led by Deputy U.S. Marshal Henry Clay Pate raids Palmyra (the present Baldwin City) and takes three prisoners.

June 2; the Battle of Black Jack. In the first regular battle between Free State and pro-slavery forces, John Brown with reinforcements from Lawrence attacks Deputy Marshal Pate’s camp in a grove of black jack oaks three miles east of Palmyra. After two men are killed, Pate surrenders to Brown’s numerically inferior force; most of his men are taken as prisoners to a camp on Middle Ottawa Creek. (Howard and Relie Carpenter, the sons of Clarina I.H. Nichols, participate in the battle as volunteers and Relie is seriously wounded.)

June 4-5; the Battle of Franklin. Free State militia from Lawrence attack the pro-slavery stronghold of Franklin, capturing arms and ammunition.

June 5; Brown’s camp is disbanded and Pate’s men freed following the arrival of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth under Col. Edwin V. Sumner and Lt. J.E.B. Stuart.

Pate later comments that none of his men were mistreated: "I went to take old Brown, and old Brown took me."

June 6; while searching for John Brown, 170 Missourians led by Territorial Delegate Gen. John W. Whitfield attack and loot Osawatomie. Brown's Station is burned to the ground.

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In June, a new school building is built at the Delaware Baptist Mission at a cost of \$2001.39. (The old schoolhouse becomes a wash house.)

Also in June, death of John Arms, onetime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 45.

Also that month, pro-slavery forces begin a blockade of Free State travel on the Missouri River (most of the steamboat captains being pro-slavery in their sympathies).

June 17-19; the nominating convention of the new Republican Party meets at Philadelphia and nominates John Charles Fremont for President. He is for a free Kansas and opposes the Fugitive Slave Law: "Free Labor, Free Soil, Fremont."

June 21; Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent William Gay and his son are stopped by three men on the Shawnee Reserve about two miles west of Westport. They demand to know if he is pro-or anti-slavery. He answers that he is from Michigan and in favor of a free state. He is shot dead and his son severely wounded.

That same day, death of Joseph White in Wyandott at the age of 26.

Also that day, a committee appointed by the Law and Order Party -David Rice Atchison, William H. Russell, Joseph C. Anderson, Albert G. Boone, Benjamin F. Stringfellow, and Col. Jefferson Buford -issues a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Kansas: Let the South Respond," outlining the horrors being perpetrated by the abolitionists in Kansas and appealing to the South and to all law-abiding citizens of the U.S. for both money and men. The pamphlet notes that slavery is ordained by God, and that "slavery is the African's normal and proper state...the only school in which the debased son of Ham...can be refined and elevated."

The pamphlet also notes that Judge Matthew R. Walker has testified before the Special Committee of Congress to Investigate the Troubles in Kansas that before Lawrence was founded, Dr. Charles Robinson had attempted to get a foothold on the Wyandott Reserve, with the privately stated object of surrounding and then attacking first Missouri, then one-by-one the other slave-holding states.

Shortly thereafter, at the committee's request Col. Jefferson Buford leaves Kansas Territory for the South and Washington, D.C., attempting to promote more Southern, pro-slavery emigration to the territory.

June 23; John Brown Jr., imprisoned at Camp Sackett near Lecompton on the mistaken suspicion of involvement in the Pottawatomie Massacre (he was appalled by his father's actions), is chained and beaten by the soldiers there. His prolonged mistreatment will eventually cost him his sanity.

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June 25; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Alfred Cumming notifies Commissioner Manypenny by telegraph of Agent Gay's murder.

June 26; Cyprien Chouteau gives testimony before the Special Committee of Congress to investigate the troubles in Kansas.

Perhaps feeling threatened by the pro-slavery agitation, George Wright moves from Wyandott to Indian Territory, where for 16 years he is official interpreter for the Seneca and Shawnee. He is omitted from the 1855 treaty lists, while his son David Wright is placed on the Orphan list.

Violence erupts on the Shawnee Reserve, as much over timber claims, town sites and squatters' rights as over slavery. Osage River Agent Maxwell McCaslin writes that the Shawnee face an "absolute reign of terror."

July 4; on instructions from President Pierce and Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, Col. Edwin V. Sumner with dragoons from Fort Leavenworth forces the Free State legislature in Topeka to disband. (Although the north-south streets in Topeka are named after the Presidents in the order of their election, there is no "Pierce Street" between Fillmore and Buchanan.)

July 8; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 9-10; the National Kansas Committee is formed by a convention of Kansas aid committees in Buffalo, New York.

July 10; the Delaware chiefs petition the Wyandot Tribal Council concerning the government's new survey and plat of the Wyandott Purchase, which they say extends beyond McCoy's survey line of 1851.

Alexander Majors, principal in the Santa Fe freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, builds a large, two-story frame house some five miles south of Westport. The inset front porch with its second floor balcony looks west over Majors' extensive holdings on both sides of the state line, including barns, corrals, and ample pastures for

mules and oxen. Still standing at the present 8145 State Line Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

July 23; the Flora Constellation (Chapter) of the Order of the Eastern Star is organized at the home of Matthew R. and Lydia B. Walker in Wyandott by John W. Leonard, Grand Secretary of the order. Mrs. Walker is installed as Worthy Matron and her husband as Worthy Patron.²³

²³ In 1876, the name will be changed to Mendias Chapter in honor of Mrs. Walker, whose Wyandot name that was.

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August 5; President Pierce tells the Senate that he did not order Col. Sumner to disperse the Topeka legislature. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis ordered Sumner to obey the territorial governor, and it was Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor Daniel Woodson that forced the duty on the reluctant Colonel. (Some in the administration apparently feel that Col. Sumner has been a little too impartial. He is replaced as commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Persifer F. Smith.)

August 7; James H. Lane returns to Kansas after a five month absence with a party of nearly 600 immigrants. They have traveled over land through Iowa and Nebraska by a route that becomes known as the Lane Trail, to get around the river blockade.

August 9; Delaware Indian Agent Benjamin F. Robinson posts a notice that Sarcoxie has sole right to land a ferry on the north bank of the Kansas River opposite Lawrence, and that no other can operate without the consent of the Nation.

That same day, the steamboat *ARABIA* hits a snag and sinks in the Parkville Bend of the Missouri River, some five miles upriver from Wyandott, going down with a large and varied cargo. (The recovered remains, excavated from a Kansas City, Kansas, cornfield, are now in the Arabia Museum in Kansas City, Missouri.)

August 11; a Free State man named David Starr Hoyt goes to spy out the pro-slavery stronghold of Fort Saunders, on Washington Creek some 12 miles southwest of Lawrence. He is killed and hastily buried, his arms and legs protruding from the grave and his face mutilated with a spade.

That same day, James H. Lane writes to the Free State prisoners being held at Lecompton, offering to rescue them. Dr. Charles Robinson replies that it would be unwise in view of the current Congressional investigation.

August 12; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. George I. Clark is elected Principal Chief.

That same day, Free State militia led by James H. Lane go on the offensive. They again attack the pro-slavery stronghold at Franklin, just southeast of Lawrence. After one Free State man is killed and six wounded, the pro-slavery men surrender when the attackers wheel a wagon of burninghay up against the blockhouse.

August 15; Lane's Free State militia move to attack Fort Saunders and avenge Hoyt's murder, only to find the stronghold deserted by its defenders.

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August 16; Free State militia led by Capt. Samuel Walker attack pro-slavery forces at Fort Titus some three miles east of Lecompton, third of the proslavery strongholds ringing Lawrence. The fort is destroyed, Col. Henry T. Titus and his men captured, and the howitzer dubbed "Old Sacramento" that was taken in the sack of Lawrence is recovered. Only intervention by Walker keeps the much-hated Titus from being shot. The cannonballs used to destroy the fort have been cast from type salvaged from the plundered Lawrence newspapers.

August 17; Governor Shannon visits Lawrence and arranges a second cease-fire. Prisoners are exchanged between the two sides.

August 19; the new Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the Wyandott Commissioners make modifications in the treaty lists: to strike out Eudora Fish and Leander J. Fish (children of Paschal and Hester Zane Fish), and Sarah Zane, and to add Sarah Barbee (formerly Sarah Sarrahess), Rosanna Stone and her daughter Martha Driver, and all infants born between March 1 and December 8, 1855. The case of Noah E. Zane is to be reexamined.

August 21; his term of office a bloody shambles, Wilson Shannon resigns as Kansas Territorial Governor. (And is dismissed from office by President Pierce, who replaces him with John White Geary of Pennsylvania. The two letters apparently cross in the mail.) The pro-slavery Territorial Secretary, Daniel Woodson, assumes control, proclaims the territory in open rebellion, and calls out the territorial (pro-slavery) militia. Atchison prepares to march into Kansas with a "Grand Army" of Missourians.

That same day, Superintendent of Indian Affairs Alfred Cumming leaves St. Louis for Kansas Territory with the new Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent, Anselm Arnold. He introduces Arnold to the Shawnee and Wyandot tribal councils, and tries to bring some order to the agency records.

August 28; John Brown returns to Osawatomie from a border raid with a herd of 150 cattle (such theft by both sides being fairly common; one contemporary source claims they were originally stolen by the Missourians). He states that he is only converting the herd to abolitionism.

August 30; the Second Battle of Osawatomie. Gen. John W. Reid with 250 Missourians drive out 40 defenders led by John Brown, loot and burn the town. John Brown's son Frederick is among the dead, killed outside the town before the main attack. One defender, an Austrian named Charles Keiser who was also at the Battle of Black Jack, is captured, tried and shot for "treason against Missouri." Brown, watching the town burn, declares, "There will be no more peace in this land until slavery is done for... I will carry the war into Africa."

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September 1; the Wyandot Tribal Council orders the four-acre Wyandot National Ferry Tract to be surveyed and sold to the highest bidder. \$137.50 is paid to Isaac W. Brown for repairs to the jail.

That same day, a violent municipal election in Leavenworth City results unsurprisingly in a pro-slavery city administration, with William E. Murphy reelected mayor. William Phillips, the Free State attorney who was attacked in May 1855, is shot down in his house by "Regulators," but not before killing two of his assailants. Phillips' brother-in-law is severely wounded, and will lose an arm. Other Free State supporters are driven from the town and their property confiscated, some 50 being forced aboard the steamboat *POLAR STAR* and dispatched downriver to St. Louis.

September 2; perhaps 100 more Free State settlers, both individuals and families, are forced from Leavenworth, herded aboard the steamboat *EMMA* at gunpoint and sent downriver to St. Louis with just the clothes on their backs.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson and nine others sign an open letter to the citizens of Missouri, claiming that Thomas Trewitt's wagon train from Santa Fe has been taken from him by abolitionists led by Lane near Palmyra, and Bent's and Campbell's trains may also have been taken. They fear that Little Santa Fe (at the point where one branch of the Santa Fe Trail from Independence crosses the state line), Westport and Independence are threatened by Free State raiders, and beg for immediate assistance.

September 3; Sarcoxie writes to the commandant at Fort Leavenworth asking for protection for the Delaware: "We have been invaded, and our stock taken by force, and our men taken as prisoners, and they threaten to lay our houses in ashes." Ordered to remain neutral, the Delaware are ready to take up arms against the pro-slavery forces.

September 6; Bishop George F. Pierce of the Methodist Episcopal Church South takes a steam packet from Jefferson City for Kansas City. On board he meets the new Kansas Territorial Governor, John White Geary, and his private secretary, John H. Gihon.

September 7; John Brown, slightly wounded in the Osawatomie fighting and appearing somewhat dazed, arrives in Lawrence.

September 8; Bishop Pierce is met by the Rev. Thomas Johnson in Westport and they travel together to the manual labor school.

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September 9; Governor Geary arrives at Fort Leavenworth. A Democrat and at least nominally pro-slavery, he is nevertheless appalled by the actions of the pro-slavery militia and the lack of impartiality shown by some territorial government officers, and particularly by the recent violence in Leavenworth City. (In one of his earliest dispatches, he will describe Kansas as “the fittest earthly type of hell.”)

That same day, Bishop Pierce and Rev. Johnson ride out in the evening past the Friends mission (which Pierce incorrectly claims has been abandoned under the threat of Lane and may soon be for sale) and visit the encampment of Atchison’s forces, as they prepare for a second attack on Lawrence.

September 10; Dr. Charles Robinson is finally released on \$5,000 bail from his four-month imprisonment at Lecompton. John Brown Jr. and Henry H. Williams of Osawatomie are also released.

September 11; Governor Geary arrives in Lecompton. He orders the militia called by Woodson to disband and their arms to be collected; some ignore him.

September 12; the first regular session of the Kansas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is held in the pro-slavery Missouri River town of Kickapoo (just across the river from Weston, Missouri), with Bishop Pierce presiding. The conference includes 13 circuit riders and 12 local preachers. There are 672 church members, including 176 Indians.

That same day, Free State militia arrive at Hickory Point in Jefferson County, some 5 miles north of Oskaloosa, to confront a pro-slavery band that has reportedly just sacked Grasshopper Falls (the present Valley Falls, Kansas). James H. Lane is present, but declines to press the attack without artillery. Lane leaves for Nebraska.

September 13; the Battle of Hickory Point. With the arrival of a cannon, the Free State men launch an assault against the pro-slavery men, fortified in several log buildings. The fight ends in a truce after one man is killed and nine wounded. The Free State participants in the battle (but none of the pro-slavery men, who are presumably members of the territorial militia) are subsequently arrested by the Army and held at Lecompton, all charged with first-degree murder.

September 14; Atchison and Reid with 2700 Missourians and territorial militia are now camped at Franklin less than three miles from Lawrence. As Lawrence braces for the attack, John Brown advises the defenders to “keep calm and aim low.” In the evening, there is firing by skirmishers from the two sides.

September 15; Governor Geary (backed by 300 dragoons and a battery of light artillery under Lt. Cols. Joseph E. Johnston and Philip St. George Cooke) arrives from Lecompton, arranges yet another cease-fire, orders the militia to stand down and persuades the Missourians to leave Kansas Territory. As they leave Franklin, some of the Missourians loot the town and burn a nearby stone mill owned by a Pennsylvanian named Straub.

That same day, as authorized under Article 2 of the treaty of 1855, the Wyandot Tribal Council sells the Wyandot National Ferry Tract and rights to the ferry to Isaiah Walker, acting on behalf of a syndicate, for \$7,000 (payable in two equal installments, in October 1856 and October 1857). Silas Armstrong later challenges Walker's rights to the ferry, as the ferry's eastern landing is now part of the tract that Armstrong has claimed as his Wyandott Float.

September 16; while plowing his field near Lawrence, a Free State man named Henry C. Buffam is shot and his horse stolen by a band of Kickapoo Rangers on their way home from Franklin. (Some claim that Sheriff Jones and/or Col. Titus are with the Rangers.)

September 17; Buffam dies, after being visited by Governor Geary. The governor tries unsuccessfully to have the murderers arrested.

September 22; writing from Nebraska, James H. Lane makes his famous (and absurd) proposal that the conflict in Kansas Territory be resolved on the field of honor, with 100 Free State men armed with Sharps' rifles and led by himself facing 100 pro-slavery men led by Atchison, with two members of Congress and two U.S. Senators acting as judges.

September 24; the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 24 acting as agent for the Massachusetts Kansas Aid Committee, arrives in Topeka, having accompanied a party of 160 Free State immigrants conducted by James Redpath over the Lane Trail. On the way, they have passed a number of exhausted and discouraged settlers leaving the territory. He compares the fight of the Kansas settlers against the Missourians to that of Kossuth's Hungarians against Austria, with the U.S. Army playing the role of Russia.

September 25; Higginson arrives in Lawrence. He then travels to Lecompton with James Redpath (nominally under arrest) and Dr. Charles Robinson, where they meet with Governor Geary. Higginson believes that Governor Geary is possibly well intentioned but out of his depth, and has nothing but praise for Governor-elect Robinson.

24 Writer, lecturer, Unitarian minister, and ardent abolitionist, the "tough, swart-minded Higginson" as Stephen Vincent Benet described him, will later be an unapologetic backer of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry -and Emily Dickinson's literary mentor.

September 29; Higginson visits the 107 Free State prisoners being held in very rough conditions in a large wooden barn in Lecompton.

That same day, in response to demands by Governor Geary, Mayor William E. Murphy of Leavenworth City issues a proclamation that the proslavery "Regulators" must disband, anonymous threats against Leavenworth citizens must cease, and violence will not be tolerated. Peace finally comes to Kansas' largest city, and the number of Free State supporters among the residents steadily increases.

Also in September, Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel N. Simpson, having severed their ties to the New England Emigrant Aid Company, approach Abelard Guthrie with plans to develop a Free State riverport between Wyandott and Leavenworth City as a safe (and profitable) port of entry into Kansas Territory for Free State settlers.

In the fall, work begins on the construction of a new two-story, brick house for Moses and Anna Grinter, with John Swagger as builder, on the crest of the hill overlooking the ferry. The bulk of construction on the residence, the Grinters' third house, is done the following year. Still standing at the present 1420 South 78th Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Construction also begins on a new church for the Rev. William Barnett's Methodist Episcopal Church South in Wyandott, on land donated by Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup from their Wyandott Allotment adjacent to the west side of the Huron Indian Cemetery. The wood frame structure, called the White Church, is finished the following winter.

October 4; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Thaddeus Hyatt, president of the National Kansas Committee, from Elvira, New York. She has just returned from Pennsylvania, where she has been giving speeches to raise support for the Kansas cause (she notes that her two sons are in the Free State army), and to aid in Fremont's election. She believes Susan B. Anthony would be a great help to the cause.

October 5; John Brown leaves Kansas Territory for the East. For the next 13 months he will give speeches and raise funds for the anti-slavery cause.

October 6; election for the second Kansas Territorial Legislature and territorial delegate to Congress. (Matthew R. Walker is a legislative candidate from Leavenworth County on the Law and Order ticket.) Gen. John W. Whitfield is reelected territorial delegate, but his standing will be challenged in the House of Representatives. The election is boycotted by Free State men.

The territorial election is observed by the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, now in Leavenworth City. He notes that the election is very quiet compared to the violence in September, but with only the Law and Order Party on the ballot. Although a stranger in town, his vote is solicited.

That same night, Higginson leaves Kansas Territory by steamboat for St. Louis. He subsequently publishes an account of his travels in the form of dated letters or journal entries, under the title "A Ride Through Kansas."

October 7; the Wyandot Tribal Council (no longer having clear legal authority to act) requests that Agent Arnold attend to the case of arson committed by Anthony Hat and Silas M. Greyeyes, and procure instructions from the Bureau of Indian Affairs on how to proceed.

October 10; a large party of Free State immigrants conducted by Shalor W. Eldridge is arrested by Deputy U.S. Marshal William S. Preston and a company of Army dragoons from Fort Riley under Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke, as they cross into Kansas Territory from Nebraska on the Lane Trail. Their arms are confiscated and they are taken to North Topeka.

October 14; Governor Geary meets with the immigrants being held at North Topeka and orders their release.

That same day, it is reported that there are now 105 Free State prisoners at Lecompton. Twenty of the participants in the Battle of Hickory Point are eventually tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Also that day, the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints John W. Ladd and a Mr. Patterson to appraise the public property in Wyandott City, consisting of the council house (former Armstrong school), dwelling house, jail and the blacksmith shop tools. They agree to sell the council house to Silas Armstrong, on condition that Armstrong will keep it in repair so that the council can continue to use it for meetings.

October 15; Clarina I.H. Nichols again writes to Thaddeus Hyatt, requesting a meeting in New York to better coordinate their efforts.

October 20; the Surveyor General's office is moved from Wyandott to Lecompton.

That same day, a new Charter is granted by the M.W. Grand Lodge of Kansas to Kansas Lodge No. 153 in Wyandott under the name Wyandott Lodge No.3, A.F. & A.M. The first Masonic lodge to be formally organized in Kansas is still in existence under that name and Charter.

October 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council approves the appraisals of public property, the council house at \$75, the dwelling house at \$300.50, and the jail at \$45. The dwelling

house is sold to Isaac W. Brown for \$312.50, the council house and jail together to Silas Armstrong for \$120.

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November 1; the Quindaro Town Company is formed with Joel Walker as President; Abelard Guthrie, Vice President; Samuel N. Simpson, Secretary and Superintendent of Investments; and Dr. Charles Robinson, Treasurer and Agent. An agreement is drawn up calling for the distribution of shares and outlining plans for selling the remaining lots. The steep and heavily wooded townsite is on the Missouri River three and one-half miles northwest of Wyandott, its principal advantage being a long limestone ledge with adjoining deep water forming a natural steamboat landing. It is assembled from parts of 13 Wyandott Allotments, including those of Matthew Brown (No. 33), Amelia Charloe (No. 40), John B. Curleyhead (No. 58), Esquire and Eliza Greyeyes (No. 83), Abelard and Nancy Brown Guthrie (No. 86), John and Jane Lewis (No. 110), Christopher Hicks, called Little Chief (No. 111), Ethan A. Long (No. 115), George Peacock (No. 128), George and Mary Spybuck (No. 150), John Spybuck (Incompetent Class, No. 225), Ebenezer O. and Rabecca A. Zane (No. 187), and James C. Zane (No. 192). The town is named in Mrs. Guthrie's honor.

November 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays National Ferry expenses for 1856: \$199.54 to John H. Cotter for services as ferryman, \$61.50 to Silas Armstrong for hire of a flat boat, and \$5 to Thomas Smart for crying the sale of the ferry tract.

November 4; James Buchanan (Democrat) is elected President, defeating John Charles Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (American or Know-Nothing Party).

Also in November, Thomas J. Barker buys a half interest in Isaiah Walker's store at the present 326 Nebraska Avenue, the business becoming Walker and Barker, General Merchandise. The Wyandott post office soon moves to the store.

November 17; Delaware Trust Lands ceded in the treaty of 1854 are sold by auction at Fort Leavenworth. The land has been appraised at \$1.25 to \$10 an acre, averaging \$1.75 an acre. There is an ensuing scandal.

November 21; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to Joseph Lyman from Lawrence, "We have secured 693 acres of land in the Wyandotte Reserve 25 bordering the Missouri River for our new town....."

That same day, 32 of the Free State prisoners being held at Lecompton manage to escape.

November 22; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny announces that because of delays with the land survey, many Shawnee allotments under the treaty of 1854 have yet to be assigned.

25 This is one of the earliest known examples of this spelling of the name that for most of the 19th Century had been spelled "Wyandott."

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November 26; Samuel C. Smith writes an informative and amusing letter from Lawrence to the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Worcester, Massachusetts. He relates the prisoner escape of the previous Saturday, and implies that U.S. troops guarding the prisoners may have looked the other way. Governor Geary wants them to return voluntarily. The prisoners who have already been tried and convicted believe that Governor Geary will pardon them. Thaddeus Hyatt is now in Lawrence, saying he heard rumors (which Smith discounts) in Kansas City of another invasion from Missouri. Col. Titus and perhaps 100 of his men are going to Nicaragua to join William Walker's filibustering expedition; "Kansas will gain by this movement -but Nicaragua -heaven help her!" Governor Robinson and Simpson have secured a town site in the Wyandott country, and Guthrie has named it Quindaro, after his wife. Smith plans on moving to the new town, and urges Higginson to join him there.

November 28; Lot Coffman resigns as Wyandott Commissioner, as he has been engaged to survey the Shawnee Lands and cannot do both. The Wyandot Tribal Council names Robert J. Lawrence to replace him.

In December, ten men, the majority of them Free State supporters W.Y. Roberts, Thomas H. Swope, Gaius Jenkins, John McAlpine, Dr. Joseph P. Root, Thomas B. Eldridge, Shalor W. Eldridge, Robert Morris, Daniel Killen, and James M. Winchell - meet at the American House in Kansas City, Missouri, and determine to purchase and organize Wyandott for development. The first four, sent to negotiate with the property owners, soon discard their partners for three Wyandot associates.

Also in December, Quindaro is laid out by Owen A. Bassett. The plat as subsequently prepared by P. H. Woodard, surveyor, covers the area from A (the present 42nd) Street east to Y (17th) Street, and from 10th Street (Parkview Avenue) north to the Missouri River, with the town's main north south business street, Kansas Avenue (27th Street), taking the place of Q Street. It includes Quindaro Park, one of the first public parks in Kansas. A promotional copy of Bassett's layout shows Quindaro as the hub of a number of as-yet-nonexistent railroads, and includes an attractive portrait of the town's namesake, Nancy Brown Guthrie, presumably taken from a photograph.

December 3; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to Surveyor General Calhoun concerning Robinson's attempt to locate the Wyandott Float of William M. Tennery on the west side of Lawrence. Although it was surveyed some months ago, no record of the float can be found on file in Lecompton.

December 6; Hiram Hill of Williamsburgh, Massachusetts, writes to Samuel N. Simpson. He has not received the map of the new town (Quindaro) and information on

the newly-purchased Wyandot lands that Simpson promised to send him. He asks if it is near Mr. Armstrong's brick house on a hill (Le. in Wyandott). He would like to buy two or three town shares if they are not too expensive. He has invested nearly half his worth in Kansas. His aim is "first to make money secondly help the Caus (sic) of freedom in Kansas."

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December 9; the Wyandott City Company is organized at the home of Isaac W. Brown. Company officers are Silas Armstrong, President; W. Y. Roberts, Secretary; Isaiah Walker, Treasurer; and John McAlpine, Trustee; with Gaius Jenkins, Thomas H. Swope, and Joel Walker as partners. (Any bad feelings over the town company's organization are soon overcome, as at least four of the six seemingly-excluded individuals -Dr. Root, Daniel Killen and the Eldridge brothers -will become shareholders and play prominent roles in the town's development.)

December 12; the matter of Noah E. Zane's family's debarment from the Wyandot treaty rolls is resolved by the Wyandott Commissioners. His wife Jane S. Zane (daughter of Alexander and Catherine Long) and their three children are entered but he remains debarred. This is in keeping with the Wyandots' traditional concept of matrilineal descent.

December 16; Agent Robinson and three chiefs of the Munsee or Christian Indians conclude a treaty authorizing the sale of 120 acres occupied by the Moravian Mission on the new reserve to the Church of the United Brethren, for \$1,440. The agreement will require the approval of Congress.

December 23; a Wyandot National Convention votes unanimously that the treaty of 1855 should be so construed that patents for lands should be issued to heads of families rather than to individual family members, including minor children (who would then need to have guardians appointed). This is in direct opposition to Commissioner Manypenny's position on the treaty's interpretation.

December 25; Dr. Charles Robinson resigns the office of governor-elect under the Topeka Constitution in order to concentrate on his Quindaro speculation.

That same day, A. O. "Relie" Carpenter, 20, son of Clarina I.H. Nichols, marries Helen M. McCowen, daughter of the family that nursed him back to health following his wounding at the Battle of Black Jack.

December 26; the Rev. John G. Pratt purchases one share of 10 lots, Share No. 59, in the new City of Quindaro for \$750, the location of the share to be determined and title to be conveyed at the time of the distribution of shares. The Quindaro Company receipt (printed in Lawrence) is signed by Joel Walker, President, Samuel N. Simpson, Secretary, and Charles Robinson, Treasurer.

December 27; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Principal Chief George I. Clark, Silas Armstrong, Matthew Mudeater and Joel Walker as a delegation to Washington to see that the terms of the treaty of 1855 are carried out.

That same day, Silas Armstrong writes to his “Dear Sister” Lucy B. Armstrong (visiting in Ohio) regarding his willingness to assist her in locating her Wyandott Float. He hopes to locate the two floats he controls in the Shawnee Lands, if it can be done before white settlers preempt all the best land. He discusses the newly-formed Wyandott City Company; he is more conservative than she thinks, and knows that Eastern men are necessary for a town to develop. He has been appointed to a tribal delegation to Washington, which should leave in about three weeks.

c. 1856

Sarah “Sally” Driver, eldest surviving daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, goes riding with Surveyor General Calhoun, and they subsequently pose for a photographer, presumably in Kansas City. She looks very pretty in her fashionable riding habit; he looks rather sour.

1856

January 1; Captain Joseph Parks is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

That same day, ground is broken for the first building in Quindaro, an 8’ by 10’ structure to be used as a temporary office for the Quindaro Town Company. Work soon begins on the adjacent Quindaro House hotel.

January 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council hears the appeals of David V. Clement (William Walker Jr.’s son-in-law) and Presley Muir regarding their debarment from the treaty lists. Clement is enrolled but Muir is decided against, as he is in “parts unknown” and his family is in Canada. (As in the case of Noah E. Zane, Muir’s wife Mary Rankin Muir and their son are nevertheless included on the final treaty roll.) As subdivision into allotments has already begun, Clement is to be paid a cash equivalent from the contingency fund (appraised value is \$279 for each share) and is therefore not listed on the final roll.

In early January, the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in pursuit of a riverport of its own, authorizes its General Agent in Kansas Territory, Samuel C. Pomeroy, to attempt to purchase sufficient town shares to acquire a controlling interest in Wyandott City. (He is unsuccessful, and Pomeroy and the Company turn their attention to Atchison.)

January 7; Samuel J. Jones resigns as sheriff of Douglas County in a heated dispute with Governor Geary over Jones’ desire to place balls and chains on the Free State prisoners at Lecompton. He leaves the territory, settling in New Mexico.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal council appoints William Walker Jr. guardian for Daniel Peacock (Incompetent list) and his minor son James Peacock.

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January 12; the second Kansas Territorial Legislature meets in Lecompton. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is again elected President of the Council.

That same day, Thaddeus Hyatt leaves Lawrence for the East, intending to acquire two steamboats to run between Quindaro and Lawrence on the Kansas River to assist with Free State immigration into the territory.

Also that day, Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup sell two tracts, one of 22.67 acres and one of 15.37 acres, at the east end of their 163.75-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 126) to Gaius Jenkins of the Wyandott City Company for \$1,800, except for 1.44 acres containing the Huron Indian Cemetery and adjacent Methodist Episcopal Church South. Witnessed by John W. Ladd, Justice of the Peace for Leavenworth County.

January 16; H. M. Simpson writes from Lawrence to investor Hiram Hill concerning the new town of Quindaro. Simpson's brother, Samuel N. Simpson, has now purchased land in the town for Hill. A share consists of 10 lots -25' by 125' and some 25' by 150' -and the present price is \$500 to \$700 a share. A road and bridges between Quindaro and Lawrence are under construction on a newly-surveyed route of 31 miles, and a hotel will be ready to open in early spring.

January 22; Hiram Hill writes to Samuel N. Simpson, complaining about the lack of information from Simpson on the land he has purchased in Quindaro. He also suspects that he has paid twice as much per share as other investors.

January 23; Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy offer the Munsee or Christian Indians \$37,000 for their 2,571-acre reserve. The chiefs readily agree, but the sale is protested by Agent Robinson.

January 26; Agent Arnold pays out the first half of the second installment on the 1855 Wyandot treaty payment to those on the Incompetent and Orphan lists.

January 27; death of Mary Elliott, daughter of Charles Elliott, in Wyandott at the age of 26.

January 31; Dr. Charles Robinson signs a two-year contract with Joseph Lyman, treasurer of the Boston Kansas Land Trust, to serve as land agent for the company. Charles Robinson & Company will have offices in both Lawrence and Quindaro, while the Boston Kansas Land Trust advertises Quindaro, at the first stone landing on the Missouri above the mouth of the Kansas, as the best point of entry into Kansas for Free State settlers.

February 1; construction begins on the stage road between Quindaro and Lawrence across the Delaware Reserve (Simpson being a bit premature in his letter to Hill). A branch of the road (the old Military Road) leads to Leavenworth City.

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February 7; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny declares the sale of the Munsee Reserve to Robinson and Pomeroy to be illegal. Under the Delaware treaty of 1854, the four sections can only be sold to the U.S.

February 9; Governor Geary has refused to support the appointment of a Border Ruffian named William T. Sherrard as Douglas County Sheriff in place of the departed Jones. In response to threats, the governor sends a request to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Commanding, Department of the West at Fort Leavenworth, for two companies of dragoons to help keep the peace and protect his person in Lecompton.

February 11; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Smith refuses Governor Geary's request, and states he intends to withdraw the troops already in the vicinity.

February 12; Westport, Missouri is incorporated. Its population approaches 2000.

February 13; the Wyandot Tribal Council writes to the delegation in Washington, D.C., to inform them that today four delegates of the Emigrating Party -Tauromee, John S. Bearskin, John W. Greyeyes and Michael Frost -have left for Washington. Principal Chief Pro Tem John D. Brown has paid them \$300 for expenses.

February 15; Woodard's plat of Quindaro is filed with the Leavenworth County Register of Deeds in Delaware City. In a change from Bassett's original layout apparently designed to facilitate building construction, the lots fronting on Levee and Main Streets now run at right angles to those angled streets rather than north-south.

February 18; the Rev. George W. Woodward of Parkville, Missouri, writes to the American Home Missionary Society concerning Quindaro. Shares have already risen from \$150 to \$750, and they "have called a minister offering him \$2000 a year," which is five times Woodward's annual stipend.

February 19; Governor Geary is threatened and spat upon by Sherrard. In the altercation that follows, Geary's brother-in-law shoots the assailant, and is himself wounded.

That same day, death of Richard Johnston, son of John Johnston, in Wyandott at the age of 10.

February 20; first meeting of Wyandott Lodge No.3, A.F. & A.M., under its new Charter, with Cyrus Garrett as Worshipful Master, George C. Van Zant as Senior Warden, and Henry Garrett as Junior Warden.

February 23; Henry C. Greyeyes sells his undivided half interest in the Wyandott Float of his late father, Doctor Greyeyes, to Isaac W. Zane for \$500, although patents of title to the floats have yet to be issued. Witnessed by John W. Ladd, Justice of the Peace for Leavenworth County.

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March 1; Silas Armstrong writes to his “Dear Sister” Lucy B. Armstrong from Washington, D.C. He attempts to address her dissatisfaction with land the Wyandott City Company has acquired from her in exchange for shares. He has been very busy, as Joel Walker did not come with the delegation and John W. Greyeyes is drunk all the time as usual. He is trying to help the Seneca and Wyandot (Emigrating Party) delegation, but with little hope. Their own mission is a failure. There is also a Shawnee delegation in Washington with Lot Coffman to settle the assignment of their lands. He has asked Coffman for assistance in locating Lucy’s float in the Shawnee Lands, but Coffman wants a “bonus” for doing so.

March 2; Governor Geary pardons the remaining Free State prisoners at Lecompton.

March 4; isolated and without protection, John White Geary is forced to resign as Kansas Territorial Governor after his life is threatened by armed thugs in Lecompton protesting the killing of Sherrard. The resignation is to become effective March 20. That same day, W. J. McCown opens the first store in Quindaro at 172 Main Street, just northwest of the Quindaro House now under construction.

March 6; the U.S. Supreme Court issues the Dred Scott Decision. Under the Constitution, no Negro can be a citizen, but can only be considered as property. Chief Justice Taney infamously declares that blacks “have no rights that a white man is bound to respect.” Moreover, his majority opinion goes beyond the stated case and rules that slavery cannot be prohibited in any territory (and by implication, in any state), either by an act of Congress or by any territorial legislature. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the area of the former Northwest Territory, and the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery above latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes in the territories west of Missouri, are both held to be unconstitutional. The ruling is denounced and ignored in the northern states; it becomes “open season” on free blacks in the border states and territories.

March 7; a procession some 50 strong, led by flag, fife and drum, marches from the Armstrong House hotel (the former Silas Armstrong residence, soon to be renamed the Eldridge House) at 5th and Minnesota, around the Wyandot Council House, to Walker and Barker’s store, as the first Wyandott City town shares (10 lots each) are placed on sale, the first 100 shares to be sold at \$500 a share (although the plat has yet to be completed or filed). Frank H. Betton buys share No. 92, and is offered \$750 for just one lot while on his way back to Leavenworth.

F. A. Hunt & Co, land agents -F. A. Hunt, E. A. Phillips and B. B. Francis issue a circular advertising Wyandott City as “The Gateway to Kansas Territory.” Accommodations for immigrants are available at the Armstrong House, and a magnificent hotel, six stories high and 150’ front, is about to be erected. (No such building is built, however.)

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The first non-Wyandott house to be built in Wyandott is a pre-fab (using pre-cut lumber ready for assembly) imported from Cincinnati by Dr. Joseph P. Root. Erected on the southeast corner of 4th and Nebraska, the rather ornate one-story structure is soon dubbed “the Pill Box.” Similarly, Albert Wolcott brings six of the Cincinnati pre-fabs with him from St. Louis, sells five at a high price, keeps the sixth for himself, and subsequently goes into business as a lumber merchant.

Wyandott City Company Trustee John McAlpine builds a large warehouse on the Levee (1st Street) between Washington and Nebraska Avenues, where he carries on an extensive forwarding and commission business. The upper floor serves as a town hall until Dunning’s Hall is erected at the southeast corner of 4th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue, on the site of the “Catfish Hotel.”

To accommodate the influx of new settlers into Wyandott City, F. A. Hunt & Co. purchase a steamboat named the *SAINTE PAUL*, anchor it at the foot of Washington Avenue, rename it the “Wyandott Wharf Boat,” and have it fitted up with hotel accommodations for 300 people and a store house for 500 tons of freight. The company also advertises travel on three first class light draft steamers from Wyandott to Lawrence, Topeka and Manhattan.

Death of Jonathan Pointer in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 74. His request to be buried beside John Stewart in the old mission cemetery is disregarded.

March 10; Governor Geary leaves Leecompton for Washington.

That same day, the steamboat *LIGHTFOOT* of *Quindaro*, a 100’ sternwheeler of 75 tons burden and just 13” draft purchased in Pittsburgh by Thaddeus Hyatt, leaves Cincinnati for the West.

March 12; following widespread criticism, Dr. Charles Robinson withdraws his resignation as governor-elect under the Topeka Constitution, and declares his adhesion to the Topeka Movement.

March 13; William Weer is appointed United States Attorney for Kansas Territory, replacing Andrew J. Isacks who has resigned to pursue his business interests in the territory.

March 17; Charles B. Garrett, appointed by the Wyandott Tribal Council as administrator of the estate of the late Doctor Greyeyes with power of attorney, writes to Surveyor

General Calhoun to inform him that Wyandott Reserve No. 30, Doctor Greyeyes' Wyandott Float, has been located on Section 34, Township 12 South, Range 25 East in Johnson County, on an unallotted portion of the former Shawnee Reserve. The 640-acre tract lies in the present city of Leawood, Kansas.

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March 17-18; an educational convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas Territory meets, first in Blue Mound and then in Palmyra, to discuss the establishment of a university. Palmyra's offer of 800 acres of land and the purchase of \$20,000 in university stock is accepted. The new university is to be named Baker University in honor of Bishop Baker. The land surrounding the university becomes the town of Baldwin City, which within a few years will grow to incorporate the adjacent Palmyra.

March 18; John H. Millar, surveyor, completes the new plat of Wyandott City. The plat covers an area from Summunduwot Street (the present Orville Avenue) north to Garrett Street (Wood Avenue), and from Warpole Street (14th Street) east to the Kansas River. Public lands include two parks (Huron Place and Oakland Park) and the levee, but the otherwise rectangular plat excludes the Wyandot National Ferry Tract and the adjacent Armstrong's Saw Mill Lot, as well as several large Wyandott Allotment tracts the town company has been unable to purchase, including properties owned by Lucy B. Armstrong (No. 11), William and Catherine Johnson (No. 104), Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup (No. 126), and Mathias and Eliza Splitlog (No. 145).

March 19; a U.S. post office opens in Shawneetown.

Also in March, attorney Alfred Gray settles in Quindaro.

March 26; President Buchanan appoints Robert J. Walker of Mississippi (Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk) as Territorial Governor of Kansas in place of the departed John White Geary, and Frederick P. Stanton of Tennessee as Territorial Secretary in place of Daniel Woodson.

March 30; after negotiations for the establishment of a jointly operated ferry with the Wyandott City Company fail, the Quindaro Town Company lets a contract to Aaron W. Merrill to build and operate a free ferry, called the "Eureka Ferry," across the Kansas River near the present 38th Street and Kaw Drive, to open trading connections with the Southwest. Merrill is to receive a salary of \$100 per month.

The Wyandott City Company grades the Southern Road to link Wyandott to Shawneetown, and establishes its own free ferry across the Kansas River a mile and one-half downstream from Quindaro's. It will be in operation by June 1.

In the spring, Clarina I.H. Nichols returns to Kansas, settling in the new town of Quindaro with her daughter Birsha Carpenter and sons C. Howard Carpenter and

George B. Nichols. Shortly thereafter, her son Relie Carpenter leaves Kansas Territory for California with his new bride, Helen M. McCowen Carpenter, and her family.

Also in the spring, 30-year-old Elisha Sortor and his wife Effie Ann Sortor settle in Quindaro. He establishes himself as a truck farmer, raising garden crops for sale.

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A large and detailed map of Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory, prepared by the Surveyor General's office, drawn by Richard Quinn and attested to by the Chief Clerk, is published by Leopold Gast and Brother, Lithographers, St. Louis. In addition to the map of the county, it also includes large individual maps of both Leavenworth City and the recently platted Wyandott City, but for some reason lacks a similar map of Quindaro, although Quindaro is shown on the *overall* map. Similarly, the map clearly labels the road from Wyandott to Lecompton while omitting any reference to the recently built road from Quindaro to Lawrence. These omissions suggest that the map may have been "edited" for political reasons.

A "Map of the Shawnee & Wyandott Lands in the Territory of Kansas," compiled from U.S. surveys by Robert J. Lawrence and dated March 1857, is published. Like the Leavenworth County map it is a combination section map and topographic map; it includes the locations of Wyandott, Quindaro, Parkville, Kansas City, Westport, Little Santa Fe, Lawrence, Franklin and Palmyra. As if to make up for the omission from the county map, it also includes an enlarged plan of Quindaro.

A "Map of the Wyandott Purchase, Kansas Territory" is published; it seems to be based in part on the map of Leavenworth County. The map includes the division of the Purchase into numbered sections, the platted layouts of Wyandott City and Quindaro, and physical features such as springs, streams, woodlands and wetlands, large farm fields, the two Wyandott mills, and the existing road network. The map indicates the residences or properties of a number of prominent individuals outside of the platted areas, including Governor Walker (William Walker Jr.), Judge Walker (Matthew R. Walker), Silas Armstrong, Matthew Mudeater, Charles B. Garrett, David V. Clement, Whitewing, Abelard Guthrie, Robert Robitaille, Samuel Forseyth, Isaiah Walker at the former Moravian Mission, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Mundy near the Delaware (Grinter) ferry, and George I. Clark, noted as Head Chief. However, there is no indication of Wyandott Allotment boundaries. The map shows the neighboring communities of Kansas City and Parkville, and notes both the Delaware Reserve and the Shawnee Lands, but also includes a nonexistent Pacific Rail Road running west from Wyandott City, from a point near the present 14th and Tauomee.

April 1; despite a harsh winter and the need to bring lumber in from Missouri, the Quindaro House hotel opens at 1-3-5 Kansas Avenue (Philip T. Colby and Charles S. Parker, proprietors). According to the *Quindaro Chindowan*, the 40' by 70', *five-story* wood-frame structure has accommodations for 250 guests.

April 2; the *LIGHTFOOT* of *Quindaro*, under the command of Captain Mott Morrison, arrives in Kansas City from Cincinnati. The *Kansas City Enterprise* notes that the *LIGHTFOOT* makes the fourth boat for the Kansas River the present season.

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April 7; George W. Veale arrives in Quindaro aboard the *WHITE CLOUD* from Evansville, Ohio, with his bride of two months, Nanny Johnson Veale, daughter of Fielding Johnson.

April 9; the *LIGHTFOOT* of *Quindaro* arrives in Lawrence after an apparently uneventful run up the Kansas River.

April 10; Thomas J. Barker, who has already been performing the duties, is appointed Wyandott postmaster by Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown.

April 13; the new territorial secretary, Frederick P. Stanton, arrives in Leavenworth City and makes a pro-slavery speech.

April 14; a public school for Quindaro is organized at a meeting chaired by Dr. Charles Robinson, with Alfred Gray as secretary. Enough money is collected to defray expenses for one year, and a Board of Trustees is to be elected.

That same day, death of Henry Garrett, third son of Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett, in Wyandott at the age of 24. His burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery is the first Masonic funeral conducted by Wyandott Lodge No.3, A.F. & A.M., with Robert T. Van Horn of Kansas City presiding. 26

April 17; James W. Denver is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing George W. Manypenny.

That same day, Dr. Charles Robinson writes to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale that he had offered Quindaro to the New England Emigrant Aid Company the previous fall, but they declined it, and now seem to be working against Quindaro's interests in favor of Wyandott with its "whiskey shops and proslavery influences."

April 18; each Delaware is paid \$57.50 from the proceeds of sales of the Delaware Trust Lands.

That same day, the Wyandott City Company votes to name the square including the cemetery "Huron Place." (The "Indian Cemetery in Huron Place" is eventually shortened to "Huron Indian Cemetery," although the Wyandots almost never call themselves Hurons.) At the request of the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place is offered to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but with certain conditions attached.

Also that day, it is reported that the *LIGHTFOOT* of *Quindaro* has now made two trips to Lawrence.

26 Col. Van Horn (1824-1916) is the owner and editor of the *Kansas City Western Journal of Commerce*. Strongly pro-Union, he will be elected mayor of Kansas City in 1861, and U.S. Congressman from Missouri in 1864.

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Also that day, F. A. Hunt writes from Wyandott City to William Bames, secretary of the New York State Kansas Committee, that Wyandott is fast becoming the gateway into the territory. Fare from Wyandott to Lawrence by either steamer or stage is \$4.00.

The Eldridge brothers have established a competing line of Concord coaches from Kansas City to Lecompton by way of Lawrence. They charge \$3.50 for the one-day trip, and advertise that passengers will have breakfast in Wyandott, dine at Wolf Creek, and arrive in Lecompton in time for supper, with five changes of horses along the way.

In April, the Quindaro Steam Saw Mill Co., owned by Otis Webb and A. J. Rowell, begins operation of a steam-powered saw and lathe mill at 33 Levee Street. With five saws and one lathe it is the largest in the territory. (The equipment has been purchased for \$3,000 from the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which had it sitting idle in Kansas City.) Lumber no longer having to be brought in from Missouri, building in Quindaro begins to accelerate.

Also in April, the Rev. Eben Blachly, a Presbyterian minister, arrives in Quindaro with his wife Jane Blachly. He subsequently begins holding services in Wyandott, a mission leading to the eventual founding the First Presbyterian Church in that city.

April 21; Agent Arnold pays out the balance of the second installment of the 1855 Wyandot treaty payment to those on the Incompetent and Orphan lists.

April 25; William Walker Jr. writes "Colonel Crawford's Campaign and Death," and sends it to historian Lyman C. Draper in Wisconsin.

April 29; Elizabeth Rankin conveys the deed to 28.7 acres of a 35-acre portion of her allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 136) to Gaius Jenkins of the Wyandott City Company. She also has a 66.60-acre tract in the Muncie area.

That same day, Elizabeth Rankin's son Samuel Rankin conveys the deed to his 34.96-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 137) to Gaius Jenkins of the Wyandott City Company.

Also that day, Charles and Louisa Hewitt Lovelace and their 6-month-old son Eldridge move from Westport to land in the former Shawnee Reserve that they have purchased

from Shawnee John Davis, on the west side of the present South ss” Street in the Turner area of Kansas City, Kansas. (Louisa is the daughter of former Wyandot Subagent Dr. Richard Hewitt and his wife Hannah.) Lovelace subsequently establishes a steam saw mill on Davis Creek where it runs through his property.

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In the latter part of April, Hiram Hill arrives in Kansas Territory to look into his various investments. He goes first to Lawrence, then on to Quindaro in early May before returning home to Massachusetts.

May 2; on application of a Mr. Goodrich, the Wyandott City Company votes to set aside one of the Church Lots in Huron Place for the Presbyterian Church, New School. (No lot is claimed until 1882, however, when the First Presbyterian Church of Wyandotte successfully asserts a claim to the northeast Church Lot.)

May 3; a year after their indictments were first issued, trial begins in Lecompton of George W. Brown, John Brown Jr., George W. Deitzler, Gaius Jenkins, George W. Smith and Henry H. Williams on charges of treason, and Samuel C. Smith and Samuel F. Tappan for the rescue of Jacob Branson from Sheriff Jones.

In May, St. Paul’s Protestant Episcopal Church is organized in Wyandott by the Rev. Rodney S. Nash, appointed Rector by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, first Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A church building is subsequently built on the east side of 4th Street between Kansas (State) and Minnesota Avenues, just south of Dunning’s Hall.

Also in May, a considerable workforce begins grading the wharf and Kansas Avenue in Quindaro.

May 9; the *LIGHTFOOT of Quindaro* arrives back in Wyandott from another trip to Lawrence, having spent much of the return hung up on sandbars. She will eventually be put into less difficult service on the Missouri.

May 11; the Lecompton treason indictments are dismissed, U.S. Attorney William Weer entering a *nolle prosequi*.

That same day, Isaac W. Zane sells his undivided half interest in the Wyandott Float of the late Doctor Greyeyes to Thomas J. Barker for \$800, a profit of \$300 in less than three months. Witnessed by John W. Ladd, Justice of the Peace for Leavenworth County.

May 13; the first issue is published of the *Quindaro Chindowan* (spelled *Chin-do-wan* in the masthead on page 2), the weekly Quindaro newspaper owned by Edmund Babb and John M. Walden and edited by Walden. The printing office is in the J. B. Upson Building at 7 Kansas Avenue, to the south across 5th Street from the Quindaro House.

Clarina I.H. Nichols has been engaged as associate editor and columnist. The paper reports, "the Kansas river is very low. We understand the *LIGHTFOOT* is aground near Eureka Ferry."

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May 14; Millar's new plat of Wyandott City is filed with the Leavenworth County Register of Deeds in Delaware City.

That same day, the Register and Receiver in the U.S. Land Office at Lecompton publish notice of Robert Robitaille's intended claim for his Wyandott Float, on the west side of Lawrence. (Joel Walker's float adjoins that of Robitaille on the east.) Affected property owners include one of the area's original settlers, William H.R. Lykins (who supports the claim), the Lawrence Association, Dr. Charles Robinson, and Gaius Jenkins. An extended period of litigation follows, with William Weer as attorney for Robitaille and Lykins.

May 16; Lt. Col. Joseph E. Johnston leaves Fort Leavenworth with two squadrons of the 1st Cavalry, two companies of the 6th Infantry, and three Delaware scouts led by James Connor, under orders to survey the boundary line between Kansas Territory and Indian Territory as recently established by Congress along the 37th Parallel.

May 17-18; Lt. Col. Johnston's survey party crosses the Kansas River at the Delaware (Grinter) and Tooley ferries, heading south along the Military Road.

May 21; contrary to the Delaware treaty of 1854 (and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny's directive of February 7), title in the four sections of the Munsee or Christian Indian Reserve is vested in the Indians and a patent of title issued.

May 23; the *Quindaro Chindowan* reports that the stage road from Quindaro to Lawrence has been graded to a width of 20 feet for two miles out of town, and bridges erected over Wolf, Stranger, and Muddy Creeks. Alfred Robinson has built a large livery stable in Quindaro and put in a daily line of Concord coaches. "Robinson, Walker & Co.'s Daily Passenger and Express Line" charges \$3.00 for the dusty six-hour trip between the two towns.

That same day, the *Chindowan* reports 36 steamboat landings in one week, and that Col. George S. Park of Parkville is building a warehouse in Quindaro at 78 Levee Street.

Also that day, the first issue is published of the *Wyandott City Register*, a weekly Free State newspaper owned by Mark W. Delahay. The first number is issued from a tent on the corner of 3rd and Nebraska. The paper folds in July after just 10 issues, and Delahay subsequently moves back to Leavenworth City after selling the press and type to Eddy & Patton.

May 24; the new territorial governor, Robert J. Walker; makes his first speech in Kansas Territory, addressing the citizens of Quindaro from the deck of the steamboat *NEW LUCY*.

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May 29; with title having been conveyed to the Indians, former U.S. Attorney Andrew J. Isacks concludes a contract for the purchase of all 2,571 acres of the Munsee or Christian Indian Reserve for \$43,400, or not quite \$17 an acre. Moravian missionary Gottlieb Oehler charges that Isacks got the chiefs drunk and bribed three of them in order to get their consent. Unlike Robinson and Pomeroy in January, however, Isacks is a loyal Democrat, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs remains largely silent. The agreement will nevertheless require the consent of Congress.

That same day, Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. The population is increasing, with nearly half the new arrivals being women.

May 31; Lt. Col. Johnston's survey party begins running the south Kansas line, west along the 37th Parallel from its point of intersection with the Missouri state line.

Surveyor Charles B. Ellis begins laying out the first addition to the plat of 10th Quindaro in the area between Street (Parkview Avenue) and the Leavenworth road, but it will be over a year before land acquisition is completed and the plat is recorded.

In the summer, a host of new buildings spring up in Wyandott. Hotels include the Mansion House between 3 and 4th on Washington, the Garno House on the northwest corner of 3rd and Minnesota, and the Augusta House on the south side of Minnesota just west of Commercial Alley (the north-south alley west of 3rd Street). Of these, Mrs. Garno's Garno House is the largest, but none approach the the size and quality of the Quindaro House. Attorneys Alson C. Davis and P. Sidney Post open a bank in the Exchange Building on Kansas (State) Avenue west of Commercial Alley.

Dr. Johnston Lykins and his second wife, Martha "Mattie" Livingston Lykins, complete a new house at the southeast corner of 12th and Broadway in Kansas City, Missouri. The two-story, 14-room brick showplace costs \$20,000. (Moved to 12th and Washington in 1889; demolished 1990.)

June 8; Union Cemetery is established half way between Kansas City and Westport, on 49 acres purchased from James M. Hunter, a Westport outfitter. It is intended to serve both towns (hence the "union").

June 12; the Quindaro post office opens, with Charles S. Parker, co-owner of the Quindaro House, as postmaster. It is initially located in Johnson and Veale's store on the ground floor of the hotel.

June 13; Alfred Gray sells Lot 77 on the Levee in Quindaro (the so-called "Todd Lot" next to Col. Park's warehouse) to Frederick Klaus for \$1100, \$100 in cash and \$1000 in stone masonry to be executed by Klaus at an undetermined building site in either Quindaro or Ellis' Addition to Quindaro, the building plans to be furnished by Gray. (Klaus maintains a stoneyard at his residence at 13 O Street, in the valley near Quindaro Creek.)

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June 15; election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Lecompton. Several counties with Free State majorities have been disenfranchised by the territorial legislature, and Free State men boycott the election; only 2,071 votes are polled. William Walker Jr. is elected as a delegate from Leavenworth County. (Silas Armstrong was part of a slate of 10 candidates backed by John A. Halderman of Leavenworth City, leader of the moderate Democratic faction in the territory, pledged to submit the proposed constitution in its entirety to the voters -something that the convention's organizers oppose.)

June 16; A. J. Rowell becomes the sole owner of the Quindaro Steam Saw Mill Co.

That same day, a temperance meeting is held in Quindaro. Led by Mrs. Hugh Gibbons and Mrs. Clarina I.H. Nichols, the women of the community have petitioned the town company for an end to liquor and brandy sales. A 20-man "Vigilance Committee" is chosen to take care of the problem.

June 17; in the early morning, the Quindaro Vigilance Committee assaults the three "groggeries" operating in the town (possibly including Steiner and Zehntner's Quindaro Brewery at 45 N Street), smashing the whiskey and brandy casks while leaving the beer barrels unharmed.

That same day, Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Morton has yet to receive the \$700 that Hill sent him on June 1, and is taking steps to locate the package. He asks for Hill's approval for the sale of the town lot with a house being built on it (at 21 Kansas Avenue), feeling the profits could be better used in other land investments.

June 19; Alison C. Davis writes from Wyandott to John A. Halderman in Leavenworth City. Davis states his support of the establishment of a first class Democratic paper in Leavenworth, and pledges to raise \$400. Such a paper is vital to the interests of "Cincinnati Platform Democracy" and support for Senator Stephen A. Douglas' concept of "popular sovereignty."

Vincent J. Lane, 29, and his wife of two years, Sarah J. Robinson Lane, arrive in Quindaro from Pennsylvania.

June 23; Gaius Jenkins conveys the deeds for the four parcels he has acquired on behalf of the Wyandott City Company to Trustee John McAlpine.

That same day, the U.S. formally abandons Fort Gibson in Indian Territory. The buildings are subsequently transferred to the Cherokee Nation.

June 26; Articles of Association and Co-partnership for the Wyandott City Company are drawn up and signed, along with the Company bylaws; 150 shares of stock valued at \$1,000 per share are to be issued, each of the seven partners taking 15 shares. Witnessed by John W. Ladd, Justice of the Peace for Leavenworth County.

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June 27; in calling for the establishment of a regular ferry, the *Quindaro Chindowan* reports that trade between Quindaro and Parkville, Missouri, just two and one-half miles upstream, is large and constantly increasing. Several businesses such as Grover & Smith, Forwarding and Commission Agents, and Chas. B. Ellis, Civil Engineer & Surveyor, maintain offices in both towns.

June 28; William and Catherine Johnson convey the deed to 74.86 acres to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company. This includes 39.86 acres of a 126.90-acre portion of their allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 104), as well as the 35-acre allotment of Isaac P. Driver (Wyandott Allotment No. 62) that William Johnson had previously acquired.

That same day, Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. The package containing the \$700 has been located in Council Bluffs. The house on Hill's property at 21 Kansas Avenue is done except for plaster work, and Morton needs the money to pay the workmen. There are a number of prospects for renting the property once complete.

June 29; Thaddeus Hyatt writes to Dr. Charles Robinson from New York, proposing to erect a commercial block in Quindaro, preferably in cooperation with the Quindaro Town Company. If his offer is accepted he will immediately sell the *LIGHTFOOT*. (Apparently, neither happens.) He includes the draft for a possible sale notice.

July 2; a town meeting is held in Quindaro to discuss the formation of a town government. A committee is formed to study the matter.

July 5; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro and the "out side lands," as Ellis' Addition to Quindaro is referred to. Samuel N. Simpson has apparently taken money from investors (including Hill) for land in the addition, then suddenly left town. Alfred Gray is one of those who paid Simpson for the land, some 5 acres, and could be out \$1,000. Guthrie is greatly opposed to what Simpson has done.

July 6; a town meeting is held in Quindaro to choose delegates to the Free State legislature in Topeka. Those nominated are J. M. Walden, Fielding Johnson, Dr. George E. Bodington, Owen A. Bassett, and Samuel C. Smith (rescuer of Branson, reputed head

of Underground Railroad operations in Quindaro, and later Governor Robinson's private secretary).

July 7; the committee on a town government for Quindaro reports that it would be premature -the Vigilance Committee is sufficient for the time being *if* a Registrar of Deeds and a Wharfinger to manage the levee are elected.

That same day, the first issue is published of the *Wyandott Reporter*, the second newspaper in Wyandott.

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July 8; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro and the "out side lands." Simpson left town under suspicion of engaging in deceptive business practices, and Guthrie and others consider him to be a real rascal.

July 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council sells the "old schoolhouse" to Robert Robitaille for \$40.

July 12; death of Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, at the age of 77. A Methodist church member for 22 years, he is buried in the Delaware Indian Cemetery next to the White Church. His will designates his sister's son James Connor as principal chief,²⁷ but on his return from Lt. Col. Johnston's survey expedition, James declines in favor of his brother John, who is apparently the U.S. government's choice.

July 14; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee. The council orders the discontinuation of the school in District No.1, as no Wyandot children are attending.

July 15; the Topeka legislature appoints James H. Lane General, and authorizes him to organize the Kansas Volunteers, for the Protection of the Ballot Box to protect the ballot boxes in the approaching elections.

July 18; General Lane issues General Order No.1, giving instructions on how to order the Free State militia companies of the Kansas Volunteers.

July 20; Lane's General Order NO.2 establishes the Divisions and Brigades of the Kansas Volunteers. Wyandott and Quindaro are part of the s" Brigade, 3rd Division.

A "Muster Roll, Kansas Volunteers, for the Protection of the Ballot Box" is drawn up at Quindaro. The 68 men, captained by O. H. Macauley, include Owen A. Bassett, Dr. George E. Bodington, C. Howard Carpenter, A. S. Corey, Cyrus L. Gorton, Alfred Gray, W. J. McCown, Albert C. Morton, Thomas P. O'Meara, Samuel C. Smith, Elisha Sortor, George W. Veale, John M. Walden, Otis Webb, and Wyandots Matthew Brown and Anthony C. Jacques. Some will provide their own firearms.

July 22; John and Susan Beaver convey the deed to 66.60 acres of their 236.63-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 18) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

27 This seems to be a late example of traditional matrilineal descent.

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July 24; news arrives in Salt Lake City that the U.S. Army is marching on Utah Territory. President Buchanan, hoping to distract attention from the conflict over slavery in Kansas with an anti-Mormon crusade, has sent Brig. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston with 2,500 men to assert Federal control over the territory, depose Brigham Young as territorial governor (he has refused to resign from the post he has held since 1850), and stamp out polygamy. The President has appointed former Superintendent of Indian Affairs Alfred Cumming of Georgia to be governor of Utah Territory in place of Young. The Mormons prepare to defend themselves.

July 31; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He has finally received the \$700 that Hill sent on June 1, to his great relief. Guthrie says that H. M. Simpson has said that his brother Samuel N. Simpson will never come back to Quindaro, and the Quindaro Town Company may be out \$40,000 to \$50,000. The property Simpson sold to various individuals was not his; he never paid a cent for it. Morton notes that many things about Simpson have come out since he left.

August 1; Clarina I.H. Nichols resigns as associate editor of the *Quindaro Chindowan* over editorial differences. That same day, the paper's editor, John M. Walden, denies that any aid is being given to escaping slaves: "We know that (Quindaro citizens) are not in the least inclined to countenance fugitives should they be known as such." The two events may be related, as Mrs. Nichols is never shy about defending her principles.

August 3; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro and the "out side lands." He reports that the Addition to Quindaro was laid out shortly before Simpson left, and Simpson acquired part of it for various investors including Hill, but no lots or blocks were designated for any of them, all being in Simpson's name. Chadwick, like Morton, has heard bad reports about Simpson, and Guthrie thinks he will not return. On a more positive note, Dr. Charles Robinson has sold the lots at 35 and 37 Kansas Avenue for \$850 each, and a fine stone building is going up on one of these. A two-story stone store (A. C. Strock's People's Variety Store, 38 Kansas Avenue) is going up on the second lot below H. P. Downs' drug store (34 Kansas Avenue), and Alfred Gray's house, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Col. Park's warehouse on the Levee are all under construction. In an election held today, Quindaro polled 200 voters.

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August 8; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. The fall emigration has begun, the town is crowded, and more buildings are being constructed. Two men are interested in renting Hill's house at 21 Kansas Avenue; it will be used as a boarding house at present. Samuel N. Simpson is expected back soon (but Morton doubts it). It might be best to "keep things quiet" about Simpson's business dealings.

That same day, Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Dr. Charles Robinson came down from Lawrence last evening and discussed the matter of Simpson and his business dealings. The Company feels wronged by Simpson, but Robinson believes he will return and make matters right. Chadwick believes Simpson may be in Boston.

August 11; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. George I. Clark is reelected Principal Chief.

August 15; the *Quindaro Chindowan* states that Quindaro already has a population of 600 and more than 100 buildings, 20 of which are of stone.

August 17; at the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Shawnee Methodist Mission Church, Captain Joseph Parks, the Rev. Thomas Johnson, and Charles Bluejacket are appointed to oversee the construction of a new church at Shawneetown. A new parsonage for the missionary is also to be procured, using the \$450 in proceeds from the sale of the old.

August 18; 15 months after the indictment was first issued, trial begins in Lecompton of Dr. Charles Robinson, for the "usurpation of office" as governor-elect under the Topeka Constitution. U.S. Attorney William Weer is prosecutor, and Marcus J. Parrott and George W. Smith attorneys for the defense.

August 19; James M. Long conveys the deed to his 31-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 117) to Dr. Charles Robinson, acting for himself and as Trustee for Abelard Guthrie, Otis Webb, and Joseph Lyman (attorney for Thomas Lyman's Trustees), for \$1,820. The property in question is part of the "out side lands" or Addition to Quindaro.

August 20; Dr. Charles Robinson is acquitted by the jury.

In August, the Panic of 1857 begins with the failure in New York of the Ohio Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and quickly spreads to other Eastern urban centers.

Also in August, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church is organized in Quindaro by the Rev. Octavius Perinchief. A church building is apparently never built, services being held in the Quindaro Congregational Church, and the congregation disbands a year later.

That same month, construction begins on the first brick house in Quindaro. It is erected on P Street by Henry Steiner & Co. The Methodist Episcopal Church now under construction on o Street is also of brick.

Delaware led by Captain Falleaf serve as scouts on an Army expedition commanded by Col. Edwin V. Sumner against the Southern Cheyenne.

The Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church is finally rebuilt on land donated by Lucy B. Armstrong from her allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 11), at the northeast corner of 5th and Washington in Wyandott. This new church is of wood frame construction.

In the summer, Wyandot Legislative Committee member Matthew Mudeater conducts a group of Emigrating Party Wyandots to Indian Territory. They reach the Neosho Agency before the end of August, and are given refuge on Seneca land. Despite the failure of the February delegation to Washington, they continue negotiations for purchase of a portion of the Seneca Reserve. Mudeater, newly elected to the Wyandot Tribal Council, returns to Wyandott.

August 25; Owen A. Bassett returns to Quindaro from Nebraska, bringing with him a 6-pounder brass cannon that Bassett, O. H. Macauley and James Redpath left buried near Nemaha Falls the previous year when the Army was confiscating weapons. The residents christen the cannon "Lazarus" because of its having risen from the dead. It is kept in Macauley's warehouse at 76 Levee Street, and used for public celebrations and to announce boat arrivals.

That same day, William Walker Jr. writes to Lyman C. Draper, "I am elected a member of the Constitutional Convention for this miserable and unfortunate Territory."

Also that day, Lt. Col. Johnston's survey party reaches the New Mexico line. As Indian lands are excepted from Kansas Territory, the line between Kansas and Indian Territory will not become official until the last Indian titles in Kansas are extinguished by the treaty of February 23, 1867.

August 31; Maj. Andrew J. Dorn, Seneca and Quapaw Indian Agent, writes to Elias Rector of the arrival of the Wyandot emigrants on the Seneca Reserve.

September 1; Agent Arnold reports that the Shawnee allotments under the treaty of 1854 have been completed, leaving about 130,000 acres for white settlement.

September 2; the Rev. Thomas Johnson prepares his annual report on the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. There have been 54 Shawnee students in attendance this past year.

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September 5; Alfred Gray receives a receipt for \$75 for one share in the Parkville and Quindaro Ferry Company. The steam packet *OTIS WEBB*, a 100' side-wheeler of 100

tons burden and 26" draft, has been built in Wellsville, Ohio, for Webb, Dr. Charles Robinson, Fielding Johnson and George W. Veale. In operation by October, the ferry makes one trip to Parkville each day, with additional trips to a new ferry landing a mile and one-half below that town.

September 6; death of the Rev. James B. Finley at the age of 76.

September 7; the Lecompton Constitutional Convention convenes in the territorial capital. For want of a quorum, it is forced to adjourn until October 19.

September 8; death of Joel Walker, onetime Secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council, President of the Quindaro Town Company and partner in the Wyandott City Company, in Leavenworth City at the age of 44. He is brought home and buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery. His widow Mary Ann and nephew Isaiah Walker are joint administrators of his estate (including two slaves, Squire valued at \$150 and a woman named Miney valued at \$400). Abelard Guthrie replaces him as president of the Quindaro Town Company, but Walker's sudden death will complicate the conveyance of titles.

September 11; the Mountain Meadows Massacre. In southwestern Utah Territory, Mormons led by John D. Lee and their Paiute Indian allies kill 120 California-bound settlers -men, women and children, sparing only 17 children under the age of 5. Church officials blame the Paiute, but many suspect the attack was ordered by Brigham Young. The motive remains unclear; revenge against Missourians, gold the settlers may have had with them, and fear of advancing Federal troops have all been suggested.

September 12; the SS *Central America*, with a cargo of gold from California, sinks in a hurricane 140 miles east of Cape Hatteras in 8000 feet of water. More than 400 people die. The gold loss intensifies the Panic of 1857, leading to an economic depression that will last until the start of the Civil War. The depression is felt most intensely in the industrial centers of the East and farming areas of the West, where Southern opposition to both tariffs and free land causes many to turn to the new Republican Party.

September 16; Governor Walker issues a statement assuring the people of Kansas that the October election will be free and fair. No man will be allowed to vote who has not resided in Kansas Territory at least six months.

In September, construction is largely completed on the stone Quindaro Congregational Church at the southwest corner of 8th Street and Kansas Avenue (Sewell and 27th). The pastor is the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs.

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Also in September, Col. George S. Park, now traveling the country promoting the Parkville & Grand River Railroad, is so impressed by Quindaro's growth that he sends word to add another story to the warehouse he is building at 78 Levee Street. (The

railroad is intended to link Quindaro and Parkville to the Hannibal & St. Joseph line at Cameron, Missouri, and Ultimately to extend all the way across Kansas to Santa Fe.)

That same month, publication begins in Wyandott of the *Wyandott Citizen*, a weekly Democratic newspaper backed by A1son C. Davis and P. Sidney Post and edited by Ephraim Abbott. The paper proves short-lived.

Also that month, Frank H. Betton returns to Wyandott from Leavenworth City to permanently settle.

September 19; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Samuel N. Simpson has returned. He has provided information on Hill's property in the Addition to Quindaro -Block 5, the southwest 1/4 of Block 19, and two lots in Block 24 (the four blocks on Kansas Avenue are divided into lots, with each purchaser getting two). Quindaro has great prospects, but grading is not going as rapidly as Chadwick or the town company would like, and the panic is starting to make money matters tight. A proposed bridge across the Kansas River on the Osawatomie road would insure Quindaro's dominance over Wyandott and Kansas City.

September 21; the Wyandot Tribal Council writes to John Haverty, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, concerning the Wyandots who have emigrated.

That same day, Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He comments on the upcoming territorial election and Governor Walker's proclamation. Samuel N. Simpson has returned, and says the matter of the properties in the Addition to Quindaro will be all right (Morton has his doubts).

September 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints School Directors for 1857-58: Matthew Mudeater, Treasurer, Robert Robitaille, District No.2, and Noah E. Zane, District No.3. District No. 1 remains discontinued.

September 23; P. Sidney Post writes from Wyandott to John A. Halderman in Leavenworth City, sending him copies of the first issue of the *Wyandott Citizen* and asking for his support. Davis has personally taken 100 copies.

September 24; Captain Joseph Parks appears before the Wyandot Tribal Council on behalf of his wife Catherine, again claiming lands in Ohio supposedly granted to her father in the treaty of 1817. The council states that it is not in their jurisdiction, all former claims having been annulled by the treaties of 1842 and 1855.

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September 25; the Wyandot Tribal Council conducts its regular business of settling estates. Mary Steel is heir to her brother Henry C. Greyeyes, George Wright heir to his son David, and Irvin P. Long is appointed to administer the estate of the late Isaac Williams Jr. and his wife Susan. (All four of the deceased will be listed on the tribal

rosters completed in 1859, as all four were alive as of the date the treaty of 1855 was ratified.)

September 30; Agent Arnold writes to Superintendent Haverty concerning the Wyandot emigrants.

In the fall, Col. Jefferson Buford returns to Kansas Territory, only to find that most of the men from Buford's Expedition have given up their claims and returned to their homes in the South. Buford soon returns to Alabama.

October 2; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Denver, now in Westport, orders Agent Robinson to immediately remove all intruders from the Delaware Reserve, to destroy any improvements they may have erected, and "to enforce the laws strictly and promptly." Brig. Gen. Harney at Fort Leavenworth is to furnish any troops necessary to carry out the orders.

October 5-6; election for the third Kansas Territorial Legislature, territorial delegate to Congress, and (for the first time) other territorial offices. At the urging of Dr. Charles Robinson and James H. Lane, Free State men participate, but violence is replaced by blatant fraud. (Oxford in Johnson County, with perhaps 40 qualified voters, polls 1,628 pro-slavery votes, the returns prepared at Boone's store in Westport with names taken from a Cincinnati, Ohio, city directory.) The results in Johnson and McGee Counties are set aside by Governor Walker and Territorial Secretary Stanton. The fraudulent votes eliminated, Free State men achieve a majority in both houses of the legislature, and Free State candidate Marcus J. Parrott is elected territorial delegate.

October 10; the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Denver make the balance of the October treaty payment as soon as possible. They are concerned about the needs of the Wyandot emigrants on the Seneca Reserve.

In October, construction is largely completed on the brick Quindaro Methodist Episcopal Church on the east side of O Street between 8th and 9th Streets (29th between Sewell and Sloan). For the time being, the Rev. Richard P. Duvall is assigned to both the Wyandott and Quindaro churches.

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October 19; the Lecompton Constitutional Convention reconvenes, with Surveyor General John Calhoun serving as president of the convention.

That same day, death of -----Williams in Wyandott, (age unknown). Because of its proximity to the grave of Charlotte Brown Williams, Connelley will later misidentify this grave in the Huron Indian Cemetery as that of her husband Nicholas Williams, who was drowned and lost in January, 1852.

October 21; Surveyor General Calhoun issues a list of 34 Wyandott Floats in accord with Article 14 of the treaty of 1842 and Article 9 of the treaty of 1855. As each float conveys clear title to a square mile of land, they are much sought after by town companies. The Wyandott Floats eventually include lands in the townsites of a substantial number of Kansas towns, including Burlington, Emporia, Lawrence (Joel Walker and Robert Robitaille), Manhattan, Tecumseh (Ebenezer Z. Reed), Topeka (Isaiah Walker), and the future Kansas City, Kansas (Silas Armstrong).

October 28; the Lecompton Constitutional Convention adjourns, having (as expected) adopted a pro-slavery constitution for the proposed state. After considerable argument between moderates including convention president John Calhoun, John A. Halderman and Rush Elmore, and the more radical pro-slavery elements, over whether the proposed constitution is to be submitted to Congress with or without a general election, a compromise has *determined* that only the clause concerning slavery is to be submitted to the voters. President Buchanan later states that this is consistent with the intent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

November 2; Hiram Hill sells and quit-claims one-half of his interest in West Lawrence to Samuel N. Simpson for \$10,000. The interest in question is one seventh of the Joel Walker Float. Witnessed by Charles Chadwick.

November 5; John Brown is back in Kansas Territory. He recruits the first men for the Harper's Ferry raid.

In early November, Byron Judd arrives in Wyandott from Des Moines, Iowa, and sets up as a land agent. He subsequently opens a bank and real estate office with William McKay in a building on Minnesota Avenue adjoining the Augusta House.

November 10; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Land Office Commissioner Thomas A. Hendricks requesting his assistance in locating her Wyandott Float in the Shawnee Lands. The other 34 floats have all been located, leaving only that of her late husband. The Surveyor General's office is of no help, and most who promise assistance want money in return.

November 12; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays out monies to public officials for 1855-56, and authorizes the payment of \$50 to Matthew Mudeater for repairs to the Huron Indian Cemetery.

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November 16; Jacob Henry signs a contract with the Quindaro Town Company to establish a brick kiln on three acres of land on the Missouri River east of Y Street (17th Street), lessening the need to ship bricks in.

November 17; Governor Walker departs from Wyandott aboard the steamboat *OGLESBURG*, en route from Leavenworth City to Washington.

November 19; the unallotted Shawnee Indian lands are thrown open for purchase and preemption.

November 20; John Brown again leaves Kansas Territory.

November 27; Governor Walker, now in Washington, declares his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

December 1; death of McHenry Northrup, fourth and youngest son of Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup, in Wyandott at the age of 3 years 1 month.

December 9; Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois in a major address to the U.S. Senate denounces the Lecompton Constitution, which he regards as a perversion of his intentions with the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

December 10; Kansas Territorial Secretary Frederick P. Stanton is removed from office for having agreed to call a special session of the newly-elected territorial legislature, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs James W. Denver, already in Kansas, is appointed to replace him.

December 17; under attack for having thrown out the fraudulent pro-slavery votes in October, Kansas Territorial Governor Robert J. Walker resigns.

That same day, the special session of the third Kansas Territorial Legislature called by Secretary Stanton approves an act submitting the Lecompton Constitution in its entirety to the voters on January 4, the date previously scheduled for the election of state officers under that constitution.

Also that day, the first public lecture sponsored by the Quindaro Literary Association (A. S. Corey, Secretary) is held. The Association meets in the house called "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at 62 P Street, and in addition to the regular lecture series also sponsors an occasional journal entitled *The Cradle of Progress*, edited by Mrs. Nichols. There is also a Quindaro Library Association, which has already formed a library of some 200 books.

Also in December, one John Stewart acquires the operation of the Wyandott House hotel at 2 Kansas Avenue in Quindaro from Ebenezer O. Zane (but apparently not ownership of the underlying property).

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December 21; voters in Kansas approve the slavery clause in the Lecompton Constitution (the proposed state to be with or without slavery) 6,226 to 569. The election is boycotted by Free State men, and as many as 3,000 votes are believed to be fraudulent.

That same day, James W. Denver is sworn in as Kansas Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor.

December 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council resolves to send an account of the loss of Amelia Charloe and documents of testimony in the arson case to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "that justice may be attained of the incendiaries."

December 24; a convention of moderate Democrats in Leavenworth City repudiates the Lecompton Constitution, and declares its support for Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

December 25; Dr. Richard Hewitt, his wife Hannah and their four younger children visit daughter and son-in-law Louisa and Charles Lovelace at their new home on the former Shawnee Reserve. The Hewitts will soon acquire land and build a home just north of the Lovelace property, on the west side of the present South ss" Street between Kansas Avenue and Inland Drive.

December 31; Ottawa is chosen as the capital of Canada by Queen Victoria.

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January 1; Paschal Fish is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing Captain Joseph Parks. Fish, son of adopted captive William Jackson and husband of the late Hester Zane Fish, owns and operates a trading store and ferry on the site of the present town of Eudora (named for his daughter), on the south side of the Kansas River, six miles east of Lawrence.

That same day, another \$93,860 is paid to the Delaware from the proceeds of sales of the Delaware Trust Lands, 988 individuals receiving \$95 each.

January 3; William Prevator is baptized in Wyandott by Father Theodore Heinman, sent from Leavenworth City by Bishop Jean Baptiste Miede, S.J., to establish a Catholic mission. There are only a handful of Catholics in Wyandott at this point, but they include several Wyandot families such as the Splitlogs who still retain their centuries-old religious ties. There are also a number of Catholic families in the Muncie area, but the distance and poor roads make it difficult for them to attend Mass. Most services are held at the home of John Warren at 412 Minnesota Avenue.

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January 4; the third Kansas Territorial Legislature convenes in regular session in Lecompton.

That same day, two elections are held, one for the approval of the Lecompton Constitution as directed by the special session of the territorial legislature, and one for state officers under that constitution. Forty-three votes cast at Delaware Crossing (Secondine) somehow swell to 379 pro-slavery votes when counted at Lecompton,

enough to carry Leavenworth County. The ballots are later found hidden under a woodpile. A Board of Commissioners for the Investigation of Election Frauds appointed by the territorial legislature subsequently determines that the forgeries were committed by John D. Henderson, secretary of the Lecompton Convention, with the knowledge of convention president John Calhoun. Despite the fraud, the Free State Party carries both elections, defeating both the constitution and pro-slavery candidates. In the election for state officers, George W. Smith is chosen governor, with W. Y. Roberts as lieutenant governor and territorial delegate Marcus J. Parrott as representative in Congress.

January 5; the Free State legislature convenes in Topeka.

That same day, the territorial legislature moves its meeting from Lecompton to Lawrence.

January 6; an agreement is signed between Jacob Moonhouse and Gideon Williams, chiefs of the Munsee, and Lucy B. Armstrong and her attorneys in Ohio, Mordecai Bartley and William McLaughlin. They intend to try to recover more than \$70,000 owed by the government to the Munsee, with Armstrong and her attorneys to receive 20% of the amount. Witnessed by William McKay and Esther Killen.

January 7; the territorial and Topeka legislatures meet in Lawrence in an attempt to resolve their differences. The Topeka legislature suggests that the territorial legislature resign in its favor, but they decline to do so.

That same day, Cornelius C. Seth, Chief of the Stockbridges of Kansas Territory, attests to the current status of the Munsee Indians. He states that they came to Indian Country from Wisconsin in the fall of 1839, have always maintained a separate tribal organization, and have not received benefits through association with any other Nation (Le. the Delaware). They are owed removal expenses from 1839, and their numbers are dwindling rapidly "in consequence of want and exposure." Done at Wyandott before William L. McMath, Notary Public.

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January 11; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to her attorney Mordecai Bartley in Mansfield, Ohio, regarding the Munsee lawsuit against the government. The signing was delayed by the ill health of one of the chiefs and the invasions of Missourians into the area (for the January 4 election). She has been working to help the Munsee for three years, but "time and speed are of the greatest importance, as the Munsee are dying so fast that there will be none left if something isn't done for them soon." She includes a copy of Cornelius Seth's affidavit.

January 18; death of Catherine Clark, wife of George I. Clark, in Wyandott at the age of 49.

January 20; Quindaro carpenter and builder C. Howard Carpenter, son of Clarina I.H. Nichols, is seriously injured in a fall from a building being erected on S Street, cutting his head and breaking his arm. Mrs. Nichols is forced to use her savings to support the family while he recovers.

That same night, a man (name unknown) is shot about two miles west of Quindaro on the Leavenworth road. He had run as a pro-slavery candidate for the State Senate against Charles Chadwick in the January 4 election.

January 21; President Comomfort of Mexico is forced to resign by a conservative revolt, and flees to the U.S. His legal successor is Chief Justice Benito Juarez. Beginning of the War of the Reform, or Three Years' War.

That same day, the voters in Quindaro adopt a City Charter and submit it to the territorial legislature in hopes of incorporation. In the interim, an unincorporated town government is formed, and Alfred Gray elected mayor.

Also that day, Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He describes the grading work being done on Kansas Avenue, with two cars linked by a cable running on parallel tracks hauling dirt, one car going up the hill while the other goes down. Some \$5,000 has been raised to finish the work, with P. Caswell as contractor. (The unfinished cut through the bluff can still be seen near the top of the hill, north of the north end of the present 27th Street). The new City Charter is to be presented to the legislature, "and then there will be taxes to be paid."

January 23; the *Chindowan* reports on Quindaro's growth after one year. The population is 800, and nearly 100 private houses have been built, together with the two churches and a school, with over \$100,000 expended on building since the opening of the sawmill in April. Businesses in operation include one hardware store (Shepherd & Henry, 179 Main Street), three dry goods stores, four groceries, one clothing store (N. Ranzchoff & Co., 11 Kansas Avenue), two drug stores, two meat markets, two blacksmiths, one wagon shop, six boot and shoe shops, and Alfred Robinson's livery stable. There are four doctors, three lawyers, two surveyors, and several carpenters, at least one of whom, Mrs. Nichols' son C. Howard Carpenter, also advertises himself as an architect.

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That same day, the *Chindowan* reports that the *OTIS WEBB* is continuing to make regular ferry trips without interruption due to the mildness of the winter and the absence of ice.

January 24; Samuel F. Tappan in Lawrence writes a surprisingly unguarded letter to the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Worcester, Massachusetts, concerning Underground Railroad operations in Kansas: "I am happy to inform you that a certain Rail Road has been and is in full blast. Several persons have taken full advantage of it to

visit their friends. Our funds in these hard times have nearly run out, and we need some help, for the present is attended with considerable expense. If you know of anyone desirous in helping the cause, just mention our case to him, and ask him to communicate with Walter Oakley at Topeka, James Blood or myself at Lawrence, or Sam C. Smith at Quindaro.”

January 25; death of George I. Clark, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and onetime Secretary of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, in Wyandott at the age of 55, just one week after the death of his wife. Council member Silas Armstrong is chosen to complete his term as Principal Chief.

January 27; the Quindaro Congregational Church is formally dedicated. Temperance meetings are regularly held at the church, and a Temperance Society organized.

January 28; a German Ball is held in Otis Webb’s new building at 6 Kansas Avenue in Quindaro.

January 29; Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson writes to Acting Governor Denver, trying to persuade him to drop his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and support the President; “to turn aside now is downright weakness” and a show of cowardice. Denver has reported that Free State supporters are clearly in the majority in the territory.

February 2; against the advice of Denver, President Buchanan asks Congress to approve Kansas’ admission to the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Infuriated by the continued opposition of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, the President retaliates against Douglas supporters in the Democratic Party.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council meets to investigate the state of the public affairs of the Nation in view of the death of the “much lamented” George I. Clark. They decide to place an advertisement in the local papers giving notice that only Wyandots may be buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

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February 6; death of Harriet W. Clark, daughter of George I. and Catherine Clark, in Wyandott at the age of 17. She is buried beside her parents in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

That same day, a charter is issued by the Kansas Territorial Legislature for the Webb Ferry at Quindaro to Otis Webb, Dr. Charles Robinson and Charles H. Chapin, granting them exclusive rights for 20 years.

February 8; Wyandott Commissioner John C. McCoy reports that the commission’s work is almost completed, but complains that widows should not be counted as heads of household as women are incompetent to manage their own affairs.

February 9; the incorporation of Quindaro is approved by the Kansas Territorial Legislature, one of 12 cities incorporated in this session.

That same day, James Barnett is elected to fill the vacant seat on the Wyandot Tribal Council.

February 10; in a move to counter the Lecompton Constitution, the Kansas Territorial Legislature authorizes a third constitutional convention, to be held in Minneola. (Some in the legislature have proposed that Minneola, in Franklin County, be designated both the territorial capital and the future state capital. They have apparently been bribed with town shares.)

February 11; incorporation of the Wyandott City Company is approved by the Kansas Territorial Legislature, one of 175 town companies incorporated in this session.

February 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Hiram M. Northrup guardian of the surviving minor children of George I. and Catherine Clark. (Margaret Northrup is cousin to the Clark children.) The council signs a contract with Millar & Bro. to survey and mark the corners of each allotment.

February 20; the text of Mayor Gray's inaugural address is published in the *Chindowan*. He urges the Common Council in their capacity as school commissioners to establish a school for black children (one for white children having already been built), to take measures for the construction of a city hall, and to encourage the organization of a fire company, but is opposed to the expenditure of public funds for street improvements.

That same day, the *Chindowan* notes that Quindaro's representative in the territorial legislature has failed to send the town a copy of the approved incorporation charter, despite repeated requests. (It will later prove to be defective.)

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February 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council writes to Little Tom Spicer, Chief of the Seneca Nation, offering to assist in the negotiations between the Senecas and the Emigrating Party Wyandots, as they don't seem to be getting anywhere.

February 27; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He predicts a good property market in the spring, despite the "hard money matters" caused by the panic. Frederick Klaus has begun to build a stone building on the Levee beside that of Park of Parkville. Samuel N. Simpson is running back and forth between Quindaro and Lawrence as usual.

February 28; Delaware agency blacksmith Isaac Mundy, 43, accidentally shoots himself while hunting in the Missouri River bottoms between Quindaro and Wyandott. (The accident is reported in the *Chindowan*, which misidentifies him as an Indian.) He is

buried in the Delaware Indian Cemetery next to the White Church. His widow Lucy moves to Weston, Missouri.

The Shawnee Road is established, connecting Kansas City to Shawneetown and bypassing Westport. It runs southwest from the present 19th Street and Grand Boulevard in Kansas City, bridges Turkey Creek, crosses the state line near the present "ze" Street, then continues southwest through the present Kansas City, Kansas, along the ridge line between the Turkey Creek and Kansas River watersheds.

Stephen and Sophia Perkins sell their mercantile business in Westport and move to the former Shawnee Reserve, in the present Turner area of Kansas City, Kansas. They purchase 440 acres from Shawnee John Dougherty in Sections 13,24 and 25, a tract stretching a mile and one-half from near the Kansas River to the higher ground on the south, where they build their home a mile east of the Lovelaces and Hewitts.

March 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council decides to have tombstones erected in the Huron Indian Cemetery for all former chiefs that have died in Kansas.

March 3; a Wyandot named Russia Choplog assaults a member of the Kayraho family with an axe during a drunken fight in Quindaro. Choplog is fined \$50 and costs.

March 4; with Free State men in the majority in the territorial legislature, the Free State legislature in Topeka cannot raise a quorum and disbands, effectively ending the Topeka Movement.

March 6; a Sewing Circle for the benefit of the Quindaro Methodist Episcopal Church, with Sallie B. Duvall as President, holds its first meeting at the home of Mr. Matoon, 153 N Street (near the present 3422 North 30 Street), a blockwest of the church.

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March 8; Lucy B. Armstrong writes in great distress to Gen. William Brindle at the U.S. Land Office in LeCompton. She has sent documents proving herself to be the heir of John M. Armstrong, but has seen no action on her claim to a Wyandott Float in over a year.

March 9; election of delegates to the constitutional convention called by the territorial legislature, to be held in Minneola. Pro-slavery men boycott the election.

That same day, the Quindaro Literary Association again meets at "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Clarina I.H. Nichols reads from the third issue of the association's publication, *The Cradle of Progress*. Mrs. Nichols will later write that the house on P Street also serves as a station on the Underground Railroad, "dedicated to emancipation without proclamation ...Uncle Tom's boys could tell of some exciting escapes from Quindaro to the interior, by day and by night."

March 11; Ebenezer O. Zane, owner of the Wyandott House hotel and an alderman on the new Quindaro Common Council, is seriously injured when his horses bolt near the town, throwing him from his wagon. He remains unconscious for some time.

March 12; the thirty-fifth and last Wyandott Float, that of John M. Armstrong, is claimed by his widow Lucy B. Armstrong.

Also in March, George Bodenburg acquires the Quindaro Brewery at 45 N Street from Henry Steiner and makes a number of improvements to the property, including a vaulted masonry beer cellar dug into the hillside at the rear of the tap room.

That same month, Father William Fish is sent to Wyandott from Leavenworth City by Bishop Miede, replacing Father Heinman and formally organizing a Catholic parish.

March 19; Dr. Joseph P. Root writes to the Rev. Samuel Y. Lum in Lawrence about the need for a Congregational minister in Wyandott, although they have no church building or formal organization as yet. Like the Methodist minister, the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs has been dividing his time between Quindaro and Wyandott, but this spring intends to concentrate exclusively on his Quindaro church.

March 22; with incorporation approved, a new city election is held in Quindaro. Alfred Gray and the entire Free State ticket are again elected.

March 23; the third Kansas constitutional convention meets in Minneola.

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March 24; the third Kansas constitutional convention adjourns from Minneola to the larger and more readily accessible Leavenworth City.

That same day, the Wyandott Tribal Council requests that the Wyandott Commissioners meet with the Nation at John D. Brown's house next Friday (the 26th), to explain the plat of the Wyandott Allotments and relieve various concerns. They also request that the commissioners not sign any certificates until they meet.

March 25; the third Kansas constitutional convention, dominated by Free State men, reconvenes in Leavenworth City with James H. Lane as president of the convention.

That same day, in their second attempt to establish a weekly newspaper, attorneys Alson C. Davis and P. Sidney Post begin publication of *The Western Argus* in Wyandott. The recently arrived James A. Cruise, just 19 years old, is hired as general manager, clerk, local editor and proof-reader, as well as occasionally assisting with the printing. Both Davis and Post are Democrats, and Post has been a United States Commissioner for the territory under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act; the *Argus* will soon gain a (perhaps undeserved) reputation as a pro-slavery newspaper.

Also that day, Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning lands outside Quindaro. Hill has purchased Wyandot allotment land from John W. Greyeyes (Wyandott Allotment No. 85) and Irvin P. Long, but Robert Robitaille was able to get the Wyandott Commissioners to assign Long's property to him even though they had previously given a certificate to Long (this is apparently Wyandott Allotment No. 139). Long won't talk about the matter, and Guthrie is no help, saying he may file a claim for the land himself. (The disputed tract adjoins the Guthries' allotment on the south.) Four or five men have visited Quindaro, looking for a location to establish a machine shop and foundry, but business remains depressed in the town and throughout the territory. Nevertheless, Frederick Klaus is erecting a fine warehouse east of Mr. Park's, and Jacob Henry has got his lumber here for his store adjoining Capt. Webb's on the Avenue (4 Kansas Avenue).

April 3; the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention adjourns, having unanimously ratified its proposed state constitution. More radical than the Topeka Constitution of 1855, the word "white" does not appear in the document, and free "Negroes and mulattoes" are not excluded from the state. (At one point, a proposal by Samuel N. Wood to grant suffrage to both women and Negroes received 20 votes. As it is, the non-mention of race opens the door for possible Negro suffrage.)

That same day, the second story of Frederick Klaus' warehouse, stone with a brick and cast iron front, is completed at 77 Levee Street in Quindaro.

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April 4; Barrett, 9-year-old son of the Rev. William Barnett, drowns in the Kansas River. He is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery next to his father's church.

April 7; under pressure from the political supporters of Andrew J. Isacks, the Senate rejects the December 16, 1856 agreement between the Munsee Indians and the Church of the United Brethren.

April 10; death of former Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, in Washington, D.C., at the age of 76.

April 12; the Quindaro Common Council's Committee on Finance issues its report on the Quindaro school fund after one year. A school for white children has been built at a cost of \$2000, with a teacher employed at \$700, and in response to Mayor Gray's proposal, a school for black children established at a cost of \$500, with a teacher at \$300.

April 15-19; the third annual session of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convenes in Topeka, with Bishop Edmund S. Janes presiding. Wyandott, Quindaro and the Delaware Mission are transferred from the Leavenworth District to the Lawrence District, the Rev. Levin B. Dennis, Presiding Elder. The Rev. H. H. Moore is assigned to Wyandott and Quindaro, replacing the Rev.

Richard P. Duvall, and the Rev. Charles Ketchum (who remains on trial) assigned to the Delaware Mission.

April 25; The Quindaro Methodist Episcopal Church is formally dedicated by Bishop Janes. Services are conducted through an interpreter for the Wyandots on alternate Sundays.

April 26; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning the dispute between Hill and Robert Robitaille. Wyandott Commissioner Robert J. Lawrence has advised Chadwick to correspond with Nathaniel Pope. Causin, Prosecutor of Indian Claims in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Lawrence says he will support Hill's claim, and that he protested the change in assignment from Long to Robitaille by the other two commissioners (Robinson and McCoy).

April 28; Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker convey the deed to 62.55 acres of their 131.19-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 163) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company. The Walkers nevertheless retain or reacquire ownership of a portion of the property (presumably through Isaiah Walker's shares in the Company), as this is where they will build Turtle Hill.

That same day, Isaiah Walker deeds a half interest in the four-acre Wyandot National Ferry Tract (Wyandott Allotment No. 285) to Charles B. Garrett, Joel W. Garrett, Samuel E. Forseyth, and the heirs of Joel Walker, his partners in the original purchase.

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April 30; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Two men from Buffalo, New York, named Chafin and Bottum have contracted to build a large sash and blind factory. Bottum has purchased 20 acres from Alfred Gray, and will be moving to Quindaro with his family. (M. W. Bottum will subsequently lease Hill's building at 21 Kansas Avenue.) Morton states, "Gray is the best man we have here, he does more for the place than...the Quindaro Company." Jacob Henry's new three-story brick building is under construction, at a cost of \$10,000. Klaus has his building almost ready, it stands between Park's and Macauley's, and Johnson and Veale have commenced their store, a three-story brick building with an iron front. Despite all this, the atmosphere is "dull" and there is not any money in Kansas Territory.

In the spring, with the Army stalled by Mormon scorched-earth tactics and the attempt to divert national attention from Kansas a failure (even some Democrats are calling it "Buchanan's Blunder"), President Buchanan strikes a deal with Brigham Young. Young will resign as governor of Utah Territory but is pardoned for inciting rebellion and will remain head of the Church, and the Army will be allowed to station troops at Fort Floyd, 40 miles from Salt Lake City.

May 8; W. P. Tomlinson, a reporter for the New York *Tribune*, visits Westport, the manual labor school (which he describes as now fallen into disrepair), and the fine home

of Captain Joseph Parks. Parks states that despite his continued ownership of slaves he is in favor of a free state.

May 9; the cornerstone of St. Mary's Catholic Church is laid by Father William Fish near the present southwest corner of 9th Street and Ann Avenue in Wyandott, on property donated by Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup from their allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 126). The 20' by 40' brick church costs \$1,500 to erect, of which \$1,000 will be paid by completion. With a small congregation and a depressed economy, it will take seven years for the parish to payoff the remaining \$500.

May 10; Lucy B. Armstrong appeals to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complaining that the Wyandott Commissioners have divided her personal allotment into three separate parts, with her house on the allotment of one of her minor children (the commissioners not treating widows as heads of household). Moreover, her brother-in-law Silas Armstrong is now claiming part of her property.

That same day, Russell B. Garrett conveys the deed to his allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 70) to his father Charles B. Garrett for \$1,000. Witnessed by William L. McMath, Notary Public. Although noted on the deed as being 24.25 acres, when the allotments are finalized the area will be increased to 30.10 acres.

Also that day, the Webb Ferry becomes the Quindaro Ferry Company.

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Also that day, in Montgomery, Alabama, a convention of delegates from the slave-holding states resolves, first, "That slavery is right," and second, "That it is expedient and proper that the foreign slave-trade (banned since 1808) should be reopened," with the delegates pledging to do everything possible to bring this about.

May 11; Minnesota is admitted to the Union as the 32nd state.

That same day, Principal Chief Silas Armstrong and Matthew Mudeater notify the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs that there are trespassers attempting to squat on Wyandott lands, and ask that they be removed.

May 12; Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor James W. Denver is appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Peace and order finally arrive in his term, and Denver, Colorado (then within the territory) is named in his honor. At the same time, Hugh S. Walsh is appointed to replace Denver as territorial secretary.

May 17; a draft of the plat of the Wyandott Allotments prepared by the Wyandott Commissioners is approved by Secretary of the Interior Thompson.

May 18; vote on the proposed Leavenworth Constitution, and a legislature and state officers under that constitution. The constitution is approved despite a light turnout and

a boycott by pro-slavery adherents, but the vote is overshadowed by the events of the next day.

That same day, Quindaro voters approve Negro suffrage in municipal elections by a vote of 30 in favor to 20 against, but at the same time vote to continue separate school systems, by a vote of 45 to 8.

May 19; the Marais des Cygnes Massacre. Charles A. Hamelton and 30 Missourians take 11 Free State men from their homes in southeastern Kansas, line them up in a ravine and shoot them; five are dead, five seriously wounded, and one escapes by feigning death. The resultant national outcry marks the effective end of pro-slavery efforts in Kansas.

May 26; birth of Eber Hylas Pratt, seventh and youngest child of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

The Southern Bridge, first bridge across the Kansas River, is built by a company organized in Wyandott with Daniel Killen as superintendent, Thomas J. Barker, treasurer, and Joseph W.H. Watson, secretary. The new toll bridge is constructed by Irish workmen at the point where the Southern Road meets the river some two miles southwest of Wyandott, replacing the free ferry. The wood structure on timber piles costs \$28,000, raised by Subscription. (A series of bridges will occupy the same location until the last is destroyed in the 1951 flood.) Within six months, Quindaro's competing ferry is out of business.

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In response to complaints from Parkville that the people of Quindaro are enticing slaves to run away, the *Chindowan* states that if slaves run away to Quindaro, it is the whites of Parkville who are largely responsible, by their repeatedly proclaiming that Quindaro is a haven for the fugitives.

June 1; Abelard Guthrie, Otis Webb, and Joseph Lyman, attorney for Thomas Lyman's Trustees, grant power of attorney to Dr. Charles Robinson, and the four sign the plat of the Addition to Quindaro, so that the plat can be filed and deeds issued. Witnessed by Charles H. Chapin, Notary Public within and for Leavenworth County.

That same day, Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning the dispute between Hill and Robert Robitaille. Matters are not going well. Robert J. Lawrence is in Leavenworth City rather than Washington, and John C. McCoy (favoring Robitaille) may have gone in his place. Guthrie has given up his claim to the land, and says he will support Hill's claim.

June 2; the wedding of two African-Americans, Jerimiah Crump and Jimina King, is held at the Quindaro House. Both are from Missouri. The event is subsequently reported somewhat derisively in the *Chindowan*.

June 3; James H. Lane brutally kills Gaius Jenkins in a quarrel over a land claim (formerly part of Robert Robitaille's Wyandott Float) near Lawrence. Lane is subsequently acquitted of murder, claiming defense against violent trespass.

June 5; Alson C. Davis of Wyandott is sworn in as United States Attorney for Kansas Territory, replacing William Weer.

June 8; G. W. Gardner, Probate Judge of Leavenworth County, approves a petition by Charles S. Glick, Barzilai Gray, A. B. Bartlett, Daniel Killen and other resident taxpayers of Wyandott Township, for establishment of a town government on behalf of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Wyandott." Charles S. Glick, Daniel Killen, William McKay, George Russell, and William F. Simpson are appointed Trustees. The boundaries set for the town extend beyond the platted area, to the Second Standard Parallel on the north, the present 18th Street on the west, the present Ridge Avenue on the south, and the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on the east, for a total area of nearly 4 square miles. The town's population is 1,259.

That same day, President Buchanan signs a bill approving the 1857 sale of the Munsee or Christian Indian Reserve just south of Leavenworth City to Andrew J. Isacks, despite the protests of Indian agents, missionaries, and some of the Munsee themselves. (This is the first instance of Indian land being transferred directly to a private individual or individuals.) The Munsee are subsequently consolidated with the Swan Creek Chippewa in Franklin County, Kansas. The Moravian (United Brethren) mission moves with the Munsee, and will remain in operation until 1905.

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June 12; the newly appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Wyandott are sworn into office by Justice of the Peace William L. McMath, and hold their first meeting with William McKay as Chairman. Joseph W.H. Watson is elected Clerk of the Board, Charles W. Patterson, Town Assessor, and Samuel E. Forseyth, Town Constable.

That same day, John M. Walden retires as editor of the *Quindaro Chindowan*, and publication is suspended due to financial problems. For the next six months, Quindaro is without a newspaper.

June 14; Charles E. Mix is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing the departed James W. Denver, with the understanding that he will resign and return to his position of Chief Clerk whenever Denver returns from Kansas. He overrules the Wyandott Commissioners and allows women who were widows as of the date of ratification of the treaty of 1855 to be counted as heads of household in the Wyandott Allotments, giving them control of their children's allotments.

June 15; the Wyandott Board of Trustees meets at the office of Bartlett & Glick, and adopts rules and regulations for the government of the Board.

June 16; Abraham Lincoln, in a speech in Springfield, Illinois, says that the issue of slavery must be resolved, declaring, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

That same day, Ellis' plat of the Addition to Quindaro is filed with the Leavenworth County Register of Deeds by Dr. Charles Robinson. It adds two rows of 20 blocks each from E Street to Y Street south of 10th Street, down to 12th Street (the present Brown Avenue), which is also the road running west to Lawrence and Leavenworth City. The omitted tract west of E Street is part of the allotment of John B. and Sarah Cornstalk (Wyandott Allotment No. 53), which the four partners have been unable to acquire.

June 21; Dr. Charles Robinson conveys the deed to Blocks 2, 6, 11 and the south Y2 of Block 3 in the Addition to Quindaro to Nelson Cobb for \$500. The property is subsequently acquired by Elisha Sortor.

June 24; John Brown, using the alias "Shubel Morgan," arrives back in Kansas Territory from Canada. He goes to southeastern Kansas and builds Fort Snyder near the site of the May massacre, "in full view for miles around in Missouri."

June 26; Hiram M. Northrup files a plat prepared by Millar and Bro. of 12 blocks south of Kansas (State) Avenue between 7th and 9th (10th) Streets as Northrup's Part of Wyandott City, reserving most of Block 117 for his own use. That portion of the Northrups' Wyandott Allotment lying south of Barnett Avenue will remain unplatted until 1888.

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June 30; the Wyandott Board of Trustees appoints a committee to look into the acquisition of property for a Town cemetery.

That same day, Dr. Charles Robinson conveys the deed to Block 8 in the Addition to Quindaro to Christian Metz Jr.

John B. Wornall and his wife Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, build a substantial Greek Revival style brick house some two and one-half miles south of Westport. Still standing at the present 146 West 61st Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri.

July 13; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 15; Robert Armstrong, 22-year-old son of Silas and Sarah P. Armstrong, drowns in the Kansas River near Wyandott and is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

July 19; Lucy B. Armstrong arrives home in Wyandott from Ohio, after an extended visit to Washington and New York.

That same day, the First Congregational Church of Wyandott is formally organized with 12 parishioners. A church is subsequently built at the southeast corner of 5th Street and Nebraska Avenue.

July 23; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Mix regarding her Wyandott Allotment. She has learned since arriving home that Wyandott Commissioner Robert J. Lawrence left for Washington three weeks ago after voicing threats against her and saying that he was going to get the decision of the Secretary of the Interior (regarding the status of Wyandot widows) reversed. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the allotments; some say the Commissioners got the chiefs drunk to get their approval. She also notes that she has obtained an affidavit concerning the Munsee Indians' indebtedness, and will send the commissioner a copy.

July 27; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays out \$10 to each tribal member from interest accruing out of the monies invested in U.S. stock under the treaty of 1850. Payout of the principal is supposed to begin in October.

Abelard Guthrie has a bill in Chancery prepared, filing suit against Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel N. Simpson, his partners in the Quindaro venture, each side accusing the other of shoddy business practices. The situation worsens when (according to William E. Connelley) Simpson "seduces and ruins" Guthrie's "deaf, dumb, and feeble minded" sister-in-law, Margaret Brown, and Guthrie horsewhips him. Guthrie claims that Simpson is the father of Margaret Brown's child, but Robinson says no one else believes it.

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August 2; the Lecompton Constitution, this time in its entirety, is voted on for a third time by Kansans at the direction of Congress (the English Bill). Many Free State supporters have opposed the election, as like Senator Douglas they regard the constitution as illegitimate, but they nevertheless participate. The constitution is decisively defeated in a reasonably fair election; the vote is 1,788 for and 11,300 against. (The vote in Wyandott is 84 for and 203 against, and in Quindaro, 16 and 130.) Its reason for existence ended, the rival Leavenworth Constitution is quietly dropped by the Free State proponents.

That same day, Moses B. and Harriette A. Newman convey the deed to the north 75' of Block 7 in the Addition to Quindaro to Elisha Sortor for \$300. Witnessed by Charles H. Chapin, Notary Public. The Sortors subsequently build a two-story, L-shaped wood frame house on the property on the west side of I Street just southwest of Quindaro Park (demolished circa 1950), and begin to acquire other properties in the area.

August 3; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He has just returned to Quindaro after a two-month absence to find things dull, more so than he expected. Several commercial buildings and half the houses are empty (an

exaggeration), and the paper has stopped, but the Company has found a man to put up a grist mill. Compounding the problems, every bridge in this vicinity has been carried away by high water.

August 7; the first issue of the *Wyandott Gazette* is published by S. D. McDonald. Publication will be suspended after one year.

August 10; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. John Sarrahes is elected Principal Chief.

That same day, David V. Clement (son-in-law of William Walker Jr.) and J. L. Hall make an offer to the Wyandott Board of Trustees to have in readiness a cemetery of not less than 10 acres within a mile of the Town. The property in question is part of Sophia Walker Clement's 71.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 47). The Board refers the matter to the cemetery committee.

August 11; Edwin T. and Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder convey the deed to Mrs. Vedder's 18.60-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No.8) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

August 15 -September 15; for four weeks, John Brown lies ill with a fever in the cabin of his half-sister Fiorella Adair in Osawatomie.

August 16; a telegraph message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan is transmitted over the newly laid trans-Atlantic cable.

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August 21; the Shawnee Tribal Council meets to consider withdrawing their funds from the manual labor school and establishing some other system of education. A committee is appointed to make a recommendation.

That same day, the famous series of debates between Illinois senatorial candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas begins.

August 24; on recommendation of the cemetery committee, the Wyandott Board of Trustees accepts the proposal of Clement and Hall. Oak Grove Cemetery is established on a hill crest a mile north of town, on the 10 acres offered by Sophia Walker Clement, with the provision that the Town will purchase \$100 worth of lots at \$3.00 per lot. J. L. Hall is elected Town Sexton, and soon purchases the remaining unsold lots from Mrs. Clement.

That same day, the new Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent, Benjamin J. Newsom, writes to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs concerning the Shawnee Tribal Council meeting on the 21st. Newsom was the one who suggested the formation of a committee; the problem is not with the operation of the manual labor school, but rather that the

Shawnee no longer send their children, having become prosperous enough to choose other alternatives.

Also that day, Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. He asks Hill if he can send the payment he owes to Guthrie, as Guthrie is on the brink of bankruptcy. The hopes that Clinton County, Missouri, would vote to take \$200,000 of stock in the Parkville & Grand River Railroad have not been realized, setting back construction. Growth still proceeds slowly, Three or four good houses are being built on the hill, and the new grist mill is almost completed and will be running this week.

Also in August, Millar and Bro. finally make the survey of the Wyandott Allotments that the Wyandot Tribal Council contracted for in February.

August 26; Abelard Guthrie notes in his journal that a hard rain has undermined the foundation of Col. Park's warehouse at 78 Levee Street in Quindaro, fracturing a wall. This may be what prompts the construction of a large masonry drain tunnel along the rear of the building. 28

August 28; Abelard Guthrie writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro, and his need for the money Guthrie says Hill owes.

August 31; Lucy B. Armstrong protests that her enemies now seek to have her children listed as orphans on the allotment rolls. (In the Anglo-American Common Law, widows normally have no interest other than a "dower right" in their husbands' estates; only the children are considered to be heirs, and the widow cannot be guardian of her own children.)

28 Apparently intended to divert runoff from further undermining the foundations of the building, the remains of this tunnel (still visible in the early 1900s) will later give rise to all sorts of local legends about slave escape tunnels and tunnels under the Missouri River.

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September 2; Abelard Guthrie notes in his journal that Judge Wright has gone to Independence to try to get a free black man out of jail. He was kidnapped in Kansas and taken to Missouri on the pretext of being a runaway slave.

September 3; ten Wyandot widows, including Hannah Armstrong, Matilda Hicks and Lucy B. Armstrong, protest the handling of their and their children's allotments. McCoy and Robinson still refuse to treat them as heads of household, despite Commissioner Mix's directive.

September 7; the new Wyandot Tribal Council orders the secretary to examine all council papers from the last two years. The council appoints School Directors for

1858-59: Principal Chief John Sarrahes, for a reestablished District No.1, Robert Robitaille, District No.2, and "Red Head" Noah Zane, District NO.3.

September 13; death of Aaron A. Vedder, son of Edwin T. and Tobitha N. Vedder and grandson of Silas Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 1 year.

September 14; John H. Millar makes a statement to the Wyandot Tribal Council of his proceedings as administrator of the estate of the late Ebenezer Zane. Lucy B. Armstrong and Matilda Hicks ask the council for support in their fight with the Wyandott Commissioners.

September 15; at the request of John W. Greyeyes, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter to Maj. Andrew J. Dorn, Seneca and Quapaw Indian Agent, informing him that a treaty has finally been agreed upon between the Seneca and Emigrating Party Wyandots for purchase of part of the Seneca Reserve. (No treaty is signed, however.)

September 17; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Mix again declares that women who were widows as of the date of ratification of the treaty of 1855 are to be treated as heads of household under the Wyandott Allotments.

September 18; Charles M. Stebbins writes to Alfred Gray from Boonville, Missouri, concerning the establishment of a telegraph line from St. Louis to Leavenworth City through Quindaro. He includes a draft contract for the establishment of a telegraph office and line for one year, for the fee of \$1000.

September 19; death of Louis Barnett, son of John and Hannah Charloe Barnett, in Wyandott at the age of 26.

September 21; Wyandott Commissioner John C. McCoy gives the Wyandot Tribal Council the list showing who are citizens and who are not.

September 22; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Mix approves the location of the Wyandott Float of the late Doctor Greyeyes, and recommends that a patent of title be issued.

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September 23; Chester Coburn is hired by the Wyandot Tribal Council to examine Millar's survey of the Wyandott Allotments and verify that the contract has been fulfilled.

That same day, the Rev. Joab Spencer is transferred to the Kansas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

September 27; Coburn having examined Millar's survey and found it "practically correct," the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes payment to John H. Millar of the \$500 balance due on his contract. They also ask for an additional copy of Millar's report and field notes.

September 29; the patent of title to Wyandott Reserve No. 30, the Wyandott Float of the late Doctor Greyeyes, is finally issued. Doctor Greyeyes' heirs are his surviving children, the recently deceased Henry C. Greyeyes (who had already sold his undivided half interest) and Henry's sister, Mary Greyeyes Steel.

September 30; on instruction from the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Rev. John G. Pratt sells the press at the Ottawa Baptist Mission to George W. Brown of Lawrence, publisher of the Free State newspaper *Herald of Freedom*. (This was the press the Rev. Jotham Meeker brought with him to Kansas in 1833.) The mission station is closed.

In the fall, Thomas J. Barker moves the Wyandott post office from the Walker and Barker store building to a new two-story, wood frame building he has built at the southeast corner of 3rd Street and Nebraska Avenue.

October 4; election for the fourth Kansas Territorial Legislature. Henry Drake, a free black man living in Quindaro with his parents, is allowed to vote by Quindaro election judges Alfred Gray and Elisha Sortor. They are roundly criticized for this by the Wyandott *Western Argus*.

October 6; the Wyandot Tribal Council complains that the Probate Judge of Leavenworth County has granted Letters of Administration for the estates of a number of deceased Wyandots, contrary to the wishes of the heirs and in violation of the territorial statutes. They initially deny John H. Millar (acting as agent for the court) permission to examine council records pertaining to monies paid to the estates in question.

October 10; his mission largely accomplished, James W. Denver resigns as Territorial Governor of Kansas and returns to Washington. Territorial Secretary Hugh S. Walsh becomes acting governor.

October 19; the Wyandot Tribal Council asks Benjamin F. Robinson to appear and explain why the Bureau of Indian Affairs has rejected the commissioners' report. Is the problem with the whole report or only in part?

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October 20; Maj. Robinson informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that the last report was rejected because the commissioners had not treated male and female heads of family the same. The council appoints surveyor William Millar (brother of John H. Millar) to the

commission in place of Robert J. Lawrence, who has left Kansas. They also order Abraham Williams removed from the Incompetent list.

October 23; Hiram Hill writes to Abelard Guthrie concerning Quindaro, finally responding to Guthrie's letter of August 28. Hill states that with the panic, he is overextended and cannot pay the money Guthrie says he owes. Moreover, Guthrie and the Company have failed to grade Kansas Avenue as promised, as well as P and R Streets, greatly reducing the value of the share Hill purchased for eventual resale.

October 30; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill from Leavenworth City. He has been ill for some time and has given up living in Quindaro; he will remain in Leavenworth at least for the winter. Jacob Henry has moved his store from his building on Kansas Avenue to Kansas City, Colby is going to leave the hotel to move to Leavenworth, and Parker is going East. Guthrie still has hopes for the town's prospects, but Morton is skeptical.

That same day, Wyandot Jacob Hooper (Competent Class) gives his power of attorney to Alfred Gray, authorizing him to collect the next Wyandot annuity payment on his behalf. Witnessed by Abelard Guthrie.

In the fall, Rasselas M. Gray and his family, including two-year-old George M. Gray, arrive from Waukegan, Illinois, to settle in Quindaro.

November 5; Henry C. and Martha M. Long convey the deed to 42.89 acres of their 76.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 113) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

November 8; James W. Denver is again appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing his successor Charles E. Mix. As previously agreed upon, Mix returns to his position of Chief Clerk in the Bureau.

November 11; the Wyandot Tribal Council rules that in the Wyandott Allotments, widows who are heads of family should have control of their minor children (Le. their minor children's monies and allotments). This apparently settles this very contentious matter.

That same day, a meeting is held in Mayor Alfred Gray's office to discuss the prospects of Quindaro. The Quindaro Board of Trade is organized to promote "the trade, commerce and general prosperity of Quindaro." Members include Dr. George E. Bodington, M. W. Bottum, Alfred Gray, Vincent J. Lane, George W. Veale and James A. White.

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Also that day, Abelard Guthrie writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro, and in reply to Hill's letter of October 23. Guthrie denies that he ever promised that the

streets would be graded immediately. The streets have not been graded because the Company is out of funds -as Hill knows, Guthrie suspects they were swindled out of \$30,000. He still has great hopes for Quindaro, but at present money is very hard to come by.

November 17; the *OTIS WEBB* is tied up at Quindaro by an attachment for labor by one of the hands. The funds are available, but the company treasurer, Mr. Clough of Parkville, refuses to pay. Charles Chadwick thinks it may be part of a scheme to move the boat to Parkville.

November 22; Dr. Charles Robinson gives his written consent as an individual member of the Quindaro Town Company for the new Board of Trade to use the company's printing press and type free of charge if they in turn agree to publish the *Quindaro Chindowan* on a weekly basis for three months beginning in December, 1858. He also agrees to pay Mrs. Nichols the \$125 due her, apparently for her work on the paper.

November 24; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro (the letter was begun on the 17th, then continued). The economy remains depressed, and Chadwick blames the town company for not being more energetic. Growth does continue: a grist mill and a number of houses have been erected the past summer, a Board of Trade has been established, the *Chindowan* is being revived, and there is still prospect for a machine shop. (The machinery's owner, Mr. Canfield of Buffalo, New York, was told all manner of lies about Quindaro in both Kansas City and Wyandott, that the town had "gone under" and all the original settlers had left, and that he should locate his business in one or the other of those cities, but he has come to Quindaro to see for himself.) Abelard Guthrie believes the timber on land owned by Hill to be worth over \$1000 per acre.

That same day, the joint committee representing the Shawnee Nation and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South recommends that the government should end its contract with the manual labor school at the end of the present school year, as the contemplated purpose of the school has not been realized. It further recommends that the tribe's educational funds should be used to pay the tuition of the children to any school to which their parents might wish to send them.

November 25; the Democratic Party of Kansas is organized at a convention in Leavenworth City. The convention accepts the results of the August 2 election, but proposes that free blacks be excluded from the state.

December 1; Samuel C. Smith writes to Dr. Charles Robinson (now in Washington) concerning Smith's management of Robinson's Lawrence property during Robinson's absence. He notes that the Quindaro Board of Trade should probably have the *Chindowan* issued in two weeks.

December 2-3; the Delaware hold council to select delegates to go to Washington to negotiate a proposed treaty for the sale of Delaware lands for railroad development. Three, including Isaac Journeycake, are initially chosen, but the Delaware then decide to send six delegates, to be chosen at a second council.

December 7; the Rev. Thomas Johnson and his 26-year-old son Alexander S. Johnson form a partnership to carry on the operation of the manual labor school and the related farm. The elder Johnson and his wife move to a house near the present 35th and Agnes in Kansas City, Missouri, two and one-half miles east of Westport. Alexander S. Johnson remains resident at the school.

That same day, Samuel C. Smith writes to Dr. Charles Robinson in Washington concerning the proposed Delaware treaty and reporting on the council held on Thursday and Friday of last week. The railroad's agent, Robert S. Stevens, has created a good deal of mistrust in trying to acquire a particular section of land, and the Rev. John G. Pratt believes that it would be best for the negotiations if Stevens was not involved.

December 18; President Buchanan suggests that Kansas should frame another constitution.

December 20; Samuel Medary, former Ohio congressman and Territorial Governor of Minnesota, pro-slavery and a strong Democrat, is appointed sixth Territorial Governor of Kansas by President Buchanan, replacing the recently resigned James W. Denver. (Several possible candidates have rejected the post; hence the two and one-half month delay.)

That same day, John Brown liberates 11 slaves in Vernon County, Missouri, hides them in a covered wagon and begins a journey across Kansas toward Nebraska and freedom. One Missourian is killed in the raid.

December 24; Alfred Gray writes as Corresponding Secretary of the Quindaro Board of Trade to Dr. Charles Robinson in Washington concerning various matters, including postal routes through Quindaro and Parkville. He notes they are laying out a county road from Quindaro to the Kansas River and thence to Shawneetown, and a majority of the Leavenworth County Board of Supervisors has pledged to vote an appropriation. The *Chindowan* is now being published weekly by the Board of Trade, but they want to find an editor who will both edit and publish.

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c. 1858

Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker move from the former Moravian mission house at Muncie to a new house built on the crest of a hill northwest of the center of Wyandott, near the present southwest corner of 6th and Freeman. Called "Turtle Hill," the two-story brick house, its five fireplaces graced with marble mantles, is reputedly the finest

residence west of Missouri. It becomes the social center of the community, known for lavish parties (remodeled circa 1888, demolished 1959).

Nineteen-year-old Mary McKee has returned from the Anderdon Reserve in Canada and lives with her aunt Mary Williams Walker at Turtle Hill. She is subsequently listed in the Orphan Class despite the fact that her mother, Catherine Clarke (Katie Quo Qua), is still living in Canada, married to James Clarke. She has a 45-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 274), at the present southeast corner of 47th Street and State Avenue.

1859

January 1; Graham Rodgers, grandson of Blackfish, is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing Paschal Fish.

January 3; the fourth Kansas Territorial Legislature, now dominated by Free State men, meets in Lawrence rather than Lecompton. The remaining “bogus laws” are repealed.

January 7; now at Trading Post in Kansas Territory, John Brown writes his famous “Parallels,” justifying his Missouri raid and comparing the official reaction to the raid to the lack of action after the Marais de Cygnes massacre.

That same day, Catherine W. Warpole as heir conveys the deed to the 26.79-acre allotment of her late niece Mary B. Spybuck (Incompetent Class, Wyandott Allotment No. 227) to Isaiah Walker and William Millar for \$800. Witnessed by Charles S. Glick, Notary Public.

Also that day, Peter D. Clarke writes from Amherstburg, Canada West, to Sarah C. Watie, wife of Stand Watie, in the Cherokee Nation, expressing appreciation for her past hospitality. He and his wife Sabra (who is part Cherokee) have resided in Canada for a bit over two years, in his mother’s house on the Detroit River 16 miles south of Detroit. They are comfortable, but he would like to be in the West, in Kansas or the Cherokee country. He was last in Kansas in April 1857; the Wyandots have scattered, some with the Seneca, some still in Kansas, and some returned to Ohio or Canada.

January 8; Albert C. Morton writes to investor Hiram Hill from Leavenworth City. Things seem to be looking up for Quindaro, but Hill’s house at 21 Kansas Avenue is difficult to rent, as it is impossible to get a team of horses to without going up the “holler” of Quindaro Creek and coming around on the hill and then down. (This suggests that the unplatted road paralleling the west side of the creek, as shown on the 1870 map of the county, was already in existence.) Morton suggests selling the house in the spring.

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January 9; the Rev. John G. Pratt writes to Dr. Charles Robinson in Washington regarding the proposed Delaware treaty delegation. There is considerable disagreement, with a suspicion on the part of some of the old men that the delegation may be induced to sell them out. Sarcoxie, Isaac Journeycake, Charles Ketchum and John Connor are

known to be favorable, and Pratt is confident an agreement can be reached. Any such negotiations should take place in Washington, as there are too many outside pressures locally. (No such treaty is signed, however.)

January 10; Philip T. Colby, co-owner of the Quindaro House, is appointed United States Marshal for Kansas Territory.

Also in January, the Quindaro Board of Trade finds an editor for the revived *Quindaro Chindowan*: A. S. Corey, former secretary of the Quindaro Literary Association.

January 15; death of James Robitaille, son of Robert and Julie Bernard Robitaille, in Wyandott at the age of 13.

January 17; Dr. Joseph P. Root writes to Dr. Charles Robinson in Washington concerning the territorial legislature. The House is dominated by “Jim Lane Montgomery” Republicans who are beginning to call themselves “Radicals,” and seem determined to push conservatives like Root out of the Republican Party. However, a court has been established in Lawrence to try violent offenders from southeastern Kansas such as James Montgomery.

That same day, Samuel C. Pomeroy writes to Thaddeus Hyatt from Atchison, asking him if he still owns the *LIGHTFOOT of Quindaro*, proposing to put her on the Missouri River to run between Atchison and St. Joseph as an adjunct of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (there being no bridge across the river).

January 18; John Hicks Jr. and John W. Greyeyes report to the Wyandot Tribal Council on the status of the Wyandot-Seneca treaty. The council decides to send a delegation to Washington, D.C., to try to settle all provisions of the treaty of 1855 within the current year.

That same day, Abelard Guthrie writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Trying to put the best face on matters, he says the town is making considerable progress. The Parkville & Grand River Railroad is advertised for contract, the telegraph wires are now up to Quindaro, and a door, sash and blind factory (Chafin and Bottum’s?) is now being erected, with prospect for an associated foundry. Guthrie requests “the little amount yet due” from Hill, saying he needs the money to go to Washington to pursue a railroad grant.

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January 23; the Wyandot delegation to Washington is appointed: Principal Chief John Sarraheh, John W. Greyeyes, John Hicks Jr., and Matthew Mudeater, with Matthew R. Walker as interpreter. William Walker Jr. is to prepare their credentials. Silas Armstrong is to act as Principal Chief in Sarraheh’s absence, with Michael Frost to fill the other vacancy on the council. (However, Mudeater and Greyeyes eventually remain behind, with Mudeater as Principal Chief Pro Tern.)

January 25; fearful of the Missouri response to Brown's raid, Dr. John Doy and his son Charles leave Lawrence with a group of 13 black persons (several of them free born) for Nebraska and safety. Twelve miles outside Lawrence they are seized by a posse led by Benjamin Wood, mayor of Weston, Missouri. Taken to Weston, the Doyes are arraigned by the local magistrate on charges of slave stealing, threatened with hanging, chained for the night in the attic of the International Hotel and beaten, before being taken to jail in Platte City to await trial. The people they had attempted to save are sent downriver to New Orleans to be sold.

That same day, a telegraph line linking Wyandott to Leavenworth City and Atchison is completed.

January 29; the fourth Kansas Territorial Legislature creates Wyandott County out of portions of Leavenworth and Johnson Counties, incorporates both Wyandott and Quindaro as cities of the third class, and names Wyandott as the temporary county seat. The new county is the smallest in the territory, and will remain the smallest in the state. Wyandott City's incorporated area includes the same 4-square-mile area as the incorporated Town, and the City is to assume the Town's debts and liabilities, as well as any assets. Any Town ordinances are to remain in effect until repealed by the Wyandott City Council. Quindaro's incorporated area extends as far south as the Second Standard Parallel and includes the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church's two-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 283), which has become the Quindaro Cemetery. (Abelard Guthrie, Robert Robitaille and Alfred Gray have homes in this unplatted area of Quindaro.) George W. Veale of Quindaro is appointed county sheriff.

January 31; the Battle of the Spurs. A Federal posse attempts to block Brown's flight to Nebraska seven miles north of Holton. Both sides call for reinforcements. The posse has greater numbers, and is entrenched on high ground across a creek, but Brown attacks and the posse hastily flees. Several members of the posse are taken prisoner, but Brown releases them unharmed after several days (minus their horses and weapons).

That same day, the patent of title to Doctor Greyeyes' Wyandott Float is filed in Johnson County, together with warranty deeds for the purchase of an undivided half interest from Henry C. Greyeyes by Isaac W. Zane, and from Zane by Thomas J. Barker.

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February 1; John Brown leaves Kansas for the last time. He escorts the slaves he has freed to Canada.

February 2; Thaddeus Hyatt writes to Samuel C. Pomeroy of his willingness to sell the *LIGHTFOOT* of Quindaro.

The Texas legislature replaces Sam Houston in the U.S. Senate two years before his term expires because of his refusal to support Southern, proslavery positions. He subsequently runs for governor of Texas and wins.

A convention of Democratic delegates meets at Robert Robitaille's house in Quindaro to nominate a slate for the first Wyandott County elections. The local Republicans meet in Wyandott and do the same.

Charles Bluejacket becomes a licensed Methodist minister.

February 6; death of John Gibson, onetime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 51.

February 7; "St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Wyandott, Kansas" is incorporated by the Kansas Territorial Legislature. The 11 incorporators include the Rev. Rodney S. Nash, William McKay, W. Y. Roberts, H. B. Bartlett and Dr. Frederick Speck.

February 11; James A. Cruise, just 20 years old, is appointed Clerk of the District Court for the Third District by Territorial Associate Justice Joseph Williams. (The three Territorial Supreme Court justices also serve as district court judges, one for each judicial district within the territory.)

February 14; Oregon is admitted to the Union as the 33rd state.

That same day, Isaiah Walker finally receives the patent of title to Wyandott Reserve No. 20, his Wyandott Float that has become the site of Topeka.

Also that day, Samuel C. Pomeroy writes to Thaddeus Hyatt that he is delighted to handle the sale of the *LIGHTFOOT* of *Quindaro*. He has an appointment with the general manager of the Hannibal and St. Jo on the 22nd to discuss the sale.

February 20; death of Cyrus Garrett, second son of Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett, from consumption at the age of 27, aboard the steamboat *JOHN WARNER* at St. Louis. At his own request he is given a Masonic funeral in the Huron Indian Cemetery. The heirs to his 32.75-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 71) are his parents.

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February 22; the Wyandott Commissioners submit their final allotment schedule. It includes "Lists of All the Individual Members of the Wyandott Tribe," giving the names and ages of 555 Wyandots resident on the Wyandott Purchase as they were as of the date of ratification of the 1855 treaty, but omitting all births and deaths that have occurred in the intervening four years. The lists include 469 individuals in the Competent Class (and therefore eligible for citizenship), 45 in the Incompetent Class, and 41 minors in the Orphan Class. A separate but overlapping list indicates that 69 Wyandots in the

Competent and Incompetent Classes have applied to be temporarily exempted from citizenship, including Taurome and his family. A legal description of each allotment, together with its size in acres, is included as part of the schedule. The individual allotments vary in size from as little as 18.60 acres (Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder, Competent Class) to as much as 120 acres (Harley Coon, Incompetent Class), but as the Commissioners have been directed to make the value of the allotments as equitable as possible, this may reflect the presence or lack of substantial improvements on the various properties.

The "Plat of the Wyandott Lands, Kansas, Showing the Allotments Assigned to the Families and Individuals of the Wyandott Tribe," prepared by Millar and Bro. and also dated February 22, is appended to the Wyandott Commissioners' report.

That same day, the first elections are held in Wyandott County. County commissioners are Dr. George B. Wood, Wiley M. English, and H. F. Reid. The Democratic slate from Quindaro sweeps the elections for county officials, including treasurer (Robert Robitaille), register of deeds (Vincent J. Lane), probate judge (Jacques W. Johnson), sheriff (Samuel E. Forseyth), marshal (A. Garrett), attorney (William L. McMath), coroner (Dr. George B. Wood, also elected county commissioner), surveyor (Cyrus L. Gorton), and superintendent of common schools (Dr. J. B. Welborn).

In Wyandott, a mayor (James R. Parr), city clerk (Edwin T. Vedder), city attorney (William L. McMath, also elected county attorney), assessor (David Kirkbride), treasurer (J. H. Harris), engineer (William Millar), street commissioner (H. Burgard), and marshal (N. A. Kirk) are elected, together with six aldermen (Byron Judd, Daniel Killen, H. McDowell, William P. Overton, Isaiah Walker and I. N. White), three from each of two wards. A mayor (Alfred Gray again) and common council are elected in Quindaro.

February 25; the votes from the first county elections are canvassed at the Eldridge House and certificates of election issued, followed by the first meeting of the new Wyandott County Board of Commissioners.

That same day, George Bodenbug, who had acquired the property the previous March, sells the Quindaro Brewery to Charles Morasch.

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Newly-elected Register of Deeds Vincent J. Lane appoints James A. Cruise to the position of deputy register of deeds for Wyandott County. This is in addition to Cruise's position as Clerk of the District Court.

March 1-26; the Wyandot Tribal Council, with Matthew Mudeater as Principal Chief Pro Tem, appoints administrators for the estates of a number of recently deceased Wyandots: James Bearskin, Mary Coon, Holly Francis, John Gibson, William Gibson, Anthony Hat, Abraham Williams and Margaret S. Williams.

March 3; Congress authorizes the issuance of patents of title for the Shawnee allotments, five years after their initial approval. However, the allotment tracts may not be sold or conveyed by the grantees or their heirs without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

March 7; the Wyandot delegation, together with Wyandott Commissioners Robinson and McCoy, is now in Washington, D.C. The commissioners submit a supplementary report and ask that changes be made to the schedule of the first report. Two individuals, John Spybuck and the late Abraham Williams, and one family, that of James Whitewing, have been transferred from the Incompetent to the Competent Class, and two families, those of Samuel Bigsiney and Lucinda Splitlog, have been removed at their own request from the list of those choosing to defer citizenship. The final, corrected lists include 474 individuals in the Competent Class, 40 in the Incompetent Class, and 41 in the Orphan Class, with 60 from the Competent and Incompetent Classes (12 individuals and 12 families) applying to be temporarily exempted from citizenship. The commissioners note that no alterations will be necessary in the size or location of allotments due to the proposed changes.

March 9; John Pettit of Indiana is appointed Chief Justice of the Kansas Territorial Supreme Court, replacing Samuel D. Lecompte. Lecompte retires to a private law practice in Leavenworth City.

March 15; the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the newly elected Probate Judge of Wyandott County, Jacques W. Johnson, issue no Letters of Administration for the estates of deceased Wyandots until a recommendation has been made by the council. The Wyandots' probate troubles continue.

In March, Samuel Stover of Wyandott is appointed Delaware Indian Agent, replacing Maj. Benjamin F. Robinson. He in turn will soon be replaced by one Thomas B. Sykes.

Also in March, George F. and Mary Chesley Killiam acquire the Quindaro House hotel from Colby and Parker. Dedicated abolitionists, the Killiams previously owned and operated the Eastern House in Lawrence (built 1855), where John Brown and James H. Lane were among their guests.

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March 20; Dr. John Doy and his son Charles are moved from the Platte City jail to St. Joseph to await trial on charges of slave stealing.

March 24-28; Dr. John Doy and his son Charles are tried in St. Joseph, Missouri, for allegedly stealing slaves from Missouri. Their defense attorneys (both prominent Democrats) are Wilson Shannon and Alison C. Davis. A *nolle prosequi* is entered for Charles Doy and he is released, but the jury cannot agree on a verdict for Dr. Doy (one juror holds out for conviction) and he is bound over for a new trial.

March 27; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to her friend Susan Wattles from Quindaro concerning the proposed Kansas constitutional convention. She has hope for the cause of women's rights, but feels that the rights of blacks will be unfairly disparaged, citing efforts to drive out black freemen and exclude black children from educational advantages. "O I wish I could roam and plead for equal rights to ALL...God has made it a law of our growth, morally and intellectually -labor for other's good and grow ourselves."

March 28; in an election held at the direction of the territorial legislature, Kansans vote four to one to approve yet another constitutional convention (the fourth), to be held in Wyandott.

That same day, Principal Chief John Sarraheess reports to the Wyandot Tribal Council on actions in Washington with regard to the Wyandot-Seneca treaty.

March 31; a Wyandot National Convention with 42 persons present votes to put the whole amount of government stocks due the tribe, some \$100,000, on the market. The government has placed most of this in Missouri and Tennessee state stocks rather than in U.S. 5% stocks as stipulated in the treaty of 1850. Under Article 7 of the treaty of 1855, the whole amount was to have been paid to the tribe in two equal installments beginning in 1858, but apparently this has not been done.

April 3; death of Captain Joseph Parks, onetime Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, at the age of 65. He is buried with Masonic honors in the Shawnee Indian Cemetery (the present Bluejacket Cemetery) near the old mission church at Shawneetown.

April 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council directs William Walker Jr. to draw up a power of attorney for Hiram M. Northrup, to demand the Wyandots' stocks from the government and to sell them to the tribe's best advantage. The council directs Matthew Mudeater to determine how many graves of deceased chiefs can be found in the Huron Indian Cemetery, and Irvin P. Long to arrange to have tombstones made.

April 11; the schedule of Wyandott Allotments is forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles E. Mix with a recommendation of approval.

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April 13; Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson approves the schedule of Wyandott Allotments.

April 14; the Secondine post office is closed.

April 20; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Lt. Governor Roberts (W. Y. Roberts, lieutenant governor-elect under both the Topeka Constitution and the Lecompton Constitution,

and secretary of the Wyandott City Company), regarding the possible acquisition of part of her allotment by the town company. She has now found that her allotment is not to be split into two or three pieces as previously proposed, and therefore wishes to return the money advanced by the company in return for the agreement that she gave the company's representative.

April 21; Elizabeth "Libbie" May Dickinson, a 22-year-old school teacher from Heath, Massachusetts (and cousin of poet Emily Dickinson), arrives in Quindaro with her mother Eunice Wells Dickinson, three younger sisters and older brother William. She keeps an intermittent journal for the next seven years of her daily life in "Kansas." 29

April 22; Elizabeth May Dickinson and her family go over a large part of Quindaro. She remarks that it all looks very new but some buildings are quite pleasant. The Dickinsons meet Mrs. Nichols.

April 23; Hiram M. Northrup's power of attorney is executed. He is to go to Washington, D.C., to try to obtain the Wyandots' money.

April 24; the Dickinson family attends Sabbath services at Rev. Storrs' Quindaro Congregational Church, then goes to a concert in the afternoon with Samuel N. Simpson.

April 26; the Dickinsons move from the Quindaro House to a little 4-room house on the hill.

April 29; the Dickinsons go for a walk to Abelard and Nancy Guthrie's farm and admire their fruit trees and strawberries.

May 2; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro. Mrs. Nichols' daughter Birsha Carpenter has been teaching school with 13 pupils, both white and black. She has been offered a teaching position in Lawrence at \$100, and could have 30 to 40 pupils in Quindaro at \$499 per qtr. if she would exclude black children, but short of starvation, the Nichols refuse to abandon their principles.

29 One of 21 founding members of the Wyandotte County Historical Society in 1889 (including Vincent J. Lane and William E. Connelley), in 1895 she will become the first public librarian in Kansas City, Kansas. She will die on February 5, 1931, at the age of 94.

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May 4; Alfred B. Greenwood is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing James W. Denver.

May 7; a copy of the schedule of Wyandott Allotments is certified by Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Mix, Secretary of the Interior Thompson, and Wyandott Commissioners Robinson, McCoy and Lawrence. It is to be placed on file with the County Clerk of Wyandott County, Kansas Territory.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council directs Irvin P. Long and Hiram M. Northrup to proceed with having a stonecutter make tombstones for deceased Wyandot chiefs. The secretary is directed to record and make a list of those Wyandots who were not paid by the several Indian agents.

May 9; Dr. Charles Robinson writes from Lawrence to Amos A. Lawrence in Boston. He has been unable to obtain deeds to the Boston Kansas Land Trust's property in Quindaro, largely because of Guthrie, "a man of small calibre but very set & willful, not to say revengeful." Guthrie, in his vendetta against Simpson, has had Simpson's name left off deeds, and has poisoned the opinion of Mary Ann Walker so that she has declined to sign deeds as administratrix of her late husband's estate. Robinson met with Guthrie and Mrs. Walker's agent, and they have agreed to leave the matter in the hands of four men who shall have the power to settle all accounts.

May 12; a convention in Big Springs attempts to reorganize the Free State Party of Kansas, but this is the party's last gasp as a political organization.

In May, John Brown is in Boston, where he poses for his last photographic portrait. Preparations have already begun for the raid on Harper's Ferry. Brown's plans are backed by the "Secret Six": Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Samuel G. Howe, Theodore Parker, Franklin B. Sanborn, Gerrit Smith, and George Luther Stearns. (All but Higginson will later disavow Brown's actions.)

Also in May, Dr. Charles Robinson's power of attorney and Ellis' plat of the Addition to Quindaro, as redrawn by John H. Millar, are transcribed by Wyandott County Register of Deeds Vincent J. Lane.

May 17; Elizabeth May Dickinson and her sister Jane walk from Quindaro to Wyandott for the day, where they call on Mrs. Root and Lucy B. Armstrong. (Elizabeth is seeking a teaching position.) Elizabeth remarks on the high quality and expense of the goods in the stores.

May 18; the Republican Party of Kansas is organized at a convention in Osawatomie. Horace Greeley is the principal speaker.

May 21; the Dickinsons' furniture and other household goods finally arrive in Quindaro aboard the steamboat *EMMA*.

May 25; Isaac W. and Eliza Brown convey the deed to 28.50 acres of their 37.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 31) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company. Ike Brown is rumoured to have been paid \$20,000 in gold for the land in the center of town, just north and west of the ferry tract.

May 31; an appropriations bill for 1858-59 is drawn up by the Wyandot Tribal Council for submission to the Legislative Committee. It includes \$75 for expenses for the council and secretary to go to the Seneca Reserve to pay the Wyandot emigrants there their annuities.

June 1; Under the signature of President Buchanan, the government issues patents of title to a number of Wyandott Allotments, including those of Russell B. Garrett (No. 70, 30.10 acres), Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup (No. 126, 163.75 acres), and Mathias and Eliza Splitlog (No. 145, 288.41 acres). The last patent of title will not be issued until December 1861.

The new Delaware Indian Agent, Thomas B. Sykes, contracts with William Cortez to move the tribe's steam-powered saw and grist mill from about four miles above the Grinter ferry to a point near where Stranger Creek enters the Kansas River (near the present Linwood, Kansas), closer to the center of the Delaware Reserve. Cortez is to put the mill into good working order, erect any necessary buildings, and then maintain and operate the mill. In payment he is to receive one half of all lumber cut at the mill.

June 3; Agent Sykes asks Governor Medary to provide a military escort from Fort Leavenworth for a large sum of money he is taking to the Delaware, part of the 1854 treaty payment.

June 6; Territorial Associate Justice Joseph Williams opens the first term of the District Court for Wyandott County on the second floor of the four-story Lipman Meyer Building -the largest commercial building in Kansas Territory -newly built on the Levee (First Street) between Kansas (State) and Nebraska Avenues in Wyandott. The floor is divided into two rooms, with the District Court in the west room and Wyandott County Probate Court, the frequently-intoxicated Judge Jacques W. Johnson presiding, in the east room. (Within a few months, Judge Johnson will be dead, reportedly a victim of his "intemperate habits.")

In District Court, three Irishmen -John Burk, Thomas Petrie and Francis Tracy -and one German, John Link, become naturalized citizens. A Grand Jury is empaneled, including R. M. Gray, George W. Veale, James McGrew, Frank H. Betton and Alfred Robinson, with William Walker Jr. as foreman. The first Petit Jury empaneled in the county includes Matthew Mudeater and C. Howard Carpenter, with Vincent J. Lane as foreman. The first civil suit on the docket is Gottlieb Knepper vs. George Lehman.

That same day, John Warpole having died, the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong guardian of his minor sons James and David Warpole. The children are ordered transferred to the Orphan Roll.

June 7; Kansas voters elect delegates to the Wyandott Constitutional Convention, including 35 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Dr. J. B. Welborn and Dr. J. E. Bennett, both Democrats, are elected from Wyandott County.

In June, a drought begins in Kansas that lasts until November, 1860. This, together with the continuing financial panic in the national economy, has a severe effect on Quindaro. The town that grew so quickly continues to decline. The state of the economy also causes the government to suspend Indian annuity payments. A number of Wyandots die during this hard year, including Eliza Arms, John S. Bearskin, George A. Coon, Sarah Coon, Sarah Cornstalk, John Lewis, Margaret B. Peacock, John Warpole, and Catherine Rebecca Zane.

In response to the hard times, Charles H. Van Fossen, a son-in-law of Silas Armstrong and member of Wyandott Lodge No.3, conceives of a plan to help his Masonic brethren. They are to bring articles of produce to his grocery store at 4th and Minnesota in Wyandott, and the lodge will help them sell it. Van Fossen and Vincent J. Lane subsequently peddle many of the items from door to door, raising enough cash to wipe out the lodge's arrearages on dues.

June 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council notes the death of John Lewis.

June 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council directs that 12 children be added to the Orphan list and one to the Incompetent list, their parents having recently died.

June 15; the Wyandot Legislative Committee approves the appropriations bill for 1858-59.

June 16; 32 prominent Wyandots sign a petition drafted by William Walker Jr. to the Wyandot Tribal Council against John H. Millar. The probate judges of both Leavenworth and Wyandott Counties have appointed Millar administrator of a number of Wyandot estates, including some long since settled. He is accused of creating unnecessary expenses, stirring up strife, setting one family against another, deriding the families of the deceased, corrupting Wyandot women, defrauding the ignorant, acting against all honor and alienating the best feeling in the Nation. The signers include Walker, John D. Brown, John W. Greyeyes, Matthew Mudeater, and Ebenezer O. Zane.

June 17; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays out annuities at the rate of \$72.50 per person, or \$40,310. The council also sends a letter to Wyandott County Probate Judge Johnson, a special committee having confirmed the charges outlined in Walker's petition.

In June, the owners of the *Quindaro Chindowan* make an arrangement with John Francis that he will continue publication for 12 months in exchange for ownership of the type and presses.

June 20-23; Dr. John Doy is retried in St. Joseph, Missouri, for allegedly stealing one slave from Missouri -a man named Dick, the property of Mayor Wood of Weston. U.S. Representative James Craig of Missouri assists with the prosecution. Convicted by a packed jury on minimal evidence, Dr. Doy is sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Missouri State Penitentiary. He remains jailed in St. Joseph while his attorneys file an appeal with the Missouri Supreme Court.

June 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays the salaries of the chiefs and officers and other expenses of the Nation for 1857-58 and 1858-59. The \$75 approved May 31 for the council's trip to the Seneca Reserve is to be deducted from the annuities of the Wyandots there. The council sends a petition to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that 39 Wyandots were never paid by William Gay, as they had been transferred from the Incompetent to the Competent lists and Gay was awaiting the Commissioner's approval when he was murdered. "These persons have been suffering for the want of their money." The several agents have also retained the shares of Silas M. Greyeyes and Anthony Hat for their act of arson, to the amount of \$1,188.

That same day, Elizabeth May Dickinson celebrates her 23rd birthday in Quindaro. She feels rather blue, and has been neglecting her journal.

June 30; the French aerialist Blondin crosses Niagara Falls on a tightrope while 5,000 spectators watch.

July 1; Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker execute a warranty deed conveying title to Wyandott Reserve No. 20 to the Topeka Association, four and one-half years after the town company's purchase of the Float.

July 4; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to his wife Sara from Quindaro. "I think railroad matters look very well for Quindaro & we are quite encouraged."

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July 5; at 12:00noon, the Wyandott Constitutional Convention convenes on the top floor of the Lipman Meyer Building in Wyandott. Thirteen years later, delegate William A. Phillips from Arapahoe County (in the present Colorado) will recall the setting as rude and unfinished, a description Vincent J. Lane takes issue with, saying that the space had been used for public gatherings and cotillion parties prior to the convention. (The third floor has been fitted out as a bar for the delegates' refreshment, while the second continues to house the district and probate courts.) The two Wyandott County delegates, Dr. J. B. Welborn and Dr. J. E. Bennett, are denied their seats by the Republican majority despite having certificates of election signed by Governor Medary, ostensibly

because Wyandott County did not exist when the territorial legislature first called for the election that authorized the convention.

Clarina I.H. Nichols quietly attends the convention (she is credentialed as a reporter), and reportedly has a marked influence on the outcome. She is often accompanied by Lucy B. Armstrong, and stays at the Armstrong residence in Wyandott while the convention is in session.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council notes the deaths of Sarah Cornstalk and John S. Bearskin. The council pays Mrs. Hardenbrook for teaching school in District No. 3 from April 1 to July 1, 1859, at \$25 per month plus \$4.95 for books furnished.

July 12; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

Also in July, Father William Fish leaves St. Mary's Parish in Wyandott to return to Leavenworth City, and is replaced by Father James McGee, who in turn will leave within a year.

July 18; a resolution drafted by Mrs. Nichols on women's suffrage is voted down at the convention. The more conservative Republicans fear that such a clause in the proposed constitution will prevent the approval of statehood.

July 22; an individual styling himself "Rienzi" (probably a Wyandot, and possibly William Walker Jr.) writes to convention president James M. Winchell about a potential threat to Winchell's life, because of his "silly and ill advised move" to deprive Indians who have received citizenship (such as the Wyandots) of the right of suffrage along with Negroes. Winchell is advised to flee immediately by way of Kansas City and avoid the Lawrence road. He remains safely in Wyandott.

July 23; in the night, ten raiders from Lawrence led by James B. Abbott free Dr. John Doy from the St. Joseph jail without a shot being fired or anyone harmed.

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July 25; Dr. John Doy and his rescuers arrive back in Lawrence. They pose for a pair of famous photographs, then Dr. Doy flees to Canada. He subsequently publishes an account of his ordeal that is widely circulated during the 1860 Presidential election campaign.

July 29; the Wyandott Constitutional Convention adjourns, the draft of a proposed constitution for the state of Kansas having been approved by the delegates. The draft prohibits slavery and does not prohibit the residence of free blacks, forbids the selling of homes for taxes, and confers on women the right to buy and sell property in their own name, the right to equal custody of children in cases of divorce, and the right to vote in local school elections. It sets state boundaries (excluding the western portions of the territory containing Denver and the Colorado gold fields), and designates Topeka as the

state capital. Of the 52 delegates in attendance, the 17 Democrats are the only ones to refuse to sign the joint work, largely because of a disagreement over the unfair apportionment of the state legislature.

That same evening, a “Grand Complimentary Ball” is given by the citizens of Wyandott at Overton’s Hall for the Democratic members of the convention. Sponsors include Silas Armstrong, Alson C. Davis, Joel W. Garrett, Daniel Killen, P. Sidney Post, and Isaiah Walker.

St. Paul’s Protestant Episcopal Church builds its rectory on the southeast Church Lot in Huron Place in Wyandott. For the time being, the church remains on 4th Street between Kansas (State) and Minnesota.

Three black families begin holding church services in the home of Aunt Dinah Smith in Wyandott. This is traditionally the beginning of both the First Baptist and the First A.M.E. churches in that city.

The government moves the Absentee Delaware (the old Cape Girardeau band) from the Brazos River in Texas to the “Leased District” in the Wichita Agency in Indian Territory.

August 9; the Wyandots’ annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Matthew Mudeater is elected Principal Chief.

August 11; the new Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Irvin P. Long to notify the Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent that the council is ready to receive the monies due on the annuity shares retained by various agents.

Also in August, Wyandott attorney Barzilai Gray is elected Probate Judge of Wyandott County, replacing the late Jacques W. Johnson.

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August 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints trustees for the children and heirs of deceased Wyandots, and authorizes them to receive the back annuity payments.

August 24; the German Methodist Episcopal Church is organized in Wyandott with 13 members.

August 25; the Wyandot Tribal Council rents a house belonging to Margaret Solomon for use as a council house and school, for \$6 per month. The bonds for the trustees are made out, approved and filed. The council appoints School Directors for 1859-60: Silas Armstrong, District No.1, Robert Robitaille, District No.2, and Samuel E. Forseyth, District NO.3. The orphan child of Eliza Arms is given for adoption to Eliza Brown.

August 26; Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent Benjamin J. Newsom pays out the back annuities due to various Wyandots' heirs. The Wyandot Tribal Council notes the deaths of George A. Coon and Sarah Coon.

August 27; Edwin L. Drake drills the first successful U.S. oil well near Titusville, Pennsylvania.

August 30; Jacob Henry writes to Alfred Gray from Albany, New York, protesting a proposal to change the grade of the street in front of his store building at 4 Kansas Avenue in Quindaro. He also requests that Gray arrange to have the roof of his building tinned.

August 31; the Wyandot Tribal Council discusses the proposed Wyandot-Seneca treaty, which is still not getting anywhere. John W. Greeyes is to ask William Walker Jr. for his assistance in drawing up the treaty.

September 1; the government issues the patent of title to the 26.79-acre allotment of the late Mary B. Spybuck (Incompetent Class, Wyandott Allotment No. 227). Title passes to her aunt and sole heir Catherine W. Warpole, who has already sold the property.

Cyprien Chouteau and his wife Nancy purchase a farm southeast of Kansas City near the present Kensington Street between 24th and 27th Streets, moving there from their home near the present 55th Street and Nieman Road on the Shawnee Reserve. Isolated and menaced by bushwhackers, they soon purchase a house in town at 412 Charlotte, where Cyprien will reside until his death in 1879 at the age of 77.

September 7; Elizabeth May Dickinson begins teaching school in Quindaro for the fall term. She has 25 pupils.

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September 12; the fourth annual session of the Kansas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convenes in Tecumseh, with Bishop Robert Paine presiding.

September 21; The Wyandot Tribal Council reviews the new draft of the Wyandot-Seneca treaty prepared by William Walker Jr., and orders a communication sent to Maj. Dorn, the Seneca agent.

September 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter to Maj. Andrew J. Dorn, Agent for the Seneca and Pawpaw (i.e., Quapaw) Nations, that a Wyandot delegation will visit the Seneca Reserve in the latter part of October.

That same day, at the request of Merrick K. Barber, a U.S. post office called "Farmer" is opened in southern Wyandott County near the present South ss" Street and Kansas Avenue, with Barber as postmaster. (For unknown reasons, the name will be changed to

“Turner” in September, 1879.) Barber and his wife Joanna have acquired land north and west of the Lovelace and Hewitt properties.

September 23; the officers of the Wyandott City Company grant power of attorney to Trustee John McAlpine for the making of deeds for holders of certificates of shares and lots.

September 28; John McAlpine’s power of attorney is witnessed by William L. McMath, Notary Public, filed, and McAlpine then refiles the Wyandott City plat with Wyandott County Register of Deeds Vincent J. Lane as Wyandott County Plat No.1, so that deeds can be issued.

October 4; voters in Kansas approve the Wyandott Constitution 10,421 to 5,530. Only Johnson and Morris Counties vote against it. The vote in Wyandott County is 274 in favor to 205 opposed.

October 8; the unincorporated town of Farmer is organized in the area of the new post office, when a petition by Merrick K. Barber, Charles Lovelace, Stephen Perkins and others for incorporation is rejected by the Wyandott County Commissioners on the grounds of insufficient population. (Farmer, or Turner, will remain unincorporated until the area is annexed by Kansas City, Kansas in 1966.)

October 13; John Calhoun, former Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, dies unexpectedly in St. Joseph, Missouri, one day before his 53rd birthday.

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October 14; Clara Gowing, 27, arrives at the Delaware Baptist Mission as a missionary teacher. She has been accompanied west by long-time teacher Elizabeth S. Morse, who had been in the East for a visit. In later years Miss Gowing gives a detailed description of the mission complex as it was at the time of her arrival. There are seven buildings, including a large, two-story frame residence with a one-story L. There is a similar dormitory for the Indian children, and a long school building divided internally by folding doors, both also of frame construction and facing south like the residence. Smaller outbuildings consist of a wash house (the 1848 schoolhouse), a smoke house and a large stable built of logs. The frame church building stands about 1/4 mile away. For the third year in a row, attendance is 95 pupils. In addition to the two teachers, the boarding students are overseen by a matron, Mrs. Muse.

That same day, Mary Greyeyes Steel, as heir to her brother Henry C. Greyeyes, signs a quit claim deed to her brother’s undivided half interest in Doctor Greyeyes’ Wyandott Float to Thomas J. Barker, its present owner.

October 16-18; John Brown’s raid on the U.S. arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, ends in failure when Federal troops under Col. Robert E. Lee storm the railroad engine house

where the raiders have fortified themselves. Brown and his surviving men are taken prisoner.

October 25 -November 2; trial and sentencing of John Brown in Charles Town, Virginia.

November 1; Wyandott County voters confirm Wyandott as the county seat.

That same day, Silas Armstrong informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that he has paid \$300 to Mr. Wilson the stonecutter for the tombstones of . deceased chiefs, and made a partial payment of \$20 to Mr. Grindrod for sockets for the stones.

Also in November, John Francis changes the name of the *Quindaro Chindowan* to *The Kansas Tribune*. Weekly publication in Quindaro continues (although no issues of the later *Chindowan* and only one issue of the *Tribune* will survive).

November 6; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro. Mrs. Nichols' son Howard is pressed with business but money is lacking. She notes that a week before last, three slave hunters tried to get into the confidence of some free blacks they suspected of aiding escaped slaves, by pretending to be Yankees "that wanted to get some freight concealed for transportation!"

November 8; election for the fifth Kansas Territorial Legislature. In the 7th District (Wyandott County), County Attorney William L. McMath (Democrat) defeats Thomas J. Williams (Republican) and A. B. Bartlett (Free State).

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November 9; delayed by illness, the Wyandot Tribal Council leaves Wyandott for the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory.

November 10; death of Margaret Jacquis Charloe in Wyandott at the age of 78.

November 17; birth of Francois Edmond Chouteau, second son of Cyprien and Nancy Francis Chouteau, in Kansas City.

November 19; a committee of the Wyandott City Council reports that an agreement has been reached with Wm. H. Irwin & Co. for the establishment of a ferry across the Missouri River, the City to receive 10% of the income from fares. The agreement is to be submitted to the voters at the December 6 election (and is apparently approved).

November 22; after almost four years of negotiations, the Wyandots and the Seneca finally conclude a treaty which would give the Emigrating Party Wyandots 33,000 acres of Seneca lands in Indian Territory -only to have it languish and die in the U.S. Senate.

November 24; Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* is published.

December 1; Abraham Lincoln arrives in Elwood, Kansas Territory (Oust across the Missouri River from St. Joseph), where he makes a speech in the evening.

December 2; John Brown is hanged at Charles Town, Virginia, for the crimes of murder, treason, and slave insurrection against the state of Virginia. "I John Brown am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty, land: will never be purged away; but with Blood."

December 3; Abraham Lincoln speaks in Leavenworth City. He condemns Brown's actions, but will later commend his "great courage, and rare unselfishness."

December 6; in Kansas a state legislature, state officers, and a member of Congress are elected under the Wyandott Constitution. Dr. Charles Robinson (Republican) is again elected governor of the proposed state, defeating Territorial Governor Samuel Medary (Democrat), Dr. Joseph P. Root (Republican) elected lieutenant governor, defeating John P. Slough (Democrat), and Martin F. Conway (Republican) elected representative in Congress, defeating John A. Halderman (Democrat). Alfred Gray, Quindaro's mayor, is elected to the state legislature from Wyandott County.

December 10; following his defeat, a disappointed Governor Medary writes from Lecompton to John A. Halderman in Leavenworth City that Kansas will now enter the Union as a "Black Republican" state.

In December, Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes begins boarding for a time at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

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Also in December, the schooner-rigged yacht *Wanderer* (late of the New York Yacht Club) arrives off the Georgia coast with the last cargo of slaves to be smuggled out of Africa, past the British and American patrols, and into the United States prior to the Civil War. Purchased in the Congo at \$5.00 a head, some of the slaves will remain with Georgia planters but most will be sold in New Orleans for \$600 to \$700 each, the enormous profits justifying the risks.

December 14; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Financially conditions are worse than the year before, and there are now unoccupied buildings in the valleys and on the hillsides. Hill's building is still occupied by Mr. Bottum. Some assessment of city taxes has been made, but no attempt to collect them - perhaps because there is no money to pay with. Chadwick notes the establishment of *The Kansas Tribune*, and has sent a copy to Hill. Mr. Barnes, engineer for the Parkville & Grand River Railroad, has just returned to his home in Quindaro from locating 12 miles at the east end of the road, from Cameron, Missouri. He feels confident the road will be built to Parkville, the only question is when.

December 16; four of John Brown's raiders -Copeland, Green, Coppoc, and Cook -are hanged at Charles Town, Virginia.

December 28; the Secretary of the Interior issues allotment patents to a number of the Shawnee, but with restrictions on alienation.

1860-1877

c. 1860

The Junction House, a stagecoach inn, is built at the junction of the Southern Bridge Road and the Kansas City-Shawneetown Road in southern Wyandott County. The two-story stone structure, owned by a Mr. Saviers, has walls 18 inches thick. The house, although altered, still stands at the present 3507 Shawnee Drive, Kansas City, Kansas.

1860

Eighth U.S. Census shows that Kansas Territory already has a population of 107,206, of which 625 are "Free Colored" and two (both women) are slaves. Wyandott County's population is 2,609; the population of Wyandott Township is 1,920 with 18 Free Colored, while the population of Quindaro Township has declined to 689 of which 30 are Free Colored. Wyandot Indian citizens are included in the "White" category. The census indicates that three free black families now own property in Quindaro, along K Street on the high ground west of Quindaro Creek.

In Missouri, the population of the City of Kansas (Kansas City) is 4,418 -still appreciably smaller than its rivals St. Joseph and Leavenworth City including 25 Free Colored and 166 slaves (Just 4% of the population), while the population of Westport has declined to 1,195, including four Free Colored and 134 slaves (11% of the population).

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January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

That same day, Ebenezer O. Zane sells the Wyandott House hotel in Quindaro to Julius G. Fisk for \$152. The Fisk & Richmond Mercantile Store now occupies the first floor of the Jacob Henry Building adjoining the Wyandott House, and Fisk (Quindaro's first town marshal in 1858) has also acquired a controlling interest in the Quindaro Steam Saw Mill Co.

January 2; the fifth Kansas Territorial Legislature assembles. Over Governor Medary's veto, the meeting is again moved from Lecompton to Lawrence.

January 16; the arson case of 1856 is partially resolved. Silas M. Greyeyes agrees to pay Amelia Charloe one half of the back annuities due him that were retained by the several agents.

January 17; a Wyandot National Convention votes to approve the council taking the remainder of the stocks held by the U.S. government and putting them in the market. The convention also votes to resist the levying of taxes on their property by Wyandott County. A competent "attorney is to be hired. (Under Article 4 of the treaty of 1855, the allotments are supposed to remain tax exempt for five years after statehood.)

January 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints administrators to receive allotment patents for the estates of 30 of the deceased. They also order John Hicks Jr., appointed

to receive back annuity payments for the estate of the late Anthony Hat, to pay one half the full amount to Lucy Ann Charloe. The arson case is settled.

January 24; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong and Hiram M. Northrup to hire an attorney in Kansas City for the tax fight.

February 11; after “a spirited and angry debate,” the Kansas Territorial Legislature passes a bill abolishing slavery in the territory. (A similar bill is passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature at about the same time.)

February 15; a Wyandot National Convention meets to discuss the patents and Wyandott County’s attempt to tax them. It is decided to ask Congress to make an appropriation to pay the taxes, as well as the treaty annuity now due. Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and Irvin P. Long are to go to Washington.

February 20; Governor Medary sends a lengthy and detailed veto message to the territorial legislature on the bill prohibiting slavery in the territory. He defends the institution of chattel slavery, expounds on the constitutional principle of State’s Rights, and denies the authority of the legislature to pass such an act, as Kansas is not yet a sovereign State. The bill is passed over his veto.

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That same day, the Kansas Territorial Legislature charters a new ferry at Quindaro, owned by George W. Veale, Abelard Guthrie, Fielding Johnson and Julius G. Fisk, to replace the discontinued Webb ferry.

February 21; the Shawnee Tribal Council presents a memorial to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Greenwood regarding the manual labor school, together with the 1858 report of the joint committee. They protest the manner in which the school has been operated for the past several years, and request the \$6,000 annual school fund be placed at the disposal of the council, to be used to pay tuition to send their children to the district schools in the area.

That same day, Hiram M. Northrup informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that he has received an offer from Philadelphia for the Wyandots’ stocks. The council wishes to make sure that Northrup’s power’ of attorney is still in effect.

March 1; Nancy “Nannie” Mae Journeycake, daughter of Delaware Charles Journeycake, marries Lucius B. Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, in a ceremony performed by Rev. Pratt. The newlyweds are both 18 years of age.

March 5; elections are held in Wyandott County. William McKay, Dr. J. E. Bennett, and Samuel E. Forseyth are elected county commissioners, Luther H. Wood elected county sheriff in place of Forseyth, Charles Chadwick elected mayor of Quindaro, replacing Alfred Gray, and George Russell elected mayor of Wyandott, replacing James R. Parr. Parr subsequently opens a mercantile business at 3rd and Everett.

March 6; a copy of the legal descriptions of the Wyandott Allotments is filed by Wyandott County Clerk Moses B. Newman.

March 8; Frank H. Betton, 25, marries 19-year-old Susannah Mudeater, eldest daughter of Wyandott Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and his wife Nancy.

March 13; the Quindaro Common Council passes a preamble and resolutions regarding railroad development (specifically the Parkville & Grand River Railroad) and authorizing Thaddeus Hyatt and Dr. Charles Robinson to pursue a government land grant. Signed by Charles Chadwick, Mayor, and William W. Dickinson, Clerk.

March 15; the fifth annual session of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convenes in Leavenworth. The Rev. John M. Chivington is appointed Presiding Elder of the Pike's Peak (Le. Denver) District.

March 16; two more of John Brown's raiders, Kansans Stevens and Hazlett, are hanged in Charles Town, Virginia.

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March 20; a substantial crowd watches as the steam packet *WYANDOTT CITY*, built by one Captain Wiltz, is launched at the Levee in Wyandott. Intended for the Kansas River trade, the 90' boat will draw just 6" once her engines are in place, and may be the first steamboat actually built in Kansas.

March 21; William Walker Jr. sends a biographical sketch of his father to Lyman C. Draper in Wisconsin.

March 27; Matthew R. and Lydia B. Walker convey the deed to 40.41 acres of their 289.27-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 161) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

March 30; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to Mrs. Emma Millard concerning her interest in Kansas history. He notes that there were four parties in the recent conflict: pro-slavery "disunionists" who wished to separate North and South, pro-slavery men who wished to expand slavery into Kansas by legal means, men who wished to make Kansas a Free State by constitutional means, and those who wished to end slavery everywhere and hoped the Kansas conflict would spark a "general conflagration." Up until August 1857, the two sides were dominated by their extremes.

March 31; teacher Clara Gowing goes on a picnic with Lucius and Nannie Pratt at the site of the first Delaware Baptist Mission near the present Edwardsville. The young couple is living with his parents while their own house is under construction.

April 2; Clara Gowing accompanies Rev. Pratt to the home of Charles Ketchum, about six miles from the mission. Ketchum is ill.

That same day, Elizabeth May Dickinson and her friend Helen Bottum go for a buggy ride with Julius G. Fisk. This is apparently Miss Dickinson's first outing with Fisk.

April 3; Russell, Majors and Waddell's overland mail service (the Pony Express) begins operation, a relay of dispatch riders carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, and back again in a matter of days.

April 10; Elizabeth May Dickinson and Helen Bottum walk from Quindaro to Kansas City for the day. They stop on the way at Matilda Hicks' home (near the present 9th Street and Quindaro Boulevard), where her son William Driver gives them pony rides.

April 11; the U.S. House of Representatives votes to admit Kansas as a State under the Wyandott Constitution, 134 to 73. The matter now goes to the Senate.

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April 13; the Quindaro Town Company refiles Woodard's plat of Quindaro with Wyandott County Register of Deeds Vincent J. Lane. Proprietors of Quindaro are still Guthrie, Robinson, and Simpson.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council makes out its appropriations bill for 1859-60, to be submitted to the Legislative Committee. They request a meeting with the Agent, as several Wyandots now living on the Seneca Reserve have returned to receive their allotment patents.

April 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays attorney George W. Perkins \$80 for defending the council on taking the administration of estates away from John H. Millar and others.

April 19; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes a treaty payment to the tribal members of \$37,669, or \$67.75 per person.

April 21; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro that Susanna, a free black woman who looked after Mrs. Nichols' house in her absence, has been kidnapped by Missourians. She notes that the kidnapping was reported in the *Lawrence Republican*.

April 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes payments to guardians, who are required to settle up their accounts and give new bonds.

April 23; Democratic Presidential nominating convention meets at Charleston, South Carolina.

April 26; Irvin P. Long marries Therese Tallcharles, widow of Tall Charles.

April 28; the Wyandot Tribal Council brings its books up to date. A treaty payment of \$5,871.50 has been sent to the Emigrating Party Wyandots on the Seneca Reserve.

May 3; Democrats adjourn without a Presidential ticket after the Deep South withdraws over the slavery plank in the party platform.

That same day, the Shawnee Tribal Council again expresses dissatisfaction with the operation of the manual labor school, asks for the mission contract to be rescinded and the \$6,000 school fund to be placed under the control of the council, and asks for the Rev. Thomas Johnson's bond as guardian of 35 orphans to be delivered to them. They request that the land set aside for the Absentee Shawnee be sold (the time set for their return having expired), along with the 160 acres set aside for the nowclosed Baptist mission, but that the Friends (Quaker) mission's land title be confirmed in view of their many services to the Nation.

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May 6; Millar's plat of the Wyandott Allotments is filed for record in the Wyandott County Clerk's office.

That same day, Elizabeth May Dickinson formally joins the Quindaro Congregational Church.

May 7; Lucinda Splitlog, widow of Charles Splitlog, conveys the deed to 25.16 acres of her 301-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 146) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

May 9; Constitutional Union Party nominates John Bell and Edward Everett at Baltimore, Maryland.

May 16; Republicans convene at Chicago to nominate a Presidential ticket.

May 18; Republicans nominate Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

May 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council decides to send Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and Silas Armstrong to Washington, D.C., to try to get Congress to make up for the loss on stocks taken in lieu of money.

May 30; the Treaty of Sarcoxieville. The Delaware agree to take the lands of their Diminished Reserve in severalty, as provided for in the treaty of 1854. Each tribal member is allotted 80 acres, with allotments set aside for the approximately 200 Absentee Delaware. Principal Chief John Connor is to receive 640 acres in fee simple, while band chiefs Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, Kockatowha, and interpreter Henry Tiblow are each allotted 320 acres. The chiefs are also to draw an annual salary of \$1,500 from

the tribal trust fund. (The bribery usually isn't this obvious.) A tract of 320 acres is set aside on Stranger Creek where the mill, schoolhouse and Ketchum's store are, 160 acres for the agency building, 160 acres for the Baptist Mission, and 40 acres each for the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with the unallotted balance to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway at \$1.25 per acre.

Six-Mile House, so called because it is six miles by road from the Wyandott ferry landing, is built west of the Quindaro city limits on the stage road to Leavenworth City and Lawrence, near the present 4960 Leavenworth Road. Owned and operated by Jacob A. Bartles and his son Theodore (and sometimes called the Bartles Tavern), it soon becomes a notorious resort of outlaws, horse thieves, and, during the war, the pro-Union guerillas called Red Legs. (J. A. Bartles previously owned a meat market in Quindaro, at the northwest corner of 7th and N Streets.)

June 4; although passed in the House, Kansas' admission to the Union is tabled in the U.S. Senate, 33 to 27. Southern senators will manage to keep the issue bottled up for the next seven months.

June 9; William G. Bradshaw is engaged to operate the Delaware mill on Stranger Creek, replacing William Cortez.

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June 18; Democrats reconvene at Baltimore.

That same day, at the request of Rev. Pratt and others, Alfred Gray writes from Quindaro to George W. Patterson in opposition to the new Delaware treaty, which Gray says was extorted from the Delaware by Agent Sykes. Sykes stated that the government "could not and would not" protect the Delaware any longer unless the treaty was immediately agreed to. He also made the elected councilmen sign over power of attorney to the four old chiefs, so that only the chiefs were involved in approving the treaty. The councilmen were then excluded from the council chamber, the doors shut, and the chiefs got drunk. This outrage was done for the benefit of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway, the city of Leavenworth, and certain Democratic Party interests with ties to the Buchanan administration.

June 22; anti-Douglas delegates again withdraw from the Democratic convention.

June 23; Regular Democrats nominate Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. National or Independent Democrats (the more radical anti-Douglas, pro-slavery delegates) nominate John C. Breckinridge (Buchanan's Vice President) and Joseph Lane.

June 26; Abelard Guthrie writes to Judge Josiah Miller concerning his lawsuit against Robinson and Simpson. He has been trying to get legal papers served on his erstwhile

partners, but hasn't had any luck. Work on the Parkville & Grand River Railroad is progressing, but Quindaro will be "as dead as pickled herring" as long as Robinson has anything to do with the town.

June 30; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro. Mrs. Nichols' daughter Birsha's school continues, but with the depressed economy, money is very hard to come by. Mrs. Nichols makes an oblique reference to Underground Railroad operations in Quindaro: "There are some blessed events I would so like to rejoice your heart by narrating, but prudence prevents - Suffice it to say humanity can have railroads without grants from Congress."

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau moves from Kansas City to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where she purchases a property called "Little Rock." She leases her Kansas City house at Market and Pearl Streets, first to John G. Adkins, then to G. W. Toler, father-in-law of her son Benjamin.

July 1; George M. Beebe replaces Hugh S. Walsh as Kansas Territorial Secretary.

July 4; Elizabeth May Dickinson takes a holiday excursion on the steamboat *BLACK HAWK*.

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July 7; the Wyandot Tribal Council orders a National Convention to be held at the old camp ground on July 11 for the purpose of nominations to the council. Messenger John Solomon is ordered to notify the members of the Nation.

July 11; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held in Wyandott. The National Convention votes to discontinue the Legislative Committee.

That same day, the Treaty of Sarcoxieville is ratified.

Also that day, the Wyandott County Commissioners purchase Walker and Barker's store building at 326 Nebraska Avenue from Isaiah Walker for use as the first county courthouse. Walker is paid \$50 cash in hand and \$1,750 in interest-bearing county bonds, payable in 10 years. The building is moved to the front of the lot and a log jail added at the rear.

July 12; the Wyandot Tribal Council agrees to pay County Clerk Moses B. Newman \$7 for plates of the Wyandott Purchase.

July 18; C. W. Jones, a free black man, is kidnapped by slave hunters James Lester and Cornelius Sager from the farm of Joseph W. Armstrong on the Delaware Reserve in western Wyandott County. He is beaten and taken into the Kansas River bottoms, where they are joined by Samuel E. Forseyth (in his capacity as Deputy U.S. Marshal) and local

resident Louis M. Cox. Threatened with death, Jones is coerced into confessing to being a runaway slave. He is taken to Kansas City, then to jail in St. Joseph.

July 19; Willie Sortor fatally shoots Frank Battle in Quindaro. Both are pupils of Elizabeth May Dickinson, who is greatly saddened.

July 20; death of the Rev. Charles Ketchum, interpreter, ordained deacon, and chief Delaware supporter of the northern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the age of 48. He is buried in the cemetery at the White Church.

July 21; a day after Frank Battle's funeral, Elizabeth May Dickinson attends an ice cream party at Dr. Welborn's in Quindaro. She notes that people in the West seem hardened to death.

Released as unsaleable due to his light skin, C. W. Jones makes his way from St. Joseph to Quindaro, where he makes an affidavit that brings Forseyth and Cox before Justices Chadwick and Duncan. Their attorney, Alsen C. Davis of Wyandott, in turn accuses Jones of passing counterfeit money, and he is arrested. Jones is released when his attorney, Alfred Gray, extracts incriminating testimony from Lester and Sager, whom Jones recognizes as his kidnappers.

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July 28; the Westport *Border Star* publishes a reminiscence of Madame Grand-Louis Bertholet (Margaret Gauthier Bertholet), the first non-Indian woman to live in what is now Kansas City.

July 30; in Quindaro, the *Kansas Tribune* reports the launch of the *KANSAS VALLEY*, a 90' side-wheeler with a 12" draft and a cargo capacity of 14 tons, built for Messrs. Nelson and Simpson for the Kansas River trade. The paper claims that it is the first steamboat to be built in Kansas (apparently ignoring the launch of the *WYANDOTT CITY* in March). The claim is repeated in the Leavenworth *Daily Times* on August 7 and the Emporia *News* in August 11.

July 31; the members of the Wyandot Tribal Council and several other prominent Wyandots discuss the tax situation until late in the evening.

August 1; Wyandott County Treasurer Robert Robitaille issues an itemized statement of taxes paid by Dr. Charles Robinson for the year 1859 for properties in Quindaro Township (including lots and blocks in both Quindaro and the Addition to Quindaro, as well as certain unplatted lands), to the amount of \$41.18.

August 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council and members of the Nation are to meet at the old council ground with the Wyandott County Commissioners and County Treasurer to defend their tax case. (Uncertain if meeting is held.)

That same day, Alfred Gray issues a writ against Lester and Sager for the assault and kidnapping of C. W. Jones. They escape prosecution by fleeing back to Missouri.

After a year's hiatus, the *Wyandott Gazette* is revived in August by S. D. McDonald and Richard B. Taylor, with Taylor as editor. It will continue under various publishers (most notably John and Lucy Armstrong's son Russell B. Armstrong), editors and names until 1909.

August 11; the nation's first silver mill begins operation near Virginia City in Nevada Territory.

That same day, the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Shawnee Methodist Mission church is held at the Shawnee campground. The Rev. Joab Spencer presents charges against the Rev. Eli Blackhoof, claiming that he drank whiskey "divers times," sang songs that were not for the "Glory of God," and that he danced (outcome unknown).

August 14; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Matthew Mudeater is reelected Principal Chief.

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August 30; a letter from Quindaro to the *Lawrence Republican* tells of yet another kidnapping of a free black man. Assaulted in Leavenworth, he was taken by carriage to the Missouri River bottoms between Quindaro and Wyandott. There he escaped and made his way to Quindaro. The writer claims the slave hunters were part of the same gang that kidnapped C. W. Jones.

September 12; Elizabeth May Dickinson begins teaching school in Wyandott, with about 20 pupils.

September 26; Elizabeth Robitaille, 18, daughter of Robert and Julie Bernard Robitaille, marries her cousin Louis Eugene Napoleon Robitaille in Westport.

October 1; a daily mail line starts from Cameron, Missouri, to Quindaro by way of Parkville, and then south. The Kansas Stage Co. has a line of stages from Quindaro south to Burlington, with connections at Shawneetown to the Kansas City and Lawrence stage. (Alfred Robinson's direct line from Quindaro to Lawrence has apparently been discontinued.)

In October, 50 Delaware send a letter to President Buchanan protesting the Sarcoxieville treaty and complaining that Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes had provided three of the chiefs with liquor, so that they were drunk when signing.

October 9; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. "At the present, it is as dull there, as any place can possibly be," and the drought has been severe. The Delaware treaty should have been to the benefit of Quindaro rather than

Leavenworth, and would have been but for the efforts of Agent Sykes. He even tracked down one of the Delaware chiefs who tried to avoid it by going on a buffalo hunt, and made the chief sign it.

October 14; death of Matthew Rankin Walker, Chief Justice of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory and founder of Freemasonry in Kansas, in Wyandott at the age of 50. Buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery, his and his wife's graves will be moved to the Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906, when sale of the cemetery is threatened.

October 24; Silas and Zelinda Armstrong convey the deed to 61.43 acres of their 295.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No.7) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

That same day, Moses Grinter closes his trading store at Secondine. His account book shows \$14,134.13 still owed to him by his Delaware customers.

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Clarina I.H. Nichols leaves her home in Quindaro to spend the winter in Ohio, joining a campaign for the rights of married women similar to the rights included in the Wyandott Constitution. The campaign is successful, although it does not include suffrage.

November 6; Abraham Lincoln (Republican) is elected President of the United States in a four-candidate election, defeating Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), John C. Breckenridge (National or Independent Democrat), and John Bell (Constitutional Union).

That same day, election for the sixth Kansas Territorial Legislature. In the 7th District (Wyandott County), W. Y. Roberts (Republican) defeats William Weer (Democrat), 282 to 163.

Also that day, Sarcoxie and Neconhecond lead a delegation to Indian Territory to inspect lands that might be purchased from the Cherokee for the resettlement of the Delaware.

November 9; South Carolina calls a secession convention.

November 10; South Carolina's James Chesnut, a moderate, resigns from the U.S. Senate, to be followed by his colleague James H. Hammond.

November 14; in response to the economic depression and drought, a Territorial Relief Convention is held in Lawrence. A Relief Committee is appointed, and Samuel C. Pomeroy, now mayor of Atchison, elected committee president.

November 15; Maj. Robert Anderson is sent to take command of the Charleston defenses.

November 19; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the southeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church for the consideration of \$1.00, paid to Company Treasurer Isaiah Walker. Witnessed by S. M. Emerson, Notary Public.

November 23; Maj. Anderson asks for reinforcements, with no response.

November 28; Maj. Anderson again asks for reinforcements, again with no response.

That same day, the Delaware inspection party signs a letter at Cherokee Station on the Neosho River offering to buy 200 sections of land from the Cherokee Nation.

December 1; Maj. Anderson sends a third plea for reinforcements for the Charleston forts, but continues to be ignored by President Buchanan.

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December 3; the Quindaro sawmill burns, destroying several thousand board feet of lumber along with the tools and machinery. The loss is uninsured.

December 4; in his last annual message to Congress, President Buchanan declares that secession is unconstitutional but denies that the Federal government has the power to force states to remain in the Union.

December 5; five Quaker abolitionists from Kansas go to the farm of Morgan Walker in Jackson County, Missouri, intending to liberate his slaves. Three are killed when they are betrayed by a companion named William Clarke Quantrill, a sometime school teacher from Ohio. He later claims that this was done in revenge for the murder by abolitionists of a nonexistent older brother.

December 8; Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb of Georgia resigns, believing secession is imperative.

December 9; President Buchanan agrees not to reinforce the Charleston forts without notifying South Carolina congressmen.

December 10; Samuel Medary resigns as Territorial Governor of Kansas. Territorial Secretary George M. Beebe becomes acting governor, and will hold that office until statehood.

December 14; Secretary of State Lewis Cass of Michigan resigns because of Buchanan's failure to reinforce Anderson at Charleston.

December 18; Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky proposes six amendments to the Constitution, protecting slavery.

December 20; South Carolina becomes the first state to secede from the Union.

December 22; President-elect Lincoln's opposition to the key Crittenden proposal protecting slavery in the territories is made public.

That same day, the reactionary forces in Mexico are defeated by the republicans at San Miguel Calpulalpan. End of the War of the Reform.

December 26; Maj. Anderson withdraws all the U.S. forces in Charleston Harbour from Fort Moultrie to the stronger Fort Sumter.

December 27; the liberal army enters Mexico City.

December 29; Secretary of War John Floyd of Virginia resigns.

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December 31; President Buchanan finally orders reinforcements for Maj. Anderson.

That same day, Territorial Chief Justice Pettit declares the act abolishing slavery in Kansas Territory to be unconstitutional, as under the Dred Scott decision, no territory may prohibit slavery. The suit has been brought by one Samuel Haley, in an attempt to recover a slave woman named Fanny.

Also that day, Abelard Guthrie publishes a 16-page pamphlet entitled "To The Public," accusing Dr. Charles Robinson of abusing his position as Treasurer and Agent of the Quindaro Town Company toward fraudulent and financially disastrous ends. In his diatribe he refers to Simpson only as "Snots," and denounces Robinson "as a *liar*, a *swindler* and a *perjurer*, and I have reason to suspect that these are not the blackest of his crimes."

Also that day, Hiram M. Northrup conveys the deed to the northwest corner of Huron Place to the Wyandott Methodist Episcopal Church South for the consideration of \$1.00. Trustees are Silas Armstrong, James Barnett, John W. Ladd, Henry Clay Long, and former Wyandot Agency blacksmith Samuel Priestly.

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January 1; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Methodist minister and grandson of Bluejacket, is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing Graham Rodgers. He and his wife have a large, two-story frame house near the present 51st Street and Quivira Road, Shawnee, Kansas, surrounded by several hundred well-tended acres (including 80 acres in southern Wyandott County).

That same day, Abelard Guthrie's lawsuit against Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel N. Simpson is finally resolved by a three-man arbitration panel in Robinson and Simpson's favor. Judge O. B. Gunn complains of Guthrie's lack of cooperation, and Guthrie in turn in his pamphlet has accused the judge of collusion with Robinson.

January 3; Claiborne Fox Jackson is inaugurated fourteenth governor of the State of Missouri. Although nominally a Douglas Democrat, he withheld his support in the recent election and begins to activate the state militia in anticipation of secession.

January 5; the *Star of the West* sails from New York with men and supplies for Fort Sumter.

January 7; the sixth and last Kansas Territorial Legislature convenes, and again moves its meeting from Lecompton to Lawrence.

That same day, Isaiah Walker and Mary Ann Walker, as joint administrators of the estate of the late Joel Walker, convey the deed to 55.50 acres of Walker's 289.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 162) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

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Ten Wyandott widows, including Lucy B. Armstrong, Lydia B. Walker (noted as the Administratrix of the Estate of Matthew R. Walker), Charlotte Williams, Susan Beaver, Jane Tilles Barnett, and Margaret Punch, petition the Kansas Territorial Legislature to amend the act incorporating Wyandott City so as to exclude their properties. They were not consulted on being included, their properties are remote from the center of town, municipal taxes will be too high for them to pay, and the city now has the power to force streets and alleys through their properties and even their houses.

January 8; Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson of Mississippi resigns.

January 9; South Carolina gunfire prevents the *Star of the West* from entering Charleston Harbour.

That same day, Mississippi secedes.

January 10; Florida secedes.

January 11; Alabama secedes.

That same day, Secretary of the Treasury Phillip F. Thomas of Maryland resigns, completing the Southern withdrawal from Buchanan's cabinet.

Also that day, President Juarez and his government are established in Mexico City.

January 12; a Wyandot National Convention meets to discuss sending an agent to Washington, D.C., to collect the amount due the Nation for losses sustained in taking depreciated Tennessee and Missouri state stocks in lieu of the U.S. 5% stocks stipulated in the treaty of 1850. Irvin P. Long agrees to go at his own expense, in exchange for 20% on the dollar (Isaiah Walker wants 23%). The council is directed to provide Long with credentials or power of attorney.

January 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council instructs Irvin P. Long not to proceed until further ordered, "as the members of both Houses of Congress were too much excited at the present time."

That same day, Irvin P. Long, as administrator of the estate of the late Robert Armstrong, conveys the deed to Armstrong's 28.19-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No.9) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

January 15; the printing office of the *Wyandott Gazette* is destroyed in a fire, along with the building it occupies. (Owner Richard B. Taylor is in the East at the time, unable to return until March.)

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January 16; William Walker Jr. gives a 2-page written statement on the history of the Wyandots, Methodist Episcopal church, the church split (omitting any mention of his own role), the subsequent burning of the two churches "by persons to the affiant unknown," and his estimate of the value of the two churches -\$500 to \$600 for the log church, and the brick church with its seats, lights and other fixtures, not less than \$2,500. Subscribed and sworn to before Stephen A. Cobb, Notary Public.

January 19; Georgia secedes.

That same day, Wyandott County Sheriff Luther H. Wood publishes a notice for the sale of properties belonging to James C. Zane and Abelard Guthrie, apparently for back taxes. They include an eighth interest in 40 lots on Levee and Main Streets in Quindaro, including the site of the burned Quindaro saw mill together with surviving equipment, as well as all of Block 19 in the Addition to Quindaro.

January 21; five more southerners, including Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, resign from the U.S. Senate.

January 26; Louisiana secedes.

January 29; with seven southern Senators now absent, Kansas is admitted to the Union under the Wyandott Constitution as the 34th state.

February 1; Texas secedes, despite the outspoken opposition of Sam Houston. Forced to resign as governor, the elderly hero of Texas independence is reviled and threatened.

February 2; the Kansas Territorial Legislature adjourns and surrenders authority to the new state government.

February 3; the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs of the Ouindaro Congregational Church reports that over \$1,000,000 in provisions and clothing have been received in Atchison for the relief of victims of the financial panic and drought in Kansas. Samuel C. Pomeroy has been acting as director of the relief efforts.

February 4; the seceded states open a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a new government.

That same day, a secret peace conference meets in Washington, D.C. with 133 commissioners from 22 states, including Virginia, North Carolina and the border states (but not the states that have already seceded). Former President John Tyler of Virginia serves as president of the conference.

February 6; Elizabeth May Dickinson, her friend Helen Bottum and a gentleman named Robert go on horseback to Kansas City for the day, and have three miniatures taken.

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February 7; the General Council of the Choctaw Nation adopts a resolution declaring allegiance to the South, "in the event a permanent dissolution of the American Union takes place."

February 8; the Constitution for a provisional Confederate government is adopted at Montgomery.

February 9; Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are elected provisional Confederate President and Vice President by the Montgomery convention. Ironically, Davis becomes an advocate of a strong central government, while Stephens initially opposed secession.

That same day, Dr. Charles Robinson of Lawrence and Quindaro is sworn in as first governor of the State of Kansas, and Dr. Joseph P. Root of Wyandott as lieutenant governor. (James H. Lane, no friend of Robinson, tries to assert that Robinson's two-year term of office should be regarded as having begun with Robinson's election in December, 1859.)

February 15; the Montgomery convention, acting as the provisional Confederate Congress, passes a resolution to take Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens in Florida, by force if necessary.

In February, Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes shoots a deer in the vicinity of the Delaware Baptist Mission. According to Vincent J. Lane, it is the last deer to be killed in

Wyandott County until 1872, an indication of the increasingly settled and developed nature of the county.

February 23; President-elect Lincoln arrives in Washington, a plot to assassinate him in Baltimore having been foiled by detective Allan Pinkerton.

February 27; the secret peace conference in Washington adjourns. The conference's report is considered by Congress and finally rejected.

February 28; Colorado Territory is organized; straddling the continental divide and including portions of both Utah Territory and the former Kansas Territory lying west of the new state's western boundary at 102 West Longitude.

That same day, a Missouri State Convention, called by the General Assembly at the behest of Governor Jackson, meets in Jefferson City with former governor Sterling Price as president. The convention soon relocates to St. Louis. To the governor's disappointment, the elected members of the convention, the majority of them conservative Unionists, reject secession but support the Crittenden Compromise. Its work concluded, the convention does not disband but goes into recess.

Also in February, Father Casper Mueller is assigned to the vacant St. Mary's Parish in Wyandott by Bishop Miede.

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March 2; the U.S. Congress passes the Morrill Tariff Act, long opposed by the South.

March 4; Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated. In a show of unity and support, Senator Stephen A. Douglas stands beside the new President on the inaugural platform, and holds his hat when he takes the oath of office.

March 6; the Confederacy calls for 100,000 volunteers.

That same day, death of Jane Montague Dickinson, younger sister of Elizabeth May Dickinson, from consumption in Quindaro at the age of 19. She is buried in the Quindaro Cemetery. Elizabeth Dickinson is heartbroken.

March 9; Alison C. Davis ends publication of *The Western Argus* in Wyandott and resigns his position as U.S. Attorney, intending to join the military. The press and printing office are purchased by Richard B. Taylor, owner and editor of the *Wyandott Gazette*, to replace the office destroyed by fire.

In late March, Clarina I.H. Nichols returns from Ohio to her home in Quindaro, to find the roof leaking and the house damaged in the heavy rains that have finally ended the drought in Kansas. She is forced to take money from Birsha's school funds to repair the damage.

April 4; President Lincoln orders a relief expedition to Fort Sumter.

April 12-13; Fort Sumter is fired on in Charleston Harbour, and surrenders after 34 hours of continuous bombardment. The American Civil War begins.

April 15; President Lincoln declares that a state of insurrection exists and calls for 75,000 volunteers. Thirty-five Wyandots eventually serve in the regular army, while 30 join General James H. Lane's Kansas Brigade of irregulars.³⁰

April 16; Col. William H. Emory, commander of U.S. troops in Indian Territory, withdraws his outnumbered troops from Forts Washita and Arbuckle on the Texas border and Fort Smith in Arkansas, concentrating them at Fort Cobb in the west of the territory, near Anadarko some 60 miles southwest of the present Oklahoma City.

³⁰ With Kansas statehood approved, Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy have been elected to the U.S. Senate by the new state legislature.

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Warned by the noted Absentee Delaware scout Black Beaver, Col. Emory attacks an advancing party of Texas Mounted Rifles, taking the first Confederate prisoners of the war. In retaliation, Texans destroy Black Beaver's farm near Fort Arbuckle, seize his livestock and grain, and place a price on his head.

April 17; Virginia secedes.

April 19; at its annual meeting in Louisville, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in response to a proposal put forward by the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, agrees to sell its remaining interest in the manual labor school property, including one section of land, to the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

That same day, Col. Robert E. Lee of Virginia resigns his commission after 30 years service in the U.S. Army. Like many at the time, he feels that his first loyalty is to his state rather than to his country.

April 29; Maryland's House of Delegates votes against secession.

That same day, George W. Veale receives a colonel's commission in the Kansas State Militia from Governor Robinson, and raises a company of volunteers in Quindaro.

May 6; Arkansas secedes.

May 7; Tennessee in effect secedes from the Union by forming an alliance with the Confederacy. Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, a Democrat, remains loyal to the

United States and refuses to resign from the U.S. Senate as instructed by his state government.

May 8; the 1st Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment is organized at Camp Lincoln near Fort Leavenworth, with George W. Deitzler as colonel.

May 10; Capt. Nathaniel Lyon secures Federal control of largely pro-Union St. Louis after taking a Missouri militia detachment into custody and putting down rioting by local secessionists. (The city gave a majority of its votes to Lincoln in the 1860 election, the only part of Missouri to do so. The rest of the state split between Douglas and Bell, with Breckenridge in third place.)

That evening, a panicked Missouri General Assembly gives Governor Jackson all he wishes for in organizing the militia for the state's defense. Despite his opposition to secession, Sterling Price is named commander of the militia, now termed the Missouri State Guard.

May 13; William P. Dole is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Alfred B. Greenwood.

May 17; John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, proclaims Cherokee neutrality.

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May 20; North Carolina reluctantly secedes and Kentucky proclaims its neutrality.

May 21; the Confederate Congress votes to move the capital from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond, Virginia.

May 24; 10,000 U.S. troops occupy Alexandria, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington.

May 31; guided by Black Beaver, Col. Emory's troops and prisoners safely reach Fort Leavenworth after a 500-mile march from Fort Cobb in Indian Territory.

June 3; all he worked for in ruin, death of Senator Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago from typhoid fever at the age of 48.

In June, the *Kansas Tribune* ceases publication in Quindaro. John Francis moves the paper to Olathe in Johnson County, and renames it the *Olathe Mirror*.

June 11; western Virginia counties refuse to secede and set up their own state government. There are similar areas of pro-Union resistance throughout the South, as well as Confederate sympathizers (called "Copperheads") in northern states such as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

June 12; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Chadwick is now in Bellemont, Kansas, which like Quindaro is in decline. The effect of the financial panic continues to be severe, with no money in circulation. He states that last October, Territorial Chief Justice Pettit declared the Wyandot lands to be taxable, in violation of the treaty of 1855, and under that questionable decision the Wyandott County Treasurer has proceeded to advertise and sell all unpaid taxes. Chadwick has paid the taxes on a number of investors' properties in Quindaro, including those owned by Hill, in return for a 1/3 premium. M. W. Bottum has left Hill's building at 21 Kansas Avenue and moved his business to the Henderson BUilding on the hill near the Congregational Church. The Quindaro House is closed, Johnson and Veale are going to shut up their store, and the Quindaro paper has moved to Olathe. Titles to properties in Quindaro can presumably be obtained from Governor Robinson and Abelard Guthrie, but Guthrie is declining to sign deeds, claiming more money is owed. (Hill is one of those that Guthrie has asked for more money.) A court action has been commenced to compel him to sign deeds.

June 13; Missouri authorities abandon the state capital after learning that Nathaniel Lyon, now a brigadier general, is preparing to embark troops from St. Louis for Jefferson City.

June 15; Brig. Gen. Lyon arrives by steamboat in Jefferson City with 2,000 U.S. troops. He soon proceeds on to Boonville.

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June 17; Brig. Gen. Lyon routs the secessionist militia commanded by Missouri Governor Claiborne Jackson at Boonville, securing Missouri for the Union and keeping the Missouri River open. Sterling Price and the remaining State Guard retreat to the southwest corner of the state. (There are already two state militias in Missouri, the pro-Confederate State Guard and the pro-Union Home Guard. Some in the State Guard will switch their allegiance when the Guard is disbanded.)

June 21; Quindaro businessman Fielding Johnson, newly appointed Delaware Indian Agent, is sent a form letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs with regard to the information and reports he is to submit to the Bureau. Johnson has replaced the venal Thomas B. Sykes, who left to join the Confederate army. (Johnson's walnut desk, with the word "Quindaro" painted on the back, is now in the Kansas Museum of History.)

June 22; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes a large number of troops, together with many wagons carrying provisions, passing through Quindaro on their way from Fort Leavenworth to KansasCity.

June 24; the upper floors of the Lipman Meyer Building in Wyandott collapse (probably as the result of hurried and shoddy construction). Nineteen recruits for the 2nd Kansas

Volunteer Infantry Regiment are in the building and have to be dug out of the rubble, but none are seriously injured. The balance of the local recruits had left the building shortly before, and are marching down the Southern Bridge Road when the collapse occurs.

June 25; the Kansas State Legislature passes a resolution requiring Wyandot lands for which patents of title have been issued to be taxed, in violation of the treaty of 1855.

June 30; the 2nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment is mustered into Federal service at Lawrence, with Robert B. Mitchell as colonel.

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending June 30, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, A. S. and P. C. Johnson, teachers.

July 1; death of Sophia Walker Clement, wife of David V. Clement and daughter of William Walker Jr., in Wyandott at the age of 31. She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery.

July 2; a new treaty is signed in Leavenworth between the Delaware and attorney Thomas Ewing Jr., agent for the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway, allowing the railroad to secure title to Delaware lands with a mortgage rather than cash. The railroad issues bonds to pay for the land, using 100,000 acres as security, then offers the remaining 123,000 acres for sale at \$20 to \$50 an acre. This allows a profit of up to \$3,000,000 without the railroad investing a cent of its own money.

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July 4; the Union Club sponsors a Fourth of July celebration at Mr. Saviers' (the Junction House), with Mayor S. A. Cobb of Wyandott as the principal speaker. In a speech following the dinner, the Rev. Thomas Johnson condemns secession and proclaims his loyalty to the Union. Both proUnion and pro-slavery, his divided stance means that he is trusted by neither side. (The violently pro-slavery Benjamin F. Stringfellow, now settled in Atchison, has taken a similar position.)

July 12; pro-Confederate Cherokees organize the Cherokee Mounted Rifles with Stand Watie, John Ross' bitter rival, as colonel and regimental commander.

In July, the Delaware are assigned their 80-acre allotments. The commissioners carrying out the work board at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

July 20; the citizens of Quindaro donate their cannon, nicknamed "Lazarus," to Col. William Weer of the 10th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment. (It will subsequently be captured by Confederates at the Battle of Lexington.) Quindaro's remaining population

shrinks even further as the men enlist and many noncombatants leave for the greater safety of Wyandott or the East.

July 21; the First Battle of Bull Run ends in a U.S. rout.

That same day, Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont assumes command of U.S. forces in the West at St. Louis.

July 22; the Missouri State Convention elected in February reconvenes in Jefferson City with approximately 80% of its members in attendance. They declare the executive offices vacant, abrogate the recent militia act, thereby disbanding the State Guard, and elect Hamilton R. Gamble provisional governor.

That same day, Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson arrives in Memphis, Tennessee, from Richmond, Virginia, where he has been conferring with Confederate authorities. A Missouri government-in-exile is established, first in Memphis and later in Arkansas.

In the summer, Benjamin Franklin Mudge -attorney, scientist, educator settles with his family in Quindaro, intending to teach school.

A gang of 15 Jayhawkers enters and robs the bank of Northrup & Company in Kansas City while Hiram M. Northrup is at dinner. Northrup, together with his partner Joseph S. Chick, son of William Miles Chick, soon moves both his family and his bank to New York (Northrup & Chick, 33 Nassau Street, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange), where they will remain (and prosper) until 1873.

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August 1; Alfred Gray writes from Quindaro to a non-resident investor in the town that with the panic and drought, "You have no conception of the entire prostration of all kinds of business."

August 3; the *Wyandott Gazette* reports 13 unpunished murders in the county in the past two years, many in the vicinity of Six-Mile House.

August 6; the U.S. Congress passes a Confiscation Act, providing for the seizure of property, including slaves, used for insurrectionary purposes.

August 10; the Battle of Wilson's Creek. U.S. troops near Springfield, Missouri, are forced back to the railhead at Rolla by Sterling Price's numerically superior Confederates. Brig. Gen. Lyon is among those killed, as is Lt. John W. Dyer, a Wyandott County Commissioner, and three other Wyandott County men in the 1st Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

August 14; Maj. Gen. Fremont places St. Louis under martial law.

August 16; President Lincoln prohibits the states of the Union from trading with the seceding states.

August 21; a Cherokee National Convention votes to support Principal Chief John Ross and neutrality. Ross raises a regiment commanded by Col. John Drew and carefully fends off Confederate demands.

August 24; Bryan Henry, wounded at Wilson's Creek and left for dead, arrives home in Wyandott, "bare headed, bare footed, his pants worn out above the knees..., as bloody as a butcher and the vermin gamboling through his wound." He is soon in the hands of Dr. Root, and once the doctor is finished, is fitted out by Henry West in one of Grautman's best suits.

August 30; Maj. Gen. Fremont proclaims martial law in Missouri and orders the confiscation of property of Missourians aiding the Confederacy.

August 31; Elizabeth May Dickinson is severely beaten by her brother William because she has been out walking with Julius G. Fisk, a gentleman for whom she apparently feels some attraction.

In September, Clara Gowing reports that the Parkville-Quindaro Ferry has been sunk by Missourians, supposedly to keep it from being used to aid escaping slaves.

September 4; Confederate Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk seizes Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, ending that state's neutrality.

That same day, Charles B. Garrett, as administrator of the estate of his late son Henry Garrett, conveys the deed to Henry's 23.25-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 72) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

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September 5; the sixth and last meeting of the Kansas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convenes in Atchison. Given two hours to meet and get out of town, they reconvene at the Grasshopper schoolhouse 15 miles west of Atchison. The meeting is held under surveillance.

September 11; President Lincoln orders Maj. Gen. Fremont to modify his confiscation proclamation to conform to the Confiscation Act.

September 18-20; the Battle of Lexington. Sterling Price's Confederates besiege and overwhelm the U.S. garrison at Lexington, Missouri, capturing 3,500 men, 3,000 rifles and other equipment. Wyandott inventor, mechanic, and entrepreneur Mathias Splitlog is captured along with his steamboat, which has been helping with Union transport on the Missouri River. The boat's pilot, George Shreiner, loses an arm in the battle, but Splitlog manages to escape his captors and make his way back to Kansas City.

September 22; Lane's Kansas Brigade ignores the threat of Price, burns the Missouri town of Osceola and advances toward Kansas City, looting and burning.

September 24; Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and John Connor address a petition from the Delaware to George McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation, imploring his tribe to side with the Union. (The Creek, like the Cherokee, are deeply divided over the issue.) "We, the Chiefs of the Delawares, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the Nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded...We will permit no other Nation to war against the Union with impunity."

That same day, a man named Hunneywell is taken by troops from Fort Leavenworth for supposedly attempting to incite the Delaware against the Union. A resident of the Delaware Reserve with a Delaware wife and a Delaware Allotment near the present 123rd Street and Donahoo Road, he had gone to Missouri to see about some horses for Rev. Pratt and was arrested on his return.

September 25; Hunneywell is released through a friend's influence.

September 26; work is completed on a school building at the northeast corner of the Lovelace property in Farmer, near the present southwest corner of South 55th Street and Inland Drive. The school has been organized by Hannah Hewitt, wife of Dr. Richard Hewitt, but will not employ a regular schoolmaster until the fall term in 1862. (In the reorganization of 1867, this will become School District No.8.)

Price retreats leisurely southward, pursued by Fremont, Lane and Sturgis.

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In the fall, with feelings in Kansas running high, many Southern Methodist ministers such as the Rev. William Barnett are afraid to take up their appointments. The Wyandott Methodist Episcopal Church South is forced to close.

September 30; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending September 30, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, A. S. and P. C. Johnson, teachers.

October 1; the Delaware chiefs' statement of September 24 is published in the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*.

That same day, the Rev. John G. Pratt contracts with Agent Johnson to serve as physician for the Delaware for \$1000 per annum, to be paid quarterly, for a period of four years. Rev. Pratt has already been performing this function (without salary) for several years.

October 4; fifty-four Delaware under Captain Falleaf enlist at Fort Leavenworth.

October 7; Principal Chief John Ross, with no Union assistance in sight, is forced to sign a treaty of alliance between the Confederate States and the Cherokee Nation.

In October, Charles Journeycake is chosen as a chief of the Delaware. By 1865 he will be one of two Assistant Chiefs, the traditional three band chiefs having apparently been done away with.

October 21; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro that she has been acting as a physician this past summer and fall with some 20 patients, most of them too poor to seek medical help elsewhere. She saved a pregnant black woman with a fever that a Wyandott doctor had given up on; her boy, now two months old, is the woman's first free child out of 11 still in slavery. She is the same woman (Susanna) that was kidnapped a year ago by Missourians, but her husband got her back.

October 22; at about 10:30 in the evening, the town of Gardner in Johnson County, Kansas is raided by a band of bushwhackers from Missouri, the armory emptied and the town looted. (Gardner may have been targeted as the principal Free State settlement in an otherwise largely pro-slavery county.) This is the first of eight guerrilla raids into Johnson County during the war.

October 24; a telegraph link across the continent to California is completed. After less than 19 months in operation, the Pony Express is becoming obsolete. Never operating at a profit, the company will eventually go bankrupt.

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Late in October, at the request of Fielding Johnson, Clarina I. H. Nichols hides an escaped slave named Caroline in her dry cistern from a gang of slave hunters camped in Quindaro Park. The next morning the slave hunters leave, and Caroline and another woman are safely conducted to Leavenworth in the evening.

October 29; together with Lane's Kansas Brigade, the Delaware volunteers arrive at Maj. Gen. Fremont's encampment near Springfield, Missouri.

October 31; with the U.S. preoccupied with secession, Britain, France and Spain sign a treaty agreeing to a joint use of force to enforce claims against Mexico. Napoleon III has been persuaded by conservative exiles that Mexico would welcome a monarchy.

November 2; Maj. Gen. Fremont is relieved of the Western command. The renowned explorer and cartographer has proved to be a less-than adequate general officer. Captain Falleaf's Delaware volunteers accompany Fremont back to Sedalia; out of personal loyalty to the general, they refuse to continue their service. He discharges them and they return to Kansas.

November 6; Davis and Stephens are elected to full six-year terms as Confederate President and Vice President.

November 9; a Wyandot National Convention again votes to send Irvin P. Long to Washington to pursue their losses in the state stock debacle.

In November, death of John Williams Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission at the age of 13. His doctors from Leavenworth diagnose his illness as the plague.

November 15; Thomas J. Barker is reappointed Wyandott postmaster by Postmaster General Montgomery Blair.

November 19; Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck replaces Fremont in command of U.S. forces in Missouri.

November 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council orders Secretary Edwin T. Vedder to make out true and correct copies of the proceedings of January 12, January 14, and November 9, 1861. In an unrelated matter, the secretary is allowed to charge \$.25 for making copies of council records, but no copies are to be made without the council's consent, and no fee charged members of the Nation.

December 4; the last patent to a Wyandott Allotment is finally issued, almost seven years after the treaty of 1855.

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In December, Father Casper Mueller leaves Wyandott and St. Mary's Parish. He has been able to collect only \$15 during his 10-month residence. For the next three years, the parish will be without a priest.

December 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants power of attorney to Irvin P. Long for his negotiations in Washington.

That same day, 6,000 Spanish troops arrive in Vera Cruz.

Also in December, the Creek chief Opothleyahola leads a large group of pro-Union Indians to Kansas, fighting their way northward through Indian Territory. With him are at least 111 Absentee Delaware refugees, including James McDaniel, a political ally of Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross. Many will die from attacks by pro-Confederate Indians, cold, hunger and exposure before they reach refuge in southern Kansas.

December 21; Elizabeth May Dickinson comments that "Quindaro is a very desolate place, scarce anybody here."

December 25; the Dickinson family takes Christmas dinner at the home of R. M. Gray. He resides at the southeast corner of 11th and Kansas (the present Farrow and 27th) , in Block 26 of the Addition to Quindaro.

December 31; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending December 31, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

c. 1861

African-American families in Wyandott -the nucleus of the congregations of the future First Baptist and St. James African Methodist Episcopal (present First A.M.E.) churches -obtain use of the former Wyandot Council House (Armstrong school) for church services. Called the "Flagpole Church" for the U.S. flag atop a tall pole in front of the building.

1862

January 2; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 2; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole rules that Citizen Class Wyandots in Kansas should remain classified as Indians for their own protection. He also requests the various agents to encourage Indian enlistments, hoping to assemble 4,000 Indian volunteers.

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January 7; Elizabeth May Dickinson goes for a sleigh ride (the first of the season) with an "Indian gallant." Her brother William W. Dickinson has been elected to the state legislature, and is now in Topeka. He was forced to borrow the \$3.00 stage fare from Mrs. Nichols.

That same day, 3000 French troops and 700 British marines join the Spanish in Vera Cruz. The French soon increase their number, ostensibly to achieve parity with the Spanish.

January 18; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong to administer the estate of the late George Punch on behalf of the Incompetent and minor heirs.

That same day, death of former President John Tyler. Following the failed peace conference, he was a member of Virginia's secession convention, and was subsequently elected to the Confederate Congress; the U.S. government issues no official acknowledgement of his death.

January 20; the recently-organized 9th Kansas Volunteers under Col. Alson C. Davis, with Owen A. Bassett as lieutenant colonel and Julius G. Fisk and Thomas B. Eldridge as

majors, is ordered from Fort Leavenworth to winter quarters in Quindaro, to protect the partially deserted town from bushwhackers and border raiders.

January 23; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that a company of cavalry has arrived in Quindaro and is stopping at the Quindaro House.

January 26; Elizabeth and Ellen Dickinson attend evening services at the Quindaro Congregational Church, with many soldiers present.

January 27; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that there are now 700 men in Quindaro belonging to Davis' cavalry regiment. (They outnumber the shrunken town's population.) Vincent J. Lane will later report that the idle and poorly supervised troops quarter their horses in vacant buildings, pull down houses for firewood, and generally devastate the community.

That same day, John McAlpine as Trustee of the Wyandott City Company files suit against his partners and the minor heirs of Joel Walker and Gaius Jenkins, to ensure the company's right to sell and convey the heirs' interest in the lands of the town site, and to bar Mary Ann Walker and Ann M. Jenkins from any interest.

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In the winter, George Washington, a slave owned by Jesse Miller of Platte County, Missouri, escapes with the aid of a fellow slave and makes his way to Leavenworth by way of the established escape route through Parkville and Quindaro. He subsequently joins the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment when it is formed in August.³¹

February 15; a census is completed by the Rev. John G. Pratt of the Delaware living within the jurisdiction of the Delaware Agency.

February 16; the sermon at the Quindaro Congregational Church is preached by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, chaplain for the 9th Kansas Volunteers.

February 18; the Secretary of the Interior declares taxation of Wyandot lands by Kansas to be illegal.

February 22; Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as President of the Confederate States of America.

February 23; shortly after midnight, three Missourians attempt to retake a family of escaped slaves being sheltered in Quindaro by Benjamin F. Mudge, but he discourages them with a shotgun borrowed from Rev. Storrs. The slaves, part of a group of eight that has crossed the Missouri on the ice, are then escorted to Leavenworth, as Mudge believes Col. Davis to be pro-slavery. He notes that their owner lives almost within sight across the river, and has offered \$50 a head for their recovery.

February 26; Elizabeth May Dickinson arrives back home in Quindaro after a visit to Leavenworth, Topeka and Lawrence.

February 28; Col. Robert B. Mitchell, severely wounded at Wilson's Creek and his battered 2nd Regiment discharged, is assigned to the command of the 9th Kansas Volunteers at Quindaro, Col. Davis having resigned.

March 6; Quindaro's incorporation is repealed by the Kansas State Legislature. Quindaro Township is named successor to the Quindaro Town Company, and instructed by the legislature to wrap up the company's affairs.

That same day, death of James Barnett, son of John and Hannah Charloe Barnett and husband of Jane Tilles Barnett, in Wyandott at the age of 35.

March 7-8; U.S. forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis decisively defeat Van Dorn's Confederates at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, ensuring effective Union control of Missouri.

31 He is the great-great grandfather of Kansas City area teacher James S. Johnston III.

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March 9; the ironclads USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* (formerly USS *Merrimack*) meet in an indecisive battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia. The *Virginia* has already destroyed two U.S. warships prior to the *Monitor's* arrival; the age of wooden ships and sail is over.

March 11; Halleck is given command of all U.S. forces in the West.

March 12; the 9th Kansas Volunteers, under the command of Col. Mitchell, leave their winter quarters in Quindaro and pursuant to orders, move to Shawneetown.

In March, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole convinces the War Department that two regiments of Indian volunteers should be raised to escort hundreds of loyal Indian refugees in Kansas back to their homes in Indian Territory.

March 31; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending March 31, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

April 6-7; the Battle of Shiloh ends with Grant the battered victor.

In April, the Spanish and British withdraw from Mexico when it becomes clear that the French are intent on overthrowing President Benito Juarez's republican government.

April 11; the Battle of Glorieta Pass. A Confederate invasion force of 3,700 men under Maj. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, after seizing Albuquerque and looting Santa Fe, is defeated in northern New Mexico Territory, thanks in large part to the 1st Colorado Volunteers under Col. John M. Chivington. Having lost their provisions and transport, the Confederates are forced to retreat all the way back to Texas. Fifteen hundred will not make it.

April 15; the District Court rules in favor of McAlpine's suit against the minor heirs of Walker and Jenkins.

April 16; the Confederate Congress votes conscription of able-bodied men between 18 and 35; subsequent acts provide exemptions for owners of 20 or more slaves.

That same day, Congress passes a bill prohibiting slavery in the District of Columbia.

April 21; Elizabeth May Dickinson is teaching school at the Quindaro Congregational Church. She has 24 pupils.

April 25; New Orleans is captured by U.S. naval forces under Admiral David G. Farragut.

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Also in April, five or six Delaware steal 14 head of horses from Tauromee on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. He pursues them back to Kansas and recovers part of his property. He then files a claim against the Delaware Nation for \$830 in loss and damages.

May 2; Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt takes command of the Department of Kansas. He assigns Col. William Weer of the 10th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment to command Dole's "Indian Expedition." Two regiments are formed, the 1st Kansas Indian Home Guard consisting of loyal Creeks and Seminoles, and Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard, a more diverse group including Delaware, Kickapoo, Osage, Seneca, Shawnee, and refugees from the Five Civilized Nations.

May 5 (Cinco de Mayo); the Battle of Puebla. Out-numbered and ill-equipped Mexican forces defeat a French army. The struggle to maintain Mexican independence against the imperialist ambitions of Napoleon III begins.

May 16; Maj. Julius G. Fisk with Squadrons A and D of the 1st Kansas Cavalry (formerly the 9th Kansas Volunteers) is ordered to New Mexico Territory. This apparently ends Fisk's involvement with Quindaro.

May 20; the U.S. Congress passes the Homestead Act.

June 3; the American Baptist Missionary Union agrees to relinquish its indenture to the 160-acre allotment occupied by the Delaware Baptist Mission to the Rev. John G. Pratt. The government will continue its appropriation for the school and convey title in the property to Rev. Pratt, and Rev. Pratt will then lease the property back to the Union on the same terms as their previous occupation.

June 6; the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs and his wife leave Quindaro.

In June, Confederates invade the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory, force the pro-Union Wyandot emigrants now settled there to flee back to Kansas, and confiscate their property. Thomas Mononcue returns to Indian Territory only to be captured and held prisoner for nine months by the Confederates.

Also in June, Col. John Ritchie with Captain Falleafs help recruits 86 mounted Delaware for Company D of the 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard. Delaware enlisted in the service of the United States now number 170, out of 201 eligible Delaware between the ages of 18 and 45.

That same month, Rev. Pratt accompanies the Delaware chiefs to Washington. It is agreed that the Delaware can remain on their present reserve, and schools and improvements are to be encouraged. The government promises to restore to the Delaware their stolen bonds and to build an academy, but neither is done.

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The Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school is closed.

June 12; as a procedural matter, Rev. Pratt gives up his interest in the American Baptist Missionary Union's former indenture to the Delaware mission property.

June 19; slavery is abolished in the U.S. territories.

June 25 -July 1; the Seven Days ends with McClellan's retreat, which Lee is unable to cut off.

June 28; the First Federal Indian Expedition under Col. William Weer leaves Fort Scott for the Cherokee Nation. The 1st Regiment has more than 1,000 men, while Col. Ritchie's 2nd still has only 500 to 600. Roughly half are mounted. Weer is convinced that Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross is still pro-Union despite the Cherokee Nation's treaty of alliance with the Confederacy.

June 30; Rev. Pratt prepares a report on the Delaware Baptist Mission School. For the last six months there have been 52 boys and 30 girls in attendance.

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor

school for the quarter ending June 30, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

July 1; President Lincoln signs the Pacific Railroad Bill, authorizing government assistance for the construction of a transcontinental railroad.

July 2; Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson reports Tauromee's claim against the Delaware to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He vouches for Tauromee's loyalty, and asks for instructions.

That same day, the U.S. Congress passes the Morrill Act, providing land grants to the states for agricultural colleges.

July 3; troops from Col. Weer's expedition surprise Col. James J. Clarkson's Confederates at Locust Grove in Indian Territory, taking 110 prisoners. Over the next three days, most of Col. John Drew's Cherokee Regiment (supporters of Principal Chief John Ross) go over to the Union, although Drew remains loyal to the Confederacy. The Cherokee are attached to Ritchie's 2nd Regiment.

July 4; Elizabeth May Dickinson attends a Fourth of July picnic "in the country" with about 500 persons present.

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July 9; Jane Tilles Barnett, widow of James Barnett, gets a receipt from Secretary Edwin T. Vedder showing that \$100 was paid in full by her late husband to Catherine Young, as ordered by the Wyandot Tribal Council on August 9, 1860. Last entry in the council minutes book. All patents of title having been issued and the terms of the treaty of 1855 having been largely fulfilled, the Wyandot Nation technically no longer exists.

July 15; Capt. Harris S. Greeno of the 6th Kansas Cavalry arrives at John Ross' home at Park Hill. As nominal allies of the Confederacy, Ross and the officers of two Cherokee Home Guard regiments are formally arrested.

July 16; Weer's expeditionary force occupies the Cherokee capital of Tahlequah.

That same day, Admiral David G. Farragut is promoted rear admiral, first U.S. naval officer to attain that rank.

July 17; Congress passes a second Confiscation Act, freeing the slaves of those who support rebellion.

That same day, the citizens of Wyandott hold a public meeting at the courthouse and form a "Committee of Safety," with Vincent J. Lane as president. They resolve that, "J. A. & Theodore Bartles shall leave this county and that Six Mile House being a den of thieves be taken down and the lumber delivered to the lumbermen and carpenters who

have never been paid for the materials used, and labor performed in building the house.” There is apparently some talk of hanging the Bartles and Col. Alson C. Davis.

July 18; the Wyandott Committee of Safety gathers at Ebenezer O. Zane’s house near Quindaro, intending to go to Six-Mile House, but is stopped by troops hastily dispatched from Fort Leavenworth. They are ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth for trial the following Tuesday.

That same day, Col. William Weer occupies Fort Gibson, some 30 miles southwest of Tahlequah. Despite his clear success, he is accused of exceeding his orders, removed from his command, and replaced by Col. R. W. Furnas.

July 22; as ordered, 30 members of the Wyandott Committee of Safety travel to Fort Leavenworth by steamboat. Arriving about noon, by 3:00 p.m. all but seven have been released. Those seven are required to post \$1000 bond each “to keep the peace.” J. A. Bartles is later arrested but released for lack of evidence. Theodore Bartles and Col. Davis flee the state.

July 24; death of former President Martin Van Buren.

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July 26; the *Fort Scott Bulletin* reports that Senator James H. Lane of Kansas is making an effort to raise a black regiment in Leavenworth. The paper notes, “There are contrabands enough in Fort Scott to fill up two companies.”

July 27; while scouting the area between Tahlequah, Fort Gibson and Park Hill, troops from the expeditionary force encounter part of Stand Watie’s Choctaw-Cherokee regiment at Bayou Manard. Thirty-six Confederate Indians are killed (including their commander, Lt. Col. Thomas F. Taylor) and over 50 wounded.

That same day, Principal Chief John Ross (now under a parole issued by Col. Weer), his relatives and supporters, with the Cherokee national records and \$250,000 in Confederate gold, start north for Kansas.

July 29; the Confederate commerce raider CSS *Alabama*, constructed in secrecy in a British shipyard, leaves Liverpool for the Azores, where guns, ammunition, and a crew are waiting.

August 4; Capt. James M. Williams, Company F, 5th Kansas Cavalry, is appointed by Senator Lane to recruit and organize a black regiment. The 5th Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment is established, with recruits drawn from Wyandott, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Mound City and Fort Scott. Although opposed by some in Kansas and many in Missouri (where slavery is still legal), the effort has the support of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt.

August 7; Ross and his party arrive at Fort Scott. A week later he and his family leave for Pennsylvania, where they will remain for the duration of the war. Backed by the Confederacy, Stand Watie assumes the position of Principal Chief of the so-called Southern Cherokee, while pro-Union Cherokee continue to insist that John Ross is still Principal Chief of the undivided Cherokee Nation.

August 11; Col. William C. Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Independence, Missouri. Many of the guerrillas are no more than teenagers, for the most part poorly educated, romantic, impressionable, and when pushed, prone to violence of the worst sort. (As for "Col." Quantrill, the rank is apparently self-bestowed after Confederate authorities refuse him a commission.)

August 16; the *Fort Scott Bulletin* reports, "Gen. Lane is still going on with the work of organizing two Colored Regiments, notwithstanding the refusal of the President to accept black soldiers. Last Tuesday about fifty recruits were raised here."

August 17; the *New York Times* reports Senator Lane's efforts to raise a black regiment, and notes that two companies are being raised in Lawrence.

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August 20; Governor Robinson telegraphs Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton concerning Senator Lane's black regiment, and asks if he should commission the officers in the usual manner.

August 22; Secretary of War Stanton writes at length to Senator Lane, telling him that black regiments can only be raised, "upon the express and special authority of the President," which has not been given. Lane ignores him.

August 26; the citizens of Wyandott hold another public meeting and declare no sympathy with border raiders of either side.

August 29-30; the Second Battle of Bull Run ends in another U.S. rout.

September 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson submits his last annual report on the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School to Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent James B. Abbott. Attendance in the past year has been 52 Shawnee children, ranging in age from 7 to 16.

In September, Maj. Gen. Elie Frederic Forey arrives in Mexico with 30,000 French troops and instructions from Napoleon III to declare himself military dictator.

September 15; in his annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Agent Abbott vouches for the loyalty of the Shawnee, with some 60 serving in U.S. forces and perhaps 40 more planning to enlist. He states that the manual labor school appears prosperous and well run.

September 16; about midnight, Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Olathe in Johnson County, Kansas. Three residents are killed, the rest herded into the public square, the town looted, and the printing office of the *Olathe Herald* destroyed.

September 17; the Battle of Antietam, with 23,000 casualties the bloodiest single day of the war, ends in a narrow U.S. victory.

September 20; in an engagement at Shirley's Ford in Missouri, Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard begins fighting with other U.S. troops in the confusion of an attack. Ritchie loses his command over the incident, and Captain Falleaf and Delaware return to Kansas. Some are eventually classified as deserters; Falleaf and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson work for over a year to straighten out the mess.

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September 22; encouraged by Antietam, President Lincoln issues the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, testing the national sentiment and warning the seceding states that if they do not return to the Union, the Proclamation will go into effect January 1.

That same day, a *New York Times* correspondent writes from the headquarters of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, "Camp Jim Lane near Wyandott," near the present 29th Street and State Avenue. He reports that the regiment is making excellent progress.

September 23; Secretary of War Stanton telegraphs Senator Lane, again telling him that he has no authority to raise a black regiment. Lane continues to ignore him.

September 26; the Revs. Nathan Scarritt and J. Thompson Peery make affidavit that monies owed by the government to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are actually due to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, by virtue of the April 1861 contract between Rev. Johnson and the Society.

That same day, Capt. E. E. Harvey reports that his command, Co. B, 6th Kansas Calvary, has been encamped at the manual labor school for about two months.

September 30; operation of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School is suspended and the contract between the government and the Methodist Episcopal Church South is annulled. At the same time, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending September 30, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

October 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole that he has no objection to the closing of the school and wishes to settle the financial accounts, which show a balance of \$7,500 still owed by the government for the period

July 1, 1861 -September 30, 1862. As \$2,000 of the \$10,000 owed to the government by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the three sections of land has yet to be paid, deducting that amount from the balance due leaves \$5,500 still to be paid by the government. The Society is entitled to a patent of title to the three sections, and as Rev. Johnson has in turn bought the land from the Society, the patent should be made out to him.

October 17; Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Shawneetown in Johnson County, Kansas. The primary purpose of the raid is apparently to obtain clothing. Two residents are killed and 13 injured, the others rounded up in the town square, the town looted and many buildings burned, with 14 houses completely destroyed.

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October 18; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole submits the Johnson claim to the Secretary of the Interior.

October 21; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole reports to the Secretary of the Interior that there were 30 children at the manual labor school in 1858 (when the Shawnee Tribal Council first considered closing the school), 49 in 1859, 31 in 1860, and 43 in 1861.

October 28; five companies of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment successfully engage Confederates at Island Mound near Butler, Missouri, making a bayonet charge through a grass fire set by the enemy to cover their advance. This is the first engagement of the war involving African-American troops.

December 3; the Rev. John G. Pratt and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson sign the final contract by which the 160 acres occupied by the Delaware Baptist Mission becomes the property of Rev. Pratt.

December 7; death of Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson of pneumonia, near Little Rock, Arkansas.

December 13; the Battle of Fredericksburg.

December 18; "The chiefs and counselors of the Delaware tribe of Indians convened at the council house," adopt a code of laws for the government of the Nation. Articles I through V, and X (possibly an afterthought; it deals with adultery and rape), provide for a national jail to be built near the council house, then list various criminal offenses and the requisite punishments. Article VI provides for three sheriffs at a salary of \$150 per year each, and a clerk and jailer at \$100 per year each. (Unlike the Shawnee or Wyandots, most offices are appointive, with power remaining concentrated in the hands of the chiefs.) Articles VII through IX deal with questions of property, inheritance, and relations with whites, including those instances where a white man has married a member of the Nation.

That same day, a man named Smith is shot at Six-Mile House by a posse looking for horses stolen near Westport.

December 22; a group of traditionalist Wyandot refugees from the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory meet at Abelard Guthrie's house in Quindaro and organize their own tribal council, with Tauromee as Principal Chief. Members include Michael Frost as Second Chief, James Armstrong, Shadrach Bostwick, John W. Greyeyes, John Hicks Jr. and Jacob Whitecrow, with Robert Robitaille as Secretary.

December 23; Guthrie is voted power of attorney by the Tauromee council.

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c. 1862

Rev. Eben Blachly, the Presbyterian minister at Quindaro, together with his wife Jane, begins offering schooling to the children of escaped slaves who are beginning to settle in the Quindaro area.

1863

January 1; the Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect. Slavery is abolished in those states that are presently in rebellion -but not in slaveholding states still in the Union such as Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

That same day, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 13; the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Lt. Col. James M. Williams, commanding, is mustered into the U.S. Army at Fort Scott, Kansas. It is the fifth black regiment to enter the regular Army, although the first to be organized and see action.

January 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole recommends government assistance for Wyandot refugees from Indian Territory, as the help of the Citizen Class Wyandots is not sufficient.

January 24; the Tauromee council, styling themselves "the Chiefs and Headmen of the Wyandott Indians," send a memorial to Congress. Presumably drafted by Guthrie, the memorial explains that many of the Wyandots mistakenly took citizenship or allotments, and were placed in the Citizen Class "without knowledge or consent of those interested." The new council requests government assistance for that "part of our people who preferred to remain as Indians."

That same day, the Turkey Band of the Delaware send a petition to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, asking for government recognition of Tonganoxie as successor to the late Kockatowha as chief of the Turkey Band, and Joseph W. Armstrong as councilor.

February 13; in Richmond, the unelected Missouri lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, publicly announces Governor Jackson's death and his own assumption of power. The Missouri government-in-exile will continue, first in Arkansas and then in Texas.

March 27; the Wyandots are transferred from James B. Abbott's Shawnee Agency to Fielding Johnson's Delaware Agency, partly at the request of Tauromee's Indian Party. There is continuing friction between the two factions and their respective councils.

March 30, Elizabeth May Dickinson begins a new term of teaching school in Quindaro.

In April, the Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school reopens at the request of the Shawnee Tribal Council. It becomes a school for Indian orphans generally.

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Also in April, Thomas J. Barker (a Virginian and a Douglas Democrat) is pressured into resigning his position as Wyandott postmaster. He is replaced by Richard B. Taylor, owner and editor of the *Wyandott Gazette*. Despite his resignation, the post office remains in Barker's building at 3rd and Nebraska.

April 2; bread riots take place in Richmond.

April 12; Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson appeals to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole to decide which council legitimately represents the Wyandots. Johnson favors the Mudeater (Citizens Party) council. No decision is reached.

April 16; Porter's flotilla runs the Vicksburg guns.

April 29; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, urging settlement of the manual labor school accounts. He has expended his own funds on the school, and for the government to delay payment is an injustice.

May 2; the Battle of Chancellorsville. Stonewall Jackson is accidentally shot by his own men.

May 8; Thomas J. Barker acquires the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 12 South, Range 25 East, from Johnson County for \$89.39 in back taxes for the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. The quarter section was formerly part of Wyandott Reserve No. 30, the late Doctor Greyeyes' Wyandott Float, which Barker already owns a half interest in.

May 10; death of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, C.S.A .

May 11; the Delaware Tribal Council repeats the request of January 24 for the recognition of Tonganoxie and Armstrong.

Shortly thereafter, death of Neconhecond, chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware, at the age of 54. He is buried in the Delaware Indian Cemetery a quarter mile southwest of the council house, near the present northeast corner of 134th Street and State Avenue.

May 14; William Walker Jr. supports the Tauromee council, saying that legally, members of the Citizens Party are no longer members of the Wyandot Nation under terms of the treaty of 1855, and that no council election has been held since 1860. Agent Johnson notes that four members of the Tauromee council are citizens, and their secretary, Robert Robitaille, is not only a citizen but also a justice of the peace in Wyandotte 32 County. Arguments continue.

32 Spelling gradually changed to "Wyandotte" in popular usage at this time, apparently more from ignorance than design, although "Wyandott" can be found on maps, plats, and other official documents as late as 1888.

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May 17; Puebla falls to the French after seven weeks of siege.

May 22; Grant opens the siege of Vicksburg after two frontal assaults on the city fail.

May 30; the Citizens Party holds an election for Wyandot Tribal Council. Matthew Mudeater is again elected Principal Chief, with John D. Brown, William Johnson, Irvin P. Long and John Sarrahes as members of the council, and Silas Armstrong as Secretary.

May 31; President Juarez's government leaves Mexico City for San Luis Potosi, and the French enter the city. At this point, President Lincoln can offer President Juarez little more than moral support.

June 2; the Tauromee council appoints Francis Cotter Jr. to fill the vacant council seat of Shadrach Bostwick, who has joined the U.S. Army. William Bearskin is appointed runner, or tribal messenger.

June 3; Lee launches a second invasion of the North from Fredericksburg.

June 20; West Virginia is admitted to the Union as the 35th state.

July 1-2; Col. Williams' 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, part of a mixed escort of a military wagon train from Baxter Springs, Kansas, to Fort Blunt, drives off a large force of Texans and Confederate Indians near Cabin Creek in northeastern Indian

Territory. This is one of the first engagements in which white and black troops fight side by side.

July 1-3; the Battle of Gettysburg.

July 4; Vicksburg surrenders to Grant and Lee retreats from Gettysburg. The turning point.

That same day, the citizens of Quindaro hold a Fourth of July celebration in Quindaro Park. The festivities are marred by the accidental death of a boy struck by the wheel of a runaway wagon.

July 9; the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, completes Federal control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy.

July 13-16; the New York City draft riots. The rioters are predominantly poverty-stricken Irish immigrants, looting the homes of the rich and lynching African-Americans who they blame for their problems.

July 16; a party of bushwhackers crosses the Missouri River near Parkville to attack both Six-Mile House and Wyandotte. They fail to reach their objectives; some are caught and taken to Kansas City for trial.

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July 17-18; the Battle of Honey Springs. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's 3,000 U.S. troops defeat superior Confederate forces near the present Checotah in Indian Territory, some 30 miles south of Fort Gibson. The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment in particular distinguishes itself, capturing the colors of a Texas regiment. Col. Williams is severely wounded, but soon returns to his command.

In July, troubles increase near the Delaware Baptist Mission. One night a black man working on Charles Journeycake's farm is abducted at gunpoint by a party of bushwhackers.

Despite the troubles, the Delaware Baptist Mission school reaches its peak with 107 pupils. Lucius Bolles Pratt assumes direction of the school, his wife Nannie and her father Charles Joumeycake both serving part of the time as teachers. At about this time, Rev. Pratt erects a steam-powered mill in a stone building on the east side of Mission Creek. It replaces an earlier animal-powered mill just to its south.

July 24; another gang of bushwhackers attacks the Junction House in southern Wyandotte County. The well-armed owner, Mr. Saviers, is wounded but manages to drive them off. A neighbor named Bookout is killed by the raiders.

July 26; death of Sam Houston at his farm at Huntsville, Texas, at the age of 70.

July 31; Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr., commander of the Department of the Border, establishes military posts at Westport, the manual labor school, and Little Santa Fe to protect the border from guerrillas.

August 13; a building at 1425 Grand Avenue in Kansas City, being used as a Women's Prison for nine female relatives and supporters of Confederate guerrillas, suddenly collapses. Four -Charity McCorkle Kerr, Susan Crawford Vanever, Armenia Crawford Selvey, and Josephine Anderson (sister of "Bloody Bill" Anderson) - are killed.

August 21; the Lawrence Massacre. Entering Kansas by a roundabout route, Col. William C. Quantrill with 450 men attacks and burns Lawrence, Kansas. Some 200 buildings are destroyed, and in the largest single atrocity of the war, 182 men and boys (mostly unarmed noncombatants) are killed. A Shawnee courier named Pelathe rides from Little Santa Fe to Kansas City, then to Lawrence by way of Six-Mile House to try to warn the town, but arrives too late. The guerrillas retreat as armed Delaware arrive at the north side of the Lawrence ferry.

In the aftermath of the Lawrence raid, Delaware led by White Turkey cross the ferry and pick off stragglers from Quantrill's band. Jim Vaughan, one of Quantrill's men, is captured in Wyandotte and promptly hanged.

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August 23; alarmed by what turns out to be a brush fire and fearing a guerrilla attack, the children are hurriedly sent home from the Delaware Baptist Mission.

August 25; in response to the Quantrill raid, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr. issues the infamous "Order No. 11." It The populace in four Missouri counties bordering Kansas - Jackson, Cass, Bates and Vernon -must swear allegiance to the Union, leave their homes and move to within one mile of the U.S. Army posts in Kansas City, Independence, Pleasant Hill, and elsewhere. Some 20,000 people are affected, farms are burned and resisters shot. Missouri artist George Caleb Bingham, though strongly pro-Union, paints his famous protest.

Late in August, Joseph Nichols, a slave in Clay County, Missouri, escapes and makes his way to Quindaro. (As Missouri has not seceded, the Emancipation Proclamation is not in effect there.)

Many of the traditionalist Black Bob band leave their reserve in the Shawnee Lands to seek refuge with the Absentee Shawnee in Indian Territory.

The German Methodists sell the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place in Wyandotte to the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, who build a log church from trees felled on the site.

September 2; Joseph Nichols is taken from Quindaro to Leavenworth, where he joins Company I, 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, the second black regiment raised by Senator Lane.

September 7; construction begins in Wyandotte on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway. Division headquarters is at 1st and Nebraska, on the two lots just north of the site of the demolished Lipman Meyer Building.

September 10; U.S. Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele occupies Little Rock, Arkansas.

September 14; Brig. Gen. Ewing grants a Safeguard to the Rev. John G. Pratt and to his property and family. The Safeguard is to be respected and Pratt's family and property protected; violation of the Safeguard by U.S. troops is punishable by death.

September 19-20; the Battle of Chickamauga.

October 6; Quantrill's Partisan Rangers, disguised as Union troops, attack Baxter Springs, Kansas. Lt. James Pond's surprised garrison - two companies of Wisconsin cavalry and one company of the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry - have to break through the Confederate lines to get to their weapons. The guerillas capture 17 noncombatants (Army musicians) who are put to death.

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October 9; Isaiah Walker is elected vice president of the Kansas City Horticultural Society.

October 13; Col. Jo Shelby's Confederate cavalry, raiding from Arkadelphia, Arkansas, is turned back at Marshall, Missouri. In one month he has fought 10 actions and destroyed supplies valued at \$1,000,000.

That same day, Alexander S. Johnson is commissioned lieutenant colonel, 12th Regiment, Kansas State Militia.

October 14; the First Annual Fair sponsored by the Wyandotte County Agriculture Society (first county fair) is held on the levee near 1st and Nebraska in Wyandotte, with 140 exhibits including fruit trees, pumpkins, apples and peaches. Despite the war, the Society has been organized by Benjamin F. Mudge, with Silas Armstrong as vice president.

October 17; Grant is made supreme commander of U.S. forces in the West.

October 28; in retaliation against those Cherokee who have sided with the Union, Col. Stand Watie's Confederate Indians burn the Cherokee capitol at Tahlequah.

October 29; Stand Watie's men burn John Ross' house at Park Hill.

November 19; President Lincoln delivers his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

November 23-25; the Battle of Chattanooga.

Late in the year, Clarina I.H. Nichols leaves Quindaro to join her daughter Birsha in Washington, D.C., where they are employed as female clerks in the Treasury and Army Quartermaster Departments. Mrs. Nichols' son Howard is in the Union Army, while George remains in school at Baker University in Baldwin City, Kansas.

December 7; death of Hannah Barrett Walker, wife of William Walker Jr., in Wyandotte at the age of 63. She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery.

Hunted in Missouri, Quantrill and his men drift south to winter in Texas. Kept at arm's length by Confederate military authorities, some of the guerrillas turn to banditry, preying on the same people whose cause they have supposedly been fighting for.

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December 23; the City of Wyandotte agrees to deed the public levee over to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway.

December 27 -January 12; heavy snowfall and high winds block the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. For 16 days no mail from the east reaches Leavenworth.

1864

January 1; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 11 and 13; testimonials are filed as to the loyalty of the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Lt. Col. Alexander S. Johnson, and their continuing support for the Union cause.

In January, the Tauromee council begins planning their return to Indian Territory. They visit the Seneca refugee encampments on the Marais des Cygnes, and draft yet another treaty for receiving lands from the Seneca at the conclusion of the Civil War.

February 3; John Moses and 150 Delaware send a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole informing him that Ben Simon has been chosen to succeed Neconhecond as chief of the Wolf Band, with James Simon as second chief. Joseph W. Armstrong has been chosen as chief of the Turkey Band with Joseph Thomas as second chief.

February 12 and 15; the Kansas State Legislature calls for the removal of all Indians from the state.

Also in February, the state legislature votes to establish a School for the Blind, and accepts the offer of Oakland Park in Wyandotte as the site for the proposed school.

February 17; CSS *H. L. Hunley*, under Lt. George Dixon, completes the first successful submarine attack on an enemy ship, sinking the USS *Housatonic* outside Charleston harbor. The *Hunley*, Lt. Dixon and his crew of 8 are lost. (The ship and its crew are recovered in 2001.)

February 20; the Pomeroy circular, a letter written by Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas calling for the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase instead of President Lincoln, is published.

February 24; Clara Gowing returns to her home in Concord, Massachusetts, ending over four years service as a missionary teacher at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

March 4; civil government is restored in Louisiana. Although supported by President Lincoln, this is opposed by some of the Radical Republicans in Congress.

March 9; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is promoted lieutenant general.

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March 11; a social life of sorts continues in Quindaro. Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that her mother has gone to R. M. Gray's for a call and her sisters to Mr. Mattoon's for a visit, while Alfred Robinson was at the Dickinson's house for dinner.

March 12; Lt. Gen. Grant becomes General in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

March 18; Sherman assumes command of the principal U.S. armies in the West.

That same day, a new treaty with the Shawnee is drafted which would nullify the treaty of 1854 and would declare forfeit the contract between the government and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with the mission lands to be sold. The treaty is tabled in the Senate when Senator Lane is assured of the loyalty of the Johnsons.

Death of Mary Brigitte Chouteau Hopkins, wife of steamboat captain Ashley Hopkins and only surviving daughter of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, of cholera in St. Louis at the age of 28.

April 4; Hanford N. Kerr purchases 105.5 acres from a 113-acre portion of Jacob and Therese Whitecrow's 224.5-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 167) for reportedly just 331/3 dollars in gold. By 1887, the Kerr estate just west of the Wyandotte city limits (the present 18th Street) will have grown to 380.5 acres, including portions of the allotments of John S. and Sarah Bearskin (No. 19) and John and Susan Sarrahes (No. 140).

April 6; William Walker Jr. marries Eveline Jane Barrett, widow of his former brother-in-law, in Harden County, Ohio.

April 10; Napoleon III's puppet, Archduke Maximilian of Austria (younger brother of Emperor Franz Josef I), is crowned Emperor of Mexico in violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

April 11; civil government is restored in Arkansas.

April 12; the Fort Pillow Massacre. Confederates under Nathan Bedford Forrest capture Fort Pillow, Tennessee, and massacre the black U.S. troops there. ³³ The Confederate government has declared that no mercy is to be shown to black troops or their white officers captured under conditions of war. (The white troops captured at Fort Pillow, mostly Tennessee Unionists, will be sent to Andersonville prison where they are singled out for harsh treatment and most will die.)

³³ Forrest, a slave trader before the war, will later head the terrorist organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. At Fort Pillow, perhaps knowing what will happen, he uncharacteristically holds back from the action.

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April 14; the Rev. John G. Pratt's appointment as U.S. Indian Agent for the Delaware is approved, and Senator Lane writes to so inform him. Fielding Johnson has been dismissed (despite Rev. Pratt's continuing support) after killing a man who was trying to assault him.

April 23; attorney W. M. Slough of Leavenworth writes to Rev. Pratt, urging him not to accept the position as Delaware Indian Agent. (At this point, Pratt has yet to be formally notified of his appointment.)

Also in April, construction of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway westward from Wyandotte reaches Secondine on the Delaware Reserve.

In the spring, death of Black Bob, chief of the traditionalist Shawnee, probably in Indian Territory.

May 3; Wyandotte County Register of Deeds, Clerk of the District Court and sometime Wyandotte City Clerk James A. Cruise, 25, marries 21-year-old Margaret E. Kerstetter.

May 5; the armies of Lee and Grant collide in the Wilderness. The fighting is indecisive.

May 6; Sherman opens the Atlanta Campaign.

May 10; Col. Stand Watie is promoted brigadier general by President Jefferson Davis, and placed in command of most Confederate Indian forces in Indian Territory.

May 15; Fielding Johnson receives official notification of Rev. Pratt's appointment, and in turn writes Pratt of his readiness to turn over the office. The Taumosee council welcomes the change, and Pratt regularly attends their council meetings.

May 28; the Emperor Maximilian arrives in Vera Cruz with his Empress, Charlotte-Amelie (Carlota), daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. They are accompanied by Austrian and Belgian "volunteers," joining the French military forces already in Mexico.

May 31; dissident Republicans meeting at Cleveland nominate John Charles Fremont for President and John Cochran for Vice-President.

June 3; the Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 7-8; the Republicans, meeting at Baltimore, nominate Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat, as National Union Party candidates.

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June 9; J. C. Wyland sends Fielding Johnson an estimate of the cost of constructing a new Delaware mill, including moving the engine and boiler from their present location at Sarcoxieville to Evansville. The total is \$4,638.30.

June 12; Maximilian and Carlota arrive in Mexico City.

June 18; Grant opens the siege of Petersburg.

June 19; the Confederate commerce raider CSS *Alabama*, having destroyed 65 U.S. merchant ships in just 22 months, is sunk by the USS *Kearsarge* in an hour-long naval duel outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France.

Johnson County begins taxing the Shawnee allotments for which patents of title have been issued. The Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, files suit against the county commissioners and fights this all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

At the Shawnee Friends Mission, 30 of the 76 students contract smallpox, but only three die.

July 4; William Walker Jr. prepares a speech in which he praises America but condemns what he perceives as the trend toward miscegenation, "Negro-o-logical mania," and racial degradation. (Uncertain if this racist diatribe by a former slave owner is actually publicly delivered.)

July 30; a Federal mine breaches Lee's Petersburg lines, but the Confederates halt the U.S. breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater.

August 5; U.S. Rear Admiral David G. Farragut is victorious in the Battle of Mobile Bay: "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"

August 29; the Democrats, meeting at Chicago, nominate Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President on a peace platform.

September 2; the Centralia Massacre. A band of Quantrill's Partisan Rangers led by Bloody Bill Anderson kill, mutilate and scalp 150 U.S. soldiers in Centralia, Missouri, including 35 dragged unarmed off a train. A young guerrilla named Jesse James is seriously wounded in the fight (just five days short of his 17th birthday), and will remain convalescent for some 18 months.

That same day, Sherman occupies Atlanta.

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Also in September, the Wyandotte City Council purchases the unsold lots in Oak Grove Cemetery from Thomas J. Barker (who has acquired title from J. L. Hall) for \$800, making the City the sole owner of the property.

September 13; Rev. Pratt, in his new office as Delaware Indian Agent, submits a report on the status of the Delaware to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole. There are 1,065 members of the Delaware Nation resident on the Reserve. An inventory of their possessions includes 554 horses worth \$40,800 (the numbers down substantially because of the war), 989 head of cattle worth \$24,275, 1,807 swine worth \$10,842, and 92 sheep worth \$460. Despite the tribe's wealth, "The Delawares are affected by the unsettled conditions of the country. Many of them are in the army. Their families are consequently left without male assistance."

September 19; Maj. Gen. Sterling "Pap" Price, accompanied by Missouri Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, launches a last-ditch Confederate raid on Missouri, hoping to draw off U.S. forces from the East.

September 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole writes to Rev. Pratt concerning 26 Delaware who were mustered into the 6th Kansas Cavalry in 1862. The Army says they were mustered in for three years, but the Delaware were supposedly told it was only for the remaining term of the regiment. Dole wants documentation.

September 22; Fremont withdraws from the Presidential race.

September 24; a pontoon bridge is completed across the Kansas River at Wyandotte, on the site of the present James Street Bridge. The road from Minnesota Avenue to the ferry landing is extended south to the new bridge.

September 27; Price's Confederates, advancing on St. Louis, are repulsed with the loss of at least 1,000 men at Pilot Knob, Missouri.

October 1; having failed to pierce fortified lines at St. Louis, Price turns toward Jefferson City. His army, numbering over 25,000, is hampered by the size of its wagon train and a large contingent of untrained and ill-equipped recruits. They are pursued across the width of Missouri by U.S. cavalry under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton.

October 4; the Kansas militia mobilizes some 12,000 men. Most regular forces in Kansas are in Indian Territory fighting Stand Watie's Confederate Indians.

In October, Father Anton Kuhls, a 24-year-old German immigrant, is sent to Wyandotte by Bishop Miege to reactivate St. Mary's Parish. On his retirement 44 years later he is one of the most prominent and beloved figures in Kansas City, Kansas.

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October 18; portions of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's division engage Price near Lexington, Missouri, then fall back toward Independence in the face of superior numbers. (Senator James H. Lane is present, and takes an active part in the fighting.) Price's objective appears to be Kansas City and possibly Fort Leavenworth.

October 21; greatly outnumbered U.S. forces fight an 8-hour holding action on the Little Blue River while Independence is evacuated.

October 22; the Battle of the Blue. U.S. forces confront Price along a 15-mile-long front along the Blue River in Jackson County. Severe fighting at Byram's Ford and Hickman Mills before the U.S. troops retreat and the Confederates cross the river.

October 23; the Battle of Westport. U.S. regulars and Kansas, Missouri and Colorado militia under Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis confront Price's Confederates on the high ground south of Brush Creek in the area of the present Loose Park, in the largest battle of the war west of the Mississippi. The line of battle stretches west almost to the manual labor school (which is struck by stray artillery rounds). The Confederate ranks are broken and Price retreats southward along the Kansas-Missouri state line. Both sides alternately use the Wornall house as a temporary hospital.

October 24; retreating Confederates arrive at Trading Post (6 miles north of the present Pleasanton, Kansas) and attempt to regroup. U.S. cavalry drives them south across the Marais des Cygnes the next morning.

October 25; the Battle of Mine Creek. Price's rear guard of 7,500 cavalry faces Maj. Gen. Pleasanton's advance cavalry of 2,500 along either side of the Fort Scott road north of Mine Creek, in an attempt to protect the Rebel retreat. The largest battle fought in Kansas ends in a crushing Confederate defeat, with the capture of 900 Confederate soldiers, two Confederate generals, all eight remaining pieces of Confederate artillery, and many wagons of the Confederate train. The retreating Confederates cross back over the state line into Missouri.

That same day, Union dead from the Battle of Westport (including Topeka Battery, 2nd Regiment, Kansas State Militia) are buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery in Wyandotte.

October 26; his guerrillas having failed to aid Price, Bloody Bill Anderson is killed in a fight with U.S. troops in Ray County, Missouri. His head is displayed on a post.

October 28; Price's retreating Confederates attempt to make a final stand in and around the southwest Missouri town of Newtonia. Nearly 650 men are killed or wounded before the Rebels resume their southward flight. The war in the West is over.

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October 31; Nevada is admitted to the Union as the 36th state, although its population is too low for it to qualify. (Both its silver and its three electoral votes are of prime importance to the Union.)

November 8; Abraham Lincoln (National Union or Republican) is reelected President, defeating Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (Democrat).

That same day, U.S. forces end their pursuit of Price's Confederates at the Arkansas River. Price continues his retreat across the Choctaw Nation and into Texas. Price's superior, Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby-Smith, believes the whole enterprise to have been disastrously foolish.

November 15; Sherman begins his March to the Sea.

November 25; the Tauromee council petitions for the removal of 31 individuals from the Incompetent and Orphan Classes under the treaty of 1855. The request is denied.

November 29; the Sand Creek Massacre. In southeastern Colorado Territory, Black Kettle's Cheyenne and Arapaho are attacked by Colorado Volunteers under Col. John M. Chivington. It soon becomes known that what was at first claimed as a victorious battle was actually an unprovoked attack on a peaceful Indian encampment flying the American flag, with over 100 -mostly women, children and old men -killed by small arms and artillery fire, their bodies mutilated and scalped. General Grant calls it murder, and inquiries are begun, but an unrepentant Rev. Chivington returns to civilian life before charges can be brought. Beginning of 30 years of warfare between the plains tribes and the U.S.

December 6; in Wyandotte, Clarina I.H. Nichols' youngest son George B. Nichols, 19, marries 17-year-old Mary C. Warpole, daughter of the late John and Catherine Warpole. Mrs. Nichols will subsequently try to assist her daughter-in-law with her claim to her family's 160-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 165), which Mrs. Nichols believes was improperly sold by Mary's guardian for approximately one-fifth its actual worth.

December 13; as part of the general reorganization of black regiments in the U.S. Army, the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment becomes the 79th United States Colored Troops (USCT) and the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment is designated the 83rd USCT.

December 22; Sherman occupies Savannah, Georgia, and offers it to President Lincoln as a Christmas gift.

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Also in December, eight of the Union dead from the Topeka Battery in the Huron Indian Cemetery are exhumed and reinterred in Topeka. The body of a black teamster attached to the unit is apparently not removed.

Construction of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches a point on the north side of the Kansas River opposite Lawrence.

1865

The Kansas state census indicates that there are now 429 African-Americans residing in Quindaro Township, including at least three families -those of Joseph Taylor, Jackson Harris, and W. Pope -that also resided there in 1860. Most are refugees from Missouri (particularly from Platte County) who have settled in or near the former town.

January 1; Elizabeth May Dickinson is now living and teaching school in Atchison. Her family remains in Quindaro.

That same day, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 2; shortly after noon, the Rev. Thomas Johnson, living on his farm east of Westport, is called to his front door and murdered -by partisans of which side has never been determined. He is 62 years old.

January 4; Amos Cotter, an Orphan Class Wyandot, returns to Wyandotte County after three years service in the U.S. Army, only to find his 53-acre farm near the present sr' Street and Leavenworth Road (Wyandott Allotment No. 262) usurped by J. A. Bartles. That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is buried in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery, southeast of the manual labor school.

January 9; the seventh annual prayer meeting of the First Congregational Church of Wyandotte, at the southeast corner of 5th and Nebraska, is host to 250 U.S. soldiers.

January 11; a Missouri state constitutional convention meeting in St. Louis passes an emancipation ordinance by an overwhelming vote (only four conservative delegates vote against it), to take effect immediately. The General Assembly is notified, and Governor Fletcher issues a proclamation that evening. Slavery is ended in the state of Missouri.

January 17; in a petition to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, the Shawnee Tribal Council supports the claim of the Rev. Thomas Johnson (or his heirs) to the three sections of manual labor school land, and asks that the draft treaty of 1864 be so amended. They also ask that the government pay any monies owed to Rev. Johnson on the school contract.

The government grants a \$640,000 bond loan to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway for having completed 40 miles of track.

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January 31; Congress submits to the states the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing chattel slavery in the United States.

February 3; the Hampton Roads Conference. President Lincoln and Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens meet aboard the *RIVER QUEEN* off the coast of Virginia, regarding an end to the Civil War.

February 6; General Robert E. Lee is appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies (a position long denied him because of the jealousy of Jefferson Davis and others).

February 7; A. N. Blacklidge, attorney for the late Thomas Johnson, sends documents to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole showing that Alexander S. Johnson is administrator for the estate of his father, and requesting that matters regarding the manual labor school be adjusted at the earliest convenience.

February 17; Sherman occupies the South Carolina state capital, Columbia.

February 18; U.S. troops seize Charleston.

February 22; Tennessee adopts a new state constitution abolishing slavery.

February 23; Freedman's University is formally organized at Quindaro and papers of incorporation filed. Trustees include the Rev. Eben Blachly, M. W. Bottum, R. M. Gray, Fielding Johnson, Byron Judd, R. Morgan, R. W. Oliver, John G. Reaser, and William A. Sterritt.

March 3; Congress establishes the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau).

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church presents a claim to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School property (which was constructed and first operated under its auspices).

March 4; President Lincoln is inaugurated for a second term.

March 13; at the urging of General Lee, the Confederate Congress after much debate authorizes the use of slaves as combat soldiers, but refuses to promise them their freedom in return for their services.

That same day, William Walker Jr. loses his clothing when the stagecoach he is traveling in is attacked by 14 bushwhackers between Kansas City and Warrensburg, Missouri.

March 18; the Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time in Richmond.

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March 28; in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, Governor Crawford, Senators Lane and Pomeroy, and Congressman Clarke of Kansas support the Johnson claim, and attest the loyalty of Alexander S. Johnson. Alexander S. Johnson makes affidavit regarding his father's ownership of the school, explaining how he came to own the three sections of land and declaring that they have been paid for in full.

March 31; attorney A. N. Blacklidge submits additional arguments concerning the Johnson claim to Commissioner Dole.

April 1; Sheridan turns Lee's flank at Petersburg by defeating Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, Virginia.

That same day, Commissioner Dole sends copies of the documents in the Johnson claim to Secretary of the Interior Usher, saying that \$7,500 should be paid to the estate's administrator, \$5,500 directly and \$2,000 credited to his account (as per Rev. Johnson's letter of October 6, 1862), and that he can see no reason why the patent of title should not be granted.

April 2; Grant breaks through Lee's lines at Petersburg. Lee begins to retreat westward toward Amelia Court House. The Confederate government flees from Richmond, where there is looting and arson.

April 3; U.S. troops enter Richmond.

That same day, Secretary of the Interior Usher directs Commissioner Dole to pay the \$5,500 to Alexander S. Johnson. The question of the patent to the three sections is under consideration, pending an appeal by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 4; President Lincoln visits Richmond, and calls at George Pickett's house. (He had known Pickett years before in Springfield.)

April 5; Sheridan blocks Lee's escape route south from Amelia Court House. Lee moves west toward Lynchburg.

That same day, civil government is restored in Tennessee.

April 6; Grant cuts off and captures Lee's rear guard.

April 7; Lee's troops fight off a Union attack at Farmville. Grant and Lee enter into correspondence leading to surrender.

April 8; Sheridan reaches Appomattox Station to cut off Lee's retreat.

April 9; Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

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April 11; Secretary of the Interior Usher directs Commissioner Dole to issue a patent for the manual labor school property to the late Thomas Johnson. This is strongly protested by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 14, Good Friday; John Wilkes Booth shoots President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, and Lewis Paine wounds Secretary of State Seward.

April 15; death of Abraham Lincoln at 7:22 in the morning. "Now he belongs to the ages." Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeds to the Presidency.

April 25; President Johnson directs Secretary of the Interior Usher to suspend further action regarding the Johnson claim until May 10.

April 26; Johnston accepts from Sherman the same surrender terms Grant offered Lee. The Confederate cabinet meets for the last time at Charlotte, North Carolina.

That same day, John Wilkes Booth is trapped and killed by U.S. cavalry near Bowling Green, Virginia.

April 27; the steamboat *SULTANA* explodes and burns on the Mississippi River near Memphis, killing more than 1,400 returning Union prisoners of war.

May 4; President Lincoln is buried in Springfield, Illinois, following a 12-day funeral procession by train across seven states, the route lined with thousands of mourners. That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church presents to President Johnson a full statement of their claim to the manual labor school property.

May 9; Secretary of the Interior Usher presents to President Johnson a statement of the case for the Johnson heirs' claim to the manual labor school property, which he supports.

May 10; Jefferson Davis, disguised in his wife's cloak, is taken prisoner by U.S. cavalry at Irwinville, Georgia.

That same day, William Clarke Quantrill is run down and shot by Union irregulars near Bloomfield, Kentucky. Severely wounded, he is taken as a prisoner to Louisville, some 30 miles distant.

Also in May, death of Michael Frost in Wyandotte at the age of 40. He is replaced as Second Chief on Tauromee's Indian Party council by 28-year old John Kayraho II.

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May 26; Kirby-Smith surrenders Confederate troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department to Maj. Gen. Edward R.S. Canby at New Orleans, ending the Civil War.

That same day, a patent for the three sections of land is filed and the heirs of the Rev. Thomas Johnson become the legal owners of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School property some 26 years after its founding.

By the end of May, 25,000 veteran troops under Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan are ordered to south Texas as a pointed reminder of American objections to the French presence in Mexico.

June 6; death of William Clarke Quantrill in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1887, his mother, Mrs. Caroline Clarke Quantrill, will have his bones disinterred and sell them.

June 9; Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup convey a warranty deed to Lots 1 to 8, Block 148 in Northrup's Part of Wyandott City to Bishop Miede, so that the property can be sold and St. Mary's Church moved "nearer to town." The existing church at 8th (9th) and Ann is considered to be too far from the center of the community, too hard to reach (it is on the west side of a deep ravine), and too small for the needs of a growing congregation.

June 19, "Juneteenth;" U.S. forces under Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger arrive in Galveston, Texas, and slaves in south Texas learn about emancipation for the first time.

June 23; Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, C.S.A., surrenders to U.S. officers near Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation, the last Confederate general officer to yield his command.

John Solomon and his wife Margaret (daughter of Esquire Greyeyes and widow of David Young) return to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to live.

J. B. and Lucinda Mahaffie build a two-story stone farm house on the Westport branch of the Santa Fe Trail northeast of Olathe in Johnson County, with a dining hall/kitchen to serve the stagecoach trade. Still standing at the present 1100 Kansas City Road, Olathe, Kansas.

July 1; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway receives its deed to the portion of the public levee in Wyandotte lying north of Nebraska Avenue. The portion between Nebraska and the Wyandot National Ferry Tract remains reserved for public use.

July 4; refusing to surrender, Brig. Gen. Jo Shelby's Confederate cavalry brigade buries their battle flags in the Rio Grande and crosses into Mexico, intending to join Maximilian and the imperialist forces.

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July 5; William Booth founds the Salvation Army in London.

July 7; four of John Wilkes Booth's alleged fellow conspirators are hanged in Washington, D.C.

July 10; Dennis N. Cooley is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing William P. Dole.

August 18; a Citizens Party election for Wyandot Tribal Council is held in Wyandotte. Silas Armstrong is elected Principal Chief, with John D. Brown, William Johnson, Irvin P. Long, and Matthew Mudeater as members of the council.

August 31; Mathias Splitlog, himself a Catholic, sells three acres of his 288.61-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 145) on the west side of 5th Street between Armstrong and Barnett Avenues to Father Kuhls for \$800 in gold, as the site for a new St. Mary's Church. Father Kuhls then sells the former church property at 8th (9th) and Ann to James Hennessey.

September 1; death of Lucius Bolles Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission at the age of 24. The mission school continues under the direction of his widow, Nannie Mae Joumeycake Pratt.

September 6; death of Pierre Chouteau Jr. in St. Louis at the age of 76.

September 7; Principal Chief Silas Armstrong, accompanied by Matthew Mudeater, acts as delegate from the Wyandot Nation at an Indian council called by the government at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

September 14; a peace treaty is signed between the government and Confederate-allied tribes at the Fort Smith council.

September 18; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cooley directs Rev. Pratt to consult with Silas Armstrong as the recognized Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation.

September 25; death of John W. Ladd, father-in-law of Joel and Matthew Walker. in Wyandotte at the age of 73.

October 1; the 79th United States Colored Troops (formerly 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment) is mustered out at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. With the loss of four officers and 156 enlisted men out of the original 206 recruits, the regiment has sustained the heaviest losses of any of the 17 regiments and four batteries raised in Kansas.

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October 3; the Black Decree. Pressured by the French, the Emperor Maximilian issues a decree ordering that all Juaristas taken under arms shall be shot without trial. The decree is denounced in Congress, and the U.S. quietly begins to supply arms and materiel to President Juarez.

October 19; the "Friends of Ireland" meet at the Wyandotte County Courthouse, with Col. William Weer and attorney Charles S. Glick among the speakers. A Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood is organized with 41 members, to assist in the "redemption of Ireland from British misrule."

October 23; the Pacific Railroad of Missouri (Missouri Pacific) is completed between St. Louis and Kansas City. The Kansas City station is at the present 2nd Street and Grand Boulevard on the riverfront.

November 7; Isaiah Walker is elected to the Kansas State Legislature from Wyandotte County.

November 11; another robbery in the vicinity of Six-Mile House.

November 17; at 8:00 in the evening, someone fires a shotgun through the window of Dr. J. B. Welborn's home, on the south side of the Leavenworth road across from Six-Mile House. Dr. Welborn and his wife are both wounded, but will recover.

November 24; the Tauromee council, with John W. Greyeyes as Acting Principal Chief, protests the government's recognition of Armstrong, despite the fact that Tauromee and John Hicks Jr. have already returned with their families to the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. Greyeyes appoints his brother Silas M. Greyeyes and his brother-in-law Philip Monture to fill the two vacancies on the council. Rev. Pratt asks Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cooley for advice.

December 14; death of Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and President of the Wyandott City Company, in Wyandotte at the age of 55, reportedly as a result of hardships suffered on his trip to the Fort Smith council. Many white men and over 1,000 Indians attend his funeral. His successor as Principal Chief is Matthew Mudeater.

December 18; the 13th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, abolishing slavery in the United States.

December 24; several Confederate veterans organize the Ku Klux Klan in Pulaski, Tennessee. The social club soon turns into a terrorist organization to fight against Reconstruction.

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December 26; the Wyandotte County Commissioners examine the route and appraise properties to be taken for the Missouri River Railroad (later the Missouri Pacific).

In late December, Benjamin F. Mudge moves from Quindaro to Manhattan, Kansas, to take up an appointment as professor of natural history and natural science at the new Kansas State Agricultural College (a Morrill Act land grant college), as well as the position of state geologist.

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January 1; Graham Rodgers is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing the Rev. Charles Bluejacket.

That same day, construction on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches a point on the north side of the Kansas River opposite Topeka.

January 29; five years having passed since the approval of Kansas statehood, the Wyandott Allotments are now legally subject to taxation.

February 12; Secretary of State William H. Seward formally demands the withdrawal of French forces from Mexico.

That same day, the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company is incorporated. A contract is let to R. S. Twombly and R. W. Hilleker to build a Howe truss bridge across the Kansas River at the foot of 3rd Street in Wyandotte, near the site of the former Wyandot ferry and the Civil War pontoon bridge. Construction begins almost immediately.

February 13; Frank and Jesse James, formerly with Quantrill, invent the daylight bank robbery in Liberty, Missouri. One innocent bystander, a student from William Jewell College, is killed.

February 16; death of Ida E. Walker, daughter of Joel and Mary Ann Walker, just six days short of her 15th birthday. She is buried near her father in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 7; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place to Jesse Elkins, Thomas King, Albert

Buchanan, Joseph Robinson and Charles Shelton, Trustees of St. James A.M.E. Church, for the consideration of \$1.00. Witnessed by James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds for Wyandotte County.

March 8; the Rev. John G. Pratt testifies before Congress. He holds that Wyandot claims are valid, that citizens cannot legally speak for the tribe but are entitled to their share of all funds due the tribe.

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Missouri River Railroad section boss John Tehan, drunk, hires Wyandotte livery stable owner J. L. Conklin to take him to Kansas City. During the trip, Conklin is shot in the groin. Arrested in Kansas City the next day, Tehan is brought back to Wyandotte, identified by Conklin as his assailant, and jailed. In the night he is taken from the jail behind the courthouse and lynched on the courthouse steps. (Many later believe him to be innocent.)

March 22; William Walker Jr. in a petition to Rev. Pratt reverses his position of three years before, and asks for recognition of the Citizens Party council, particularly in view of Tauromee's absence.

Also in March, Abelard Guthrie helps the Tauromee council draft a new treaty with the Seneca (the third since 1859) securing a home for the Wyandots on the Seneca Reserve, uniting Wyandots and Senecas in a single tribe. The draft states that only non-citizen Wyandots and those adopted by the Tauromee council can be members of the united tribes.

March 30, Good Friday; William Walker Jr. begins a new volume of his daily journal: "At 5 minutes past 9 p.m. a total lunar eclipse took place. During the obscuration a dark cloud intervened preventing further observation."

In the spring, the Rev. Archibald Beatty arrives in Wyandotte with his wife and five children. He is to replace the Rev. Rodney S. Nash as Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Beattys stay with Dr. Frederick Speck and his wife until they can move into the rectory.

April 10; the heirs of Silas Armstrong file suit against the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company, claiming that the bridge construction is damaging the Armstrong interest in the ferry crossing.

April 12; a "notorious robber" named Newt Morrison, arrested the day before, is found lynched from the bannister of the Wyandotte County Courthouse.

May 2; Eveline Walker leaves Wyandotte aboard the *PEORIA CITY* to visit family and friends in Ohio.

May 7; Robert Robitaille, secretary of the Tauromee council, pleads with Rev. Pratt to help Wyandots find a home in Indian Territory.

May 15; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division opens a branch line across the Delaware Reserve to Leavenworth.

May 26; Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett quit claim the 30.10 acres of Wyandott Allotment No. 70 back to the allotment's original owner, their son Russell B. Garrett, for the customary amount of \$1.00. Noted as being done out of "Natural Love and Affection," this may be intended as a wedding gift. Done before Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge of Wyandotte County.

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May 30; death of Maria Walker Garrett, wife of Charles B. Garrett and younger sister of William Walker Jr., in Wyandotte at the age of 59.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules in favor of the Shawnee in the Rev. Charles Bluejacket's suit against the Johnson County Commissioners, much to the disgust of the Kansas Supreme Court, which does not believe that a treaty with "savages" should have the force of law.

In June, a flooding Neosho River on the Seneca Reserve destroys the crops of Tauromee and others who have settled there. Starvation becomes a real prospect.

June 14; Eveline Walker and her step-granddaughter, Inez Theresa Clement, return home to Wyandotte from Ohio. William Walker Jr. dismisses his ward, George A. Coon Jr., who he believes is a bad influence on his grandsons, John and William Walker McMullan. The three children, their mothers having died, live with their grandfather at "West Jersey."

June 17; death of Lewis Cass in Detroit at the age of 83.

June 29; death of Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks, widow of Francis Driver and Francis A. Hicks, in Wyandotte at the age of 61. She is buried beside her first husband and two daughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

July 1; James H. Lane, the "Grim Chieftain," U.S. Senator from Kansas, opportunist, idealist, murderer, friend of Lincoln, and almost certainly insane, shoots himself while visiting his brother-in-law near Leavenworth.

July 4; the Delaware sign a treaty agreeing to sell their remaining lands in Kansas. The railroad through the former reserve having been completed, the Delaware are to receive full value of the lands sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western in the treaty of 1860. The new treaty authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell all the remaining part of the Delaware Reserve to the Missouri River Railroad Company (successor to the L.P. &

W.) at \$2.50 per acre. Those Delaware who elect to become U.S. citizens will receive patents of title to their 80-acre allotments, and are entitled to an equitable share of the sale proceeds. The children of citizens at age 21 can then elect to become citizens or Delaware. Monies from the sale of allotted lands, and the improvements thereon, will go to the individual owners, while the monies from the sale of unallotted lands will be added to the tribe's general fund. The U.S. in turn agrees to sell to the Delaware 160 acres for every man, woman and child that chooses to remove to Indian Territory, at the price the U.S. paid for it (Indians now being expected to pay for their own removal). Almost as an afterthought, railroads are granted 200-foot rights of way through any new Delaware Reserve.

July 10; death of James H. Lane at the age of 52.

July 13; William Walker Jr. notes the death of "Dr. Goldammer," German druggist, in his journal.

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July 14; Special Indian Agent W. H. Watson arrives at the Pratt Agency to investigate the Wyandot situation, and meets with representatives of both parties. Members of the Indian Party say they are ready to move but the Seneca won't recognize citizens as legitimate Wyandots.

July 25; Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is promoted General of the Army, first officer to attain that rank.

July 26; the Citizen's Party council informs Special Agent Watson that they would be happy to reunite with the Indian Party.

July 27; George D. Bowling shoots Albert Saviers in Wyandotte. William Walker Jr. refers to Saviers as a "notorious thief." (It is uncertain if this is the same Mr. Saviers who owned the Junction House.)

July 31; the Quindaro and Parkville Ferry Company is chartered by Alfred Gray, Francis A. Kessler Sr., Francis A. Kessler Jr., David Pearson, and Alfred Robinson in an effort to reestablish the ferry at Quindaro. The landing is near the mouth of Eddy Creek.

August 1; death of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in Washington, D.C. at the age of 75.

August 10; the Indian Party refuses reconciliation, says it is a matter of honor.

August 11; the U.S. signs a treaty with the Cherokee, regularizing their post Civil War relationship. Although John Ross has died, he directed negotiations from his sick bed, and pro-Union Cherokee insist that he be listed as Principal Chief. The pro-Confederate Cherokee are largely marginalized and denied separate recognition. Article 15 of the

treaty provides for the settlement of friendly Indians on unoccupied Cherokee lands, at a price to be mutually agreed upon by the tribes. The government hopes to relocate the Delaware to the lands in question.

August 20; President Johnson formally declares the Civil War to be over.

That same day, Russell B. Garrett and his bride Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett (younger sister of Vincent J. Lane) give a mortgage to secure a bond of \$5,000, to secure the support of Russell's father Charles B. Garrett during his lifetime. The Garretts' home, called "Forest Cottage," is on the northward extension of 7th Street a short distance north of Jersey Creek and west of William Walker Jr.'s residence.

Edwin T. Vedder is appointed Wyandotte postmaster, replacing Richard B. Taylor. After a short time, Vedder is asked to resign because of alleged irregularities in his accounts, and in turn is replaced by Arthur B. Downs who will hold the office until 1881. Downs moves the post office up the hill 3rd from Thomas J. Barker's building at and Nebraska, first to 438 Minnesota Avenue and later to 429 Minnesota.

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September 12; publication of the first issue of *Die Fokel (The Torch)*, first German-language newspaper in Wyandotte, with H. W. Kaster as editor and publisher. Printed on the press of the *Wyandotte Gazette*, the paper runs for a few months, and then is removed to Atchison.

Also in September, Father Kuhls' new St. Mary's Catholic Church is dedicated in Wyandotte at the southwest corner of 5th Street and Ann Avenue. The brick church has been constructed at a cost of \$9,000, with Isaiah Walker as general contractor.

Across the street on the northeast corner of 5th and Ann, the new brick German Methodist Episcopal Church is dedicated that same month by the Rev. M. Schnierly.

The First Baptist Church is built in the 600 block of Nebraska Avenue in Wyandotte. Pastor of the small, 23' by 36' African-American church is the Rev. Joe Straighter.

October 3; the *Wyandotte Gazette* reports that the suit between the Armstrong heirs and the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company has been settled, the heirs receiving \$4,000 in company stock for their claims.

October 13; Rev. Pratt issues instructions to the Delaware delegation (the council and their interpreter) that has been chosen to proceed to Indian Territory and examine the Cherokee lands. He provides them with a map of the lands in question, a copy of the Cherokee treaty, and a certificate of their authority.

October 14; Joseph Gilliford, a former Red Leg (and "a bad man" according to William E. Connelley), is shot in Herscher's Saloon in Wyandotte by his wife's cousin, Russell B.

Garrett. Gilliford had reportedly robbed Garrett's father, Charles B. Garrett, and threatened Garrett's life.

October 19; Wyandotte County Clerk Jesse J. Keplinger files a copy of the Wyandott Allotments with Register of Deeds James A. Cruise, almost five years after the issuance of the last allotment patent.

October 26; Rev. Pratt prepares a memorandum concerning the type and value of the Delaware public improvements located a mile and one-half northwest of the Baptist mission. They include a two-story, 22' by 36' wood frame council house valued at \$500, a log structure (the tribal jail?) valued at \$50, a one-story dwelling house valued at \$200, and a blacksmith shop valued at \$75.

Sometime thereafter, the Delaware Council House burns down.

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October 30; in order to protect Eliabeth's interest in the property (and with a possible murder charge hanging over Russell's head), Russell B. and Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett quit claim Russell's 30.10-acre allotment property to their attorney, John B. Scroggs, for the customary \$1.00. Scroggs then quit claims the property back to Elizabeth for the same amount. Done before Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge of Wyandotte County. Garrett is subsequently acquitted.

November 1; Lewis V. Bogy is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Dennis N. Cooley.

November 14; Tauromee formally adopts the members of his council who are citizens (a majority) back into the Wyandot tribe, making the adoptions retroactive to December, 1862.

November 25; David V. Clement, widowed son-in-law of William Walker Jr., shoots himself in despair over finances. He is probably buried near his wife Sophia Walker Clement in Oak Grove Cemetery.

December 3-4; at midnight, the new Delaware mill at Evansville burns. Some say the Delaware are being "railroaded" out of Kansas.

December 13; a report to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Bogy from Special Indian Agent James C. Homile states that 57 Indian Party Wyandots have again returned to Kansas because of hardships, but 37 remain on the Seneca Reserve. The Indian Party council states that there are approximately 200 Wyandots under its jurisdiction, including 70 Methodists and 17 Catholics.

December 15; the government begins work on settling treaty differences between the Indian Party Wyandots and the Seneca.

December 16; Special Commissioners Vital Jarrot and Joseph Bogy write to Rev. Pratt from Lawrence. They have been commissioned to make new treaty proposals to the various tribes still resident in Kansas, and ask Pratt to assemble the Delaware at Tiblow (the present Bonner Springs, Kansas) on Saturday the 22nd. If the tribe is favorable to their proposal, Pratt and two tribal delegates are authorized to return to Washington with the commissioners to sign the treaty.

December 21; Anson Clement and his wife, parents of the late D. V. Clement, arrive in Wyandotte to visit the Walkers.

December 25; Special Commissioners Jarrot, Bogy and W. W. Farnsworth write to Rev. Pratt from De Soto in Johnson County. Pratt has asked them if they also wish to confer with the Wyandots, but Abelard Guthrie has informed them that the majority of the Wyandots are now in Indian Territory and the others dispersed (but see December 13 report above). Still, if two Wyandot delegates can be chosen to go to Washington, they could go with Rev. Pratt and the Delaware delegates.

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December 29; the Paymaster General for the District of Kansas at Fort Leavenworth requests Rev. Pratt's assistance in making payment to Cos. B, C and D, 2nd Regiment of Indian Home Guards. Pratt is to inform him as to where and when the companies can be assembled.

1867 -January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 8; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy at Atchison instructs Rev. Pratt to make an immediate investigation of the burning of the Delaware mill.

January 9; possibly alerted by Guthrie, the Tauromee council meets at the Neosho Agency in Indian Territory and decides to send Tauromee and John Kayrahoo II as delegates to the treaty conference in Washington.

That same day, the Clements leave Wyandotte to return to Ohio.

January 14; Martin Stewart is qualified as the legal guardian of the three Walker grandchildren. Stewart resides on the west side of the present 10th Street north of Quindaro Boulevard, on the former allotment of Louis Lumpy (Wyandott Allotment No. 119), where he has a substantial fruit and vegetable farm.

January 25; Rev. Pratt prepares a Memoranda of National Expenses for the Delaware for the latter part of 1866. The salaried positions include three sheriffs at \$100 each, one jailer and one clerk at \$75 each, two assistant smiths at \$45 per month, and a lumber measurer (miller) who is paid by the board foot.

Also in January, the Rev. Eben Blachly's school at Quindaro, Freedman's University, is placed under the governance of the Kansas Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

January 31; the Delaware Tribal Council notifies Rev. Pratt that they have decided not to rebuild the mill and to discharge miller William G. Bradshaw. Pratt is to sell any equipment and lumber that is salvageable.

That same day, a group of Citizen Class Wyandots protests the Tauromee delegation in Washington, suspecting they will not act in the best interest of the whole tribe.

February 5; the French withdraw from Mexico City. In Paris, Carlota pleads in vain with Napoleon III not to abandon her husband.

February 6; the Mexican imperialist general Miramon is defeated by the republicans at San Jacinto.

In February, a young engineer named Octave Chanute arrives in Kansas City. He has been hired by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to design and supervise construction of the first bridge across the Missouri River.

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The Kansas State Legislature approves amendments to the state constitution for submission to the voters, granting full suffrage to both women and African-Americans. The vote will not be until the fall, giving all sides time to debate the issues.

February 13; Rev. Pratt requests a military escort for the treaty payment he is to pick up at the 1st National Bank of Leavenworth on the following Monday.

February 14; the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth approves the military escort, but denies Rev. Pratt's request for the use of Sibley tents to shelter the Delaware at the payment site. "If shelter is to be provided at all, it should be provided by the Indian Department."

February 16; the new Wyandotte Bridge is carried away by flood waters, at considerable loss to the stockholders. The Southern Bridge is apparently also lost.

That same day, miller William G. Bradshaw sends a detailed report of the burning of the Delaware mill, together with an estimate of the loss, to Rev. Pratt. The total is \$2,335. Bradshaw believes the fire was arson -the roof was a sheet of flame before any of the rest of the building was touched and suspects employees of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway. There have been conflicts with the railroad over the cutting and milling of timber on the Delaware Reserve.

February 18; the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative* reports that George W. Veale has given a stone building in Quindaro to Freedman's University, and Dr. Charles Robinson has conveyed his remaining interest in the townsite to the school.

February 18-24; Rev. Pratt makes a treaty payment to the Delaware. The official enrollment list of the Delaware Nation prepared by Rev. Pratt lists 1,160 Delaware, 985 of whom have reluctantly agreed to move to Indian Territory. The remaining 175 Delaware are to become U.S. citizens, and retain their 80-acre allotments.

February 19; Maximilian arrives at Queretaro, halfway between Mexico City and San Luis Potosi, and assumes command of the imperialist army. They are soon surrounded and under siege.

February 23; the omnibus treaty negotiated by the Special Commissioners is signed in Washington, D.C., affecting a half dozen tribes with lands in Kansas. The treaty provides for the surrender of the last lands still held by the Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, and the Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankashaws. The mixed band of Seneca (Mingos) and Shawnee is to divide, the Mingos joining the main group of Western Seneca, and their lands sold separately for different amounts. (There is no mention of the Wyandots with the mixed band.)

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Tauromee and John Kayraho II sign one part of the omnibus treaty (Articles 13-15), allowing the Indian Party Wyandots to purchase 20,000 acres between the Missouri state line and the Neosho River from the Seneca and resume tribal status, the government to pay the Seneca \$20,000 for the land. Monies still owed the Wyandots are to be determined, and a register of all tribal members is to be prepared by Rev. Pratt on or before July 1, 1867. No citizens or their descendants can become tribal members except by consent of the reorganized tribe, and certification by the agent that the person is unfit to continue as a citizen and likely to become a public charge. Once the register is complete, monies due are to be paid to both citizens and tribal members, the \$20,000 payment and \$5,000 resettlement expenses to be deducted from the tribal share. All restrictions on alienation of the allotments held by Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes are removed, allowing for the sale of their Kansas lands. Among the signatories as witnesses are George Wright, interpreter for the Wyandots, and Abelard Guthrie.

That same day, Wyandotte becomes a city of the second class.

Also that day, the Kansas State Legislature relinquishes to Freedman's University all its interest in taxes on lots of the Quindaro townsite.

Clarina I.H. Nichols has returned to her home in Quindaro after an absence of over three years. She begins making plans to move to a small farm that she purchased in 1862, at the southwest corner of the present 18th Street and Parallel Parkway, just west

of the Wyandotte city limits. At the same time, she begins a vigorous state-wide campaign in support of the women's suffrage amendment, with the help of national figures such as Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

March 1; Nebraska is admitted to the Union as the 37th state.

March 4; elections in Wyandotte County. Silas W. Armstrong, just turned 25, is elected county sheriff.

March 12; the last French troops leave Vera Cruz. Napoleon III abandons Maximilian to his fate.

In March, the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches Abilene, Kansas. Illinois stockman Joseph G. McCoy spends \$35,000 to build a stock and shipping yard, and sends out flyers and agents to Texas. Over the next five years, 1,000,000 head of cattle will be driven up the trails from south Texas to Abilene, first of the Kansas "cow towns."

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March 25; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to Lots 25 to 27, Block 115, Wyandott City to the Wyandotte Board of Education for the consideration of \$1.00. The lots at the southeast corner of 6th and Kansas (State) are already occupied by one of the one-story Cincinnati frame buildings.

March 26; last meeting of Tauromee's Indian Party council to be recorded in the council minutes book. (No details of the meeting are given.)

March 29; Parliament passes the British North America Act, uniting Quebec and Ontario with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in a self-governing confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

That same day, Nathaniel G. Taylor is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Lewis V. Bogy after less than five months, but his confirmation is delayed. There is continuing turmoil in the Bureau.

March 30; Seward's Folly. Secretary of State Seward concludes an agreement with Russia for the purchase of Alaska for \$7,200,000.

Six years after closing, the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Wyandotte reopens with the Rev. Joseph King as pastor. The Kansas Mission Conference having disbanded, the church is once again attached to the Missouri Conference.

April 8; an agreement is signed in Washington, D.C., between the Delaware and the Cherokee, by which the Delaware are to become part of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. They are to pay \$279,424.28 into the Cherokee tribal fund for what they assume are citizenship, voting rights and a proportionate share of Cherokee lands,

although they do not intend to give up their Delaware identity and tribal organization. (There is over \$900,000 in the Delaware tribal fund; by contrast, in the wake of the Civil War the Cherokee are land rich but money poor.)

Many Delaware feel they are being cheated by the Cherokee; they have no legal representation but the Cherokee's attorney is Thomas Ewing Jr. Among other problems, the Delaware allotments are in a 10 by 30 mile area in the present Washington County, Oklahoma, but are interspersed among the Cherokee rather than contiguous, much of the land purchased turns out to supposedly be for life tenure rather than in perpetuity, and the Delaware are excluded from access to certain Cherokee tribal funds.

That same day, Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy writes to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Atchison that the Delaware-Cherokee treaty will allow the government to save the cost of one agency.

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April 10; William Walker Jr. finishes writing a biographical sketch of Jonathan Pointer, "Afro-Indian," for J. McCutcheon in Ohio.

April 11; the Delaware Tribal Council writes to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for an accurate account and final settlement of the monies due the tribe. In April, a Wyandotte County grand jury with Byron Judd as foreman reports that the present courthouse is entirely inadequate.

April 24; the Rev. Joseph King writes to the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* concerning the reopened Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South. The congregation is building him a parsonage that should be finished by the end of May.

May 15; Maximilian surrenders to republican forces at Queretaro.

The Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway completes the first railroad bridge across the Kansas River at Wyandotte, a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ upstream from the river's mouth. It is initially shared with the Missouri River Railroad, which will later build its own bridge parallel to and north of the first. (There are still two railroad bridges in this location.) Much of the property on the west bank of the river has been purchased by the two railroads from Mathias Splitlog's allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 145), leaving him the richest individual in the Wyandot Nation.

The two railroads build a joint depot and a hotel called the State Line House between their parallel lines, east of the new bridge on the Missouri side of the state line in the West Bottoms.

Pleasant Green Baptist Church, the third African-American church in or near Wyandotte, is begun in the West Bottoms by the Rev. I. H. Brown, in a small building that had previously been an ice house.

Work begins on a new building for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wyandotte, on the southeast corner of 5th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue. It is completed in 1871 (although cornerstone is dated 1875).

June 8; birth of Frank Lloyd Wright in Richland Center, Wisconsin.

June 9; an Irishman named Michael Morrow is found brutally assaulted in Wyandotte. He dies the next day.

June 13; two African-Americans are dragged from the Wyandotte jail and lynched, on suspicion of being the murderers of Michael Morrow.

June 14; African-Americans in Wyandotte ("Blue Radicals" according to William Walker Jr.) protest the lynching.

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June 19; following a month-long trial, Maximilian is executed by firing squad, together with imperialist generals Miramon and Mejia. Carlota, alone in Europe and already insane, lives on until 1927.

June 21; Mexico City falls to republican forces under General Porfirio Diaz.

In the summer, Clarina f.H. Nichols' son Howard moves her house from Quindaro to her property on the west edge of Wyandotte. Ever the thrifty New Englander, she reuses the bricks from the walls of her cistern in Quindaro to build a new chimney for her relocated house.

July 7; Martha R. Walker (Gilmore Reeding) marries for the third time, to widower Jesse B. Garrett of Clay County, Missouri.

July 15; President Juarez enters Mexico City. The republic is restored.

August 12; President Johnson defies Congress by suspending Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton from office. (Stanton literally barricades himself in his office.)

August 15; a new Southern or County Bridge across the Kansas River is dedicated southwest of Wyandotte, replacing the bridge lost in the February flood.

August 21; William Walker Jr. attends the Masonic ceremonies laying the cornerstone for the Hannibal and S1. Joseph Railroad's new Kansas City Bridge (Hannibal Bridge) across the Missouri River. (Walker is photographed at about this time, formally posed and wearing his Masonic apron.) Octave Chanute's design for the elegant iron structure on stone piers includes a double-length section of the bridge near the south bank that will pivot on its center, allowing for the passage of steamboats.

September 29; death of Sterling Price, former Governor of Missouri and late Major General, CSA, in Missouri at the age of 58. Although like Shelby's brigade he had gone to Mexico intending to join the imperialist forces, he returned home within a year, "a broken man."

October 9; six lots in Block 23 of the Addition to Quindaro, at the northeast corner of 11th and P Streets (Farrow and 28th), are purchased from Alfred and Julia Robinson by the District NO.4 school board for the erection of a new Quindaro School for white children. A one-room stone school building is subsequently built by R. M. Gray. (There is still a Quindaro Elementary School at this location.)

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October 18; William Walker Jr. writes to Richard Vaux of Pennsylvania, offering a watch taken by an Indian at Braddock's defeat in 1755 to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The offer is accepted.

That same day, the U.S. formally takes possession of Alaska from Russia.

The proposed state constitutional amendments for African-American and women's suffrage are finally voted on in Kansas. The white male electorate defeats both amendments by a two-to-one margin, black male suffrage 19,421 to 10,483, and women's suffrage 19,857 to 9,070.

November 12; death of Sarah Washington, widow of James Washington, in Wyandotte of a congestive chill (age unknown).

December 2; the first Wyandotte County Courthouse having become too crowded and the voters having twice rejected bonds for a new courthouse and jail, the county commissioners rent quarters in Cooper and Judd's Building, on the south side of Minnesota Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, for \$350 per year.

That same day, death of Charles B. Garrett, veteran of the War of 1812 and brother-in-law of William Walker Jr., at the home of Russell B. and Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett in Wyandotte at the age of 73. He is buried beside his wife in the Huron Indian Cemetery, where their stone-walled family enclosure is the most substantial improvement in the cemetery.

Beginning in December and continuing through the following spring and summer, the Delaware move from Kansas to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. Nominally supervised by Rev. Pratt, each family makes its own preparations and travels at its own expense, the 200-mile journey taking from 10 days to two weeks. They suffer considerable hardship, and there will be numerous deaths over the next year.

The Delaware Baptist Mission school is finally closed. Missionary teacher Elizabeth S. Morse, 53, retires after 20 years of service at the mission and goes to live with friends. December 20; death of Martha R. Garrett, daughter of William Walker Jr., at the age of 37, less than six months after her wedding. Walker has now outlived all five of his children.

December 26; the Wyandotte County Commissioners grant two blind persons the use of the former courtroom in the old courthouse for the storage of materials for the making of brooms.

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1868

January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 16; death of Noah Zane, eldest son of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 49.

January 17; death of Edwin T. Vedder, onetime clerk in the Surveyor General's office, secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council, first Wyandott city clerk, former Wyandott postmaster, and husband of Silas Armstrong's eldest daughter Tobitha (age unknown).

February 21; in the wake of the Delaware treaty, the plat of Connor City, Kansas, as surveyed and drawn by Samuel Parsons of Wyandotte, is signed by owners Alfred W. Hughes and William S. Hughes and witnessed by Samuel H. Gleason, Notary Public. The eight double blocks of the new town in northwestern Wyandotte County straddle the Missouri River Railroad, four to the north and four to the south, with Connor's Creek looping through the blocks south of the tracks.

February 24; President Johnson is impeached by the House of Representatives for his attempt to remove Secretary of War Stanton from office.

Octave Chanute selects a location in the West Bottoms for a depot for the Kansas City, Cameron & Quincy Railroad, which will be linked via his Kansas City Bridge to the Quincy's parent line, the Hannibal and St. Jo. (Chanute's small depot will be replaced by the first Union Depot in 1878.)

The Broadway (Coates House) Hotel opens at the southeast corner of Lancaster Avenue (the present 10th Street) and Broadway in Kansas City, near St. Francis Regis Church at the southern limit of the town's developed area. Work on the building was begun in 1857, but had not proceeded beyond the foundations when the Civil War began. During the war, the foundation walls became part of a U.S. Army post.

April 7; William Walker Jr. ships the watch he is donating, along with a letter giving its history, to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

April 13; the Wyandotte County Commissioners rent the upper rooms in the old courthouse to J. A. Berry for \$8.00 per month.

Frank H. Betton and William P. Overton erect a saw mill on a half section of land purchased from Alexander Caldwell and Lucien Scott, and layout the town of Pomeroy (named for Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy) on the Missouri River Railroad, some five miles west of Quindaro and a bit over two miles east of Connor City. They build a side track on the railroad at their own expense, erect a store building occupied by Derrick Stone, and secure a U.S. post office with Stone as postmaster.

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May 26; the Senate trial of President Andrew Johnson ends in acquittal when the Senate falls one vote short of the two-thirds majority needed for conviction. The deciding vote is cast by Senator Edmund Ross of Kansas. Other Senators are prepared to vote for acquittal if need be, but Ross' vote has spared them the necessity. (An outraged Kansas newspaper editor suggests that Ross, who was James H. Lane's replacement in the Senate, should follow Lane's example and shoot himself with Lane's pistol.)

June 1; death of former President James Buchanan.

June 12; Birsha Carpenter, 37-year-old daughter of Clarina I.H. Nichols, marries former Civil War general George Franklin Davis, a widower with three children. Much to Mrs. Nichols' regret, the couple returns to Vermont to live.

June 18; the Senate finally ratifies the treaty of 1867. The Tauromee or Indian Party council, thus recognized as the only legal Wyandot Tribal Council, approves the treaty as ratified.

June 25; with Reconstruction governments in place, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina are readmitted to the Union. (Lincoln's position was that they had never legally left the Union in the first place, so readmission was unnecessary.)

June 28; historian Lyman C. Draper visits William Walker Jr. and his wife Eveline at their home in Wyandotte. He conducts an extensive interview concerning Wyandot history, covering the period from 1774 onward but with an emphasis on the persons and events of the War of 1812 that Walker saw first-hand.

July 5; Lyman C. Draper interviews Adam Brown Jr. at Abelard and Nancy Guthrie's house in Quindaro.

July 6; Draper conducts a second interview with William Walker Jr.

St. James A.M.E. Church in Wyandotte replaces its original log church on the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place with a new wood frame structure.

Fielding Johnson having moved to Topeka in 1866, Johnson's son-in-law and business partner, George W. Veale, quit claims the title to Johnson's house and property at 83 R Street (3464 North 26th Street) in Quindaro to Freedman's University for \$1,200. The Rev. Eben Blachly will reside in the house until his death in 1877.

Freedman's University acquires some 160 acres of the Quindaro townsite, from L Street east to Y Street and from 8th Street north to the river, in tax sales for a total of \$2,579.75.

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The Grinter Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South and adjoining cemetery are founded on two acres donated by Moses and Anna Grinter from their Delaware Allotment, at the southwest corner of the present South 78th Street and Swartz Road in Kansas City, Kansas.

The Kansas City Times is founded by Col. John C. Moore and John N. Edwards. Edwards in particular is strongly pro Confederate in his opinions.

Eight men -Silas W. Armstrong, Thomas Ewing Jr., David E. James, Nicholas McAlpine, Thomas H. Swope, William Weer, Luther J. Wood, and Dr. George B. Wood -form the Kansas City, Kansas Town Company to plat and develop the West Bottoms between the Kansas River and the Kansas-Missouri state line, where the Wyandots first camped some 25 years before. A substantial portion of the area is the late Silas Armstrong's Wyandott Float, controlled by his heirs and business partners.

Edward W. Pattison and J. W. Slavens establish the first meat packing plant in the area of the newly organized Kansas City, Kansas, taking advantage of the thousands of head of cattle now being shipped east from Abilene on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway.

July 28; the 14th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified. No state can make any law abridging the rights of a U.S. citizen, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws. (It will be almost 100 years before the amendment is taken seriously.)

August 10; Isaiah Walker, acting on behalf of the Wyandott City Company, offers to sell the vacant northeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Wyandotte County Commissioners for \$750 as the site for a new courthouse and jail, although the lot had previously been assigned to the Presbyterian Church. The commissioners make a counter-offer of \$700, which is accepted.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast is held in Wyandotte. Speakers are William Walker Jr., giving the Annual Address, John W. Greyeyes, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, and attorney John B. Scroggs. Events include the naming of children, the bestowing of honorary names, and the feast, followed by a traditional Shawnee dance.

Clarina I.H. Nichols reports on the event for the *Wyandotte Gazette*, comparing it very favorably to similar non-Indian gatherings.

August 24; Tauromee visits William Walker Jr. at his home in Wyandotte. Walker in his journal refers to him as an ex-chief of the Wyandots.

August 28; death of Eveline Jane Barrett Walker, second wife of William Walker Jr., (age unknown). She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery. Walker is devastated.

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School District No.1, Wyandotte, completes the Central School in the center of Huron Place. Paid for with \$12,000 in bonds authorized the previous year, the two-story brick building, its hipped roof topped by an Italianate cupola, is steam-heated, nine rooms with a capacity of 542. The first principal is Henry Alden, who is also superintendent of the district. The district boundaries correspond to the Wyandotte city limits.

A separate school for African-American children, Lincoln School, is established in the existing Cincinnati frame building at the southeast corner of 6th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue.

A second public school in Wyandotte Township, District No.2, has been erected on an acre of ground donated by Hanford N. Kerr near the present 37th Street and State Avenue, just west of St. John's Catholic Cemetery. Called the Kerr School, the one-room stone building will remain in use (with additions) until 1923.

September 6; William Walker Jr.'s 13-year-old granddaughter, Inez T. Clement, enters the convent school at Atchison.

September 7; the first buildings of the Kansas School for the Blind are completed in Oakland Park in Wyandotte. The school opens with seven students. (As there is apparently some question of title, both City and County will formally convey title to the State in April and May, 1881.)

September 8; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the northeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Wyandotte County Commissioners. Despite the purchase, no courthouse or jail is ever built on this site.

September 15; Kansas Wyandots approve the treaty of 1867. Over the next two years they attempt to clarify their status, only to be told that the treaty meant what it says: citizens are not Wyandots, and only the Tauromee council can adopt members into the legally recognized tribe. This means that many supporters of the Tauromee council are no longer Wyandots.

October 14; a treaty is signed setting aside certain provisions of the treaty of 1867, recognizing the Mixed or Confederated Seneca and Shawnee as a separate tribe and allowing their Kansas lands to be sold together at the higher price. (The government had similarly tried to divide the mixed band in the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, with similar lack of success.)

October 16; Charles Journeycake writes to Rev. Pratt from the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and asks him to pay a debt of \$2,100, saying he will reimburse Pratt later. Rev. Pratt pays the debt.

November 3; Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) is elected President, defeating Horatio Seymour (Democrat). Although Grant is honest and well intentioned, his administration proves to be the most corrupt in U.S. history.

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December 25; freed from political considerations, President Johnson follows Lincoln's intent and grants an unconditional pardon to all persons involved in the Southern rebellion.

December 31; the Rev. John G. Pratt's term as U.S. Indian Agent is supposed to expire as of this date, but because of the many difficulties encountered by the Delaware in their move from Kansas to the Cherokee Nation, his appointment is continued to October, 1869. He will make five or six trips to Indian Territory during the coming year.

1869 -January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 4; the Wyandotte County Commissioners, in response to petitions from area land owners, create two new townships out of Wyandotte Township. Shawnee Township is organized out of the former Shawnee Lands south of the Kansas River. Delaware Township is formed north of the river, south of the Second Standard Parallel, and west of the present 94th street.

January 11; William Walker Jr. puts his house in Wyandotte up for sale.

January 13; in the wake of the events of the previous year, the Wyandotte City Council instructs the city attorney to notify the county commissioners "that the City claims the Huron Place entire as dedicated to public use."

The newly-built St. Mary's rectory on the northwest corner of 8th Street and Ann Avenue, which has yet to be occupied, is turned over by Father Kuhls to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth to serve as their convent. St. Alois Academy (St. Mary's Parochial School) is then built immediately north of the convent, the two-story brick building of four rooms costing \$3,000 to erect. (The two buildings occupy the site of the present, vacant St. Mary's Catholic Church.) Father Kuhls will remain housed in the church for another 11 years, until a new and larger rectory is finally completed.

March 3; death of Lydia Sweet Ladd, widow of John W. Ladd and mother-in-law of Joel and Matthew Walker, in Wyandotte at the age of 78. She is buried beside her husband and daughter in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 8; Prairie Township is organized by the Wyandotte County Commissioners north of the Second Standard Parallel and west of the present 91st Street, taking 30 square miles from Quindaro Township and making a total of five townships in Wyandotte County where there were formerly just two.

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March 15; 70-year-old William Walker Jr. 34 makes the last regular entry in his daily journal. Having leased his house to a Mr. Weatherly and auctioned off his household goods, he leaves his home to live with friends and relatives. Big Turtle departs with great sadness, leaving his three grandchildren in the care of their guardian, Martin Stewart.

The name of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway is changed to the Kansas Pacific Railway.

April 5; the shrunken Quindaro Township is reorganized and new trustees elected: E. L. Brown, John Freeman, J. Leonard, Charles Morasch, and Arad Tuttle.

April 7; Congress authorizes the sale of the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas and legitimizes their occupation by squatters, allowing the claims to be purchased for \$2.50 an acre.

April 19; the White Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church is organized. It will share use of the Methodists' church building at White Church until 1883.

April 21; Ely S. Parker is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Nathaniel G. Taylor. Formerly General Grant's adjutant and secretary, Parker is a Seneca whose Indian name is Donehogawa.

April 25; the plat of the new town of Kansas City, Kansas is surveyed and drawn by Jno. McGee, Civil Engineer, Wyandotte, Kansas. North-south streets include State (on the Kansas-Missouri state line), Joy, Ewing, James, Wood, Armstrong, and Water Streets, the last adjacent to the Kansas River. East-west streets are Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth (the present West 9th), and Eighth Streets, and Pacific Avenue on the south edge. of the plat adjacent to the "Railroad Lands." The plat drawing indicates the rebuilt Wyandotte Bridge across the Kansas River to the north of the town and the Public Road running parallel to the Missouri River that links Wyandotte to Kansas City, Missouri, and the Kansas Pacific Railway to the south.

May 2; the plat of Connor City is recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise, 15 months after being signed.

May 3; the plat of Kansas City, Kansas is recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise. The owners are listed as George B. and Annie B. Wood, David E. and Jennie James, and Nicholas and Maria Walker McAlpine (although Jennie James does not sign the plat).

34 Walker sometimes gave his birth year as 1799, sometimes as 1800. The latter agrees with a list of the birth dates of all the children of William and Catherine Rankin Walker found in William Walker Jr.'s last journal.

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May 5; Jno. McGee prepares an addendum to the new plat of Kansas City, Kansas, showing the "Addition of Estate of Silas Armstrong Deed. to Kansas City, Kansas, Wyandott County."

May 7; death of Theodore F. Garrett, second son of George and Nancy Walker Garrett, in Wyandotte at the age of 40.

May 10; the golden spike is driven at Promontory Point, Utah, marking the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. Thomas Hart Benton's dream is fulfilled.

Nine years after moving to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau sells her house in Kansas City to P. G. Wilhite.

June 7; despite differences in history, language and culture, the Shawnee from Kansas are officially merged with the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. The Shawnee are to pay \$50,000 for tribal membership and a share of Cherokee lands (a much better deal than the Delaware got), with money that they expect to get from the sale of the unallotted portion of the Reserve that was set aside for the Absentee Shawnee. The Shawnee in Indian Territory remain split into three groups: the Eastern Shawnee (descended from those with the mixed band) who have refused to be part of the merger, the Shawnee-Cherokee, who will eventually lose much of their separate identity, and the Absentee Shawnee, who will eventually include most of the Black Bob band. Only the last group will be able to retain much of the Shawnee language and cultural heritage.

That same day, John W. Greyeyes writes in dismay to William Walker Jr. that "the old man," Tauromee, has been persuaded by George Wright and Abelard Guthrie, "Damn him," that only non-citizens are owners of the land bought from the Seneca with Wyandot tribal funds.

Allen Chapel A.M.E. builds a log church in Quindaro, at the northeast corner of J and 8th Streets (33rd and Sewell). The pastor is the Rev. Skylar Washington.

J. W. Slavens sells his interest in the Pattison and Slavens meat packing plant in Kansas City, Kansas to Thomas J. Bigger and Dr. F. B. Nofsinger.

July 1; the number of Delaware now in the Cherokee Nation is 1,005, with one school in operation and two more planned.

July 3; Octave Chanute's Kansas City Bridge (Hannibal Bridge) is completed. The first bridge across the Missouri River, by 1871 it will provide Kansas City with a direct rail link to Chicago and the East, assuring the city's growth over rivals St. Joseph and Leavenworth.

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July 18; death of William Gilliss at his home at 4th and Locust in Kansas City at the age of 72. Indian trader and entrepreneur, he dies the wealthiest man in Kansas City, leaving his considerable fortune to his niece, the widowed Mary Ann Troost.

A "Bird's Eye View of Wyandotte, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 1869" is published by Merchants Lith. Company, Chicago, showing the layout of the town as viewed from the southeast and the locations of the principal buildings, including the old county courthouse, Dunning's Hall, Central School, six churches, and the School for the Blind. The bridge across the Kansas River and the road to Kansas City, Missouri, are in the lower foreground. The view is generally quite accurate, although street names "Garrett" and "Barnett" are misspelled.

A "Ruger's Bird's-Eye View of Kansas City, Missouri, 1869" is published showing the layout of the town as viewed from the northeast. It includes the riverfront (with eight boats lined up along the landing), the Gilliss House with its distinctive cupola, downtown and the market area, the Broadway (Coates House) Hotel, St. Francis Regis Church, the West Bottoms, the recently completed Kansas City Bridge, and Haarlem on the north bank of the Missouri River.

August 23; the small number of non-citizen Wyandots still in Kansas hold a council election supervised by Rev. Pratt, apparently according to the 1851 tribal constitution. This new five-member council is headed by Tauromee's former colleague, the young John Kayrahoo II. It promptly adopts 25 citizens into the tribe. Tauromee protests that only his council has that right. 35

September 1; the Wyandotte City Council leases Oak Grove Cemetery to the non-profit City Cemetery Association of Wyandotte for a period of 10 years. All monies from the sale of lots are to be expended on the grounds, with the City to make up any annual deficit.

September 24; Black Friday. Thousands lose everything in a Wall Street panic when Jim Fisk and Jay Gould attempt to corner the gold market. The Panic of 1869 ends when President Grant orders the Treasury to sell U.S. gold reserves.

October 8; death of former President Franklin Pierce.

After eight years' absence, the Rev. William Barnett is returned as pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. Joseph King.

35 He apparently also claims to be hereditary Principal Chief, which is highly questionable.

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The Quindaro Congregational Church vacates its stone building at 8th Street and Kansas Avenue to move further west on the Leavenworth Road. The building is eventually purchased by the Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church.

November 17; the Suez Canal opens.

December 7; Frank and Jesse James rob the Daviess County Savings Association in Gallatin, Missouri, of \$80,000. Apparently irritated by cashier John Sheets' dilatory manner, Jesse shoots him in cold blood. In fleeing, Jesse manages to lose his fine mare and ends up stealing the inferior animal of Daniel Smoote, a Gallatin farmer. Smoote through his attorney Henry McDougal subsequently files suit against Jesse and Frank James, seeking attachment of Jesse's horse, saddle and bridle.

December 10; women are granted the right to vote in Wyoming Territory, first state or territory to grant women full suffrage.

1870

Ninth U.S. Census indicates that the population of the City of Kansas (Kansas City, Missouri) has grown to over 30,000, an increase of almost 700% in just 10 years. In Wyandotte County, the African-American population has grown to 2,120, with one-third in the vicinity of Quindaro.

January 10; John D. Rockefeller incorporates Standard Oil.

January 15; death of Tauromee in Wyandotte at the age of 59. He is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery, in a grave location that is now lost. Many Wyandots refuse to recognize the authority of the Kayrahoo council at Quindaro. Adding to the confusion, of 146 Wyandots now on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory, 103 are citizens, while a number of non-citizen Wyandots (including the Kayrahoo council) remain in Kansas.

February 1; death of James C. Zane Jr., son of James C. and Mary A. Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 3 years 1 month.

February 14; following the example of Wyoming (and with the backing of Brigham Young and the Church), women are granted the right to vote in Utah Territory.

February 23; Mississippi is readmitted to the Union following its approval of the 13th Amendment.

March 30; the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, last of the Civil War amendments, is ratified. The right to vote cannot be denied to any person because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

March 31; first burial in Oak Grove Cemetery under the management of the City Cemetery Association of Wyandotte. The Association later states, "No record of a single burial could be found when we took possession for the 12 years the City managed it."

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April 20; death of William Zane, son of James C. and Mary A. Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 4 years 4 months. He is buried beside his brother in the Huron Indian Cemetery, and they share a common stone.

In April, 1000 copies of *Origins and Traditional History of the Wyandotts, and Sketches of Other Indian Tribes of North America* by Peter D. Clarke are printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto.

In the spring, the 30-acre townsite of White Church is laid out in the area surrounding the Methodist Episcopal Church South (the original White Church), adjacent Delaware Indian cemetery, and District No. 14 school near the present 85th Street and Parallel Parkway. The developers -A. Lethrage Barker, 3rd District County Commissioner Wiley M. English, Samuel J. McMillan, and Reason Wilcoxon -hope that the centrally located new town may eventually become the county seat of Wyandotte County. (The plat, if filed, has since disappeared.)

June 9; death of Charles Dickens at the age of 58.

In June, Peter D. Clarke moves from Canada to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, joining his wife Sabra (who had moved there two years before).

Also in June, Jesse James sends an open letter to Missouri Governor Joseph McClurg, denying having robbed the Gallatin bank. The letter, heavily doctored by editor John N. Edwards, is published in *The Kansas City Times*. The letter is the first of many, and Edwards becomes James' foremost apologist and, in effect, his public relations director.

June 15; faced with the continuing forgery of allotments and patents by squatters and land speculators in Johnson County, Congress forbids the further issuance of patents to those members of the Black Bob band of the Shawnee who wish to take allotments, sell, and move to Indian Territory. Legal problems drag on until 1895.

That same day, in response to a short-lived revolt led by Louis Riel among the mixed-blood Metis in the Red River Settlement, Manitoba is created by the Dominion of Canada as the 5th province.

A large and detailed “Map of Wyandotte County, Kansas, compiled from Official Records and Surveys, and Published by Heisler and McGee, Wyandotte, Kansas, 1870,” is issued. It includes township and school district boundaries, a separate map of Wyandotte City, and business directories for Wyandotte City, Connor City, Edwardsville, Pomeroy, Quindaro, White Church, and Kansas City, Missouri. (E. F. Heisler and E. Milton McGee are dealers in real estate, in Wyandotte and Kansas City respectively. Heisler is also Wyandotte City Assessor, and McGee the newly-elected mayor of Kansas City.)

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The Union Stockyards designed by Octave Chanute, first in the area, open in the West Bottoms on the Kansas side of the state line, south of the Kansas Pacific tracks, and are noted as “Cattle Yards” on the Heisler and McGee map. (The stockyards will not expand across the line into Missouri until 1887.) The map also notes the State Line House and adjoining depot northeast of the stockyards, as well as Chanute’s Kansas City, Cameron & Quincy depot, which is already labeled “Union Depot.”

The Chicago meatpacking firm of Plankington and Armour rent the Pattison and Nofsinger Packing House in Kansas City, Kansas, as the nascent meatpacking industry begins to grow along with the stockyards. (The “T.J. Bigger Pork House” is noted on the Heisler and McGee map near the north end of James Street, served by a Missouri Pacific spur track.)

Quindaro businesses listed on the Heisler and McGee map include the agricultural concerns of Alfred Gray, E. D. Brown, and Thomas McIntyre, while W. J. Heaffaker has a dry goods and variety store (and is also Quindaro postmaster), Cyrus Taylor is a wagon maker, and D. R. Emmons & Co. operate a dry goods and grocery store. The map indicates a chair factory near the northwest corner of M and 8th Streets (the present 31st and Sewell), the boundaries of school districts 4 (white) and 17 (black) and the District No. 4 schoolhouse, the Methodist and Congregational churches, Freedman’s University in the former commercial buildings at 34, 36, 38 and 40 Kansas Avenue, and the homes of Rev. Blachly, Alfred Gray, R. M. Gray, Abelard Guthrie, Francis A. Kessler, Charles Morasch and Elisha Sorter (sic), among others. The map does not show the African-American cemetery on the bluff above Quindaro Creek or the road leading up to it, Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, or other elements of the post-war African-American community in the Quindaro area.

Dr. Welborn, R. M. Gray and Elisha Sorter all own property fronting on the Missouri River northwest of Quindaro, while Col. George S. Park owns a tract directly opposite

Parkville that he may have acquired for either a ferry landing or a railroad crossing for the aborted Parkville & Grand River line.

The house of Clarina I.H. Nichols is indicated, just west of the Wyandotte city limits. A portion of her property lies within the city, and to her distress is therefore subject to city taxes. Her son C. Howard Carpenter has property adjoining hers on the south, with a house near the present northwest corner of 18th Street and Wood Avenue, just north of Hanford N. Kerr's "Walnut Grove" estate.

Thomas J. Barker has acquired several large parcels adjacent to the Missouri River Railroad, both three miles west of Quindaro (there is a station, post office and store at "Barker's Tank," with Barker as postmaster) and in the area of Connor City.

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In western Wyandotte County, Rev. Pratt has acquired land adjacent to the original 160 acres of the Delaware Baptist Mission, his farm now totaling 480 acres. The Journeycake, Hunneywell, Ketchum and Grinter families also have substantial holdings, but most of the Delaware allotments have changed hands several times. The Heisler and McGee map shows the locations of the former Delaware council house and jail, and the Delaware cemetery a quarter mile to the south near the present 134th Street and State Avenue, all on property now owned by Thomas Murphy. There are now Kansas Pacific train stations at Secondine, at Edwardsville and at Tiblow (site of the present Bonner Springs, Kansas). The Tiblow ferry and Chouteau ferry at Edwardsville are both noted, but the Grinter ferry is no longer shown.

July 18; tricked by Bismarck, France declares war on Prussia.

August 9; death of Barbara Emma Gollings in Wyandotte at the age of 1 year 7 months. Although her relationship to the Wyandots is unclear, she is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

Also in August, death of Jacob Curleyhead in Wyandotte at the age of 32. His replacement on the Kayrahoo council is John Kayrahoo Jr., younger cousin of the chief.

August 22; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Enoch Hoag's office in Lawrence forwards the draft of a new Wyandot census list based on the treaty roll of 1855 to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker. As Rev. Pratt failed to complete it as directed by the treaty of 1867, it has been prepared by the Superintendent's office with the assistance of William Walker Jr. Listing 521 individuals, it contains notes on family relationships, the economic status of various individuals (over half are said to be destitute), whether or not they desire to be tribal members (most do, saying they were absent when the treaty of 1855 was approved, or were listed as citizens without their consent, or have changed their minds), and their current place of residence. There are 242 Wyandots still resident in Kansas, while 214 are now on the new Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory. Nineteen persons have returned to Ohio, 15 (including the Rankin family) are now in Canada, and

the Northrups are still in New York, while a handful of others are variously in Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Seven persons' locations are listed as "unknown," including several who went to California in the gold rush 20 years ago. This new draft is somewhat suspect, as it includes a number of names (some of them apparent misspellings or misidentifications) not found on any other roll.

September 1; the French are defeated by the Prussians at Sedan. Napoleon III is forced to surrender with 104,000 men and over 400 guns. He subsequently abdicates.

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September 5; death in Wyandotte of the 7-day-old daughter of Franklin and Harriet Brown Butler.

September 9; death of Harriet Brown Butler, daughter of Adam Brown Jr. and younger sister of Nancy Brown Guthrie, in Wyandotte at the age of 33. She is buried with her daughter in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 14; a list is prepared of those Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes who have died since the treaty of 1855 was ratified, noting 22 (out of 40) of the former and 14 (out of 41) of the latter, and identifying their heirs. It is attested to by Irvin P. Long, John Sarraheess, George Wright and Jacob Whitecrow. Done at the Neosho Agency, Indian Territory, before Wyandot Special Commissioner W. R. Irwin.

September 20; the siege of Paris begins.

September 26; Abelard Guthrie writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker from Quindaro regarding Wyandot claims.

The Rev. William Barnett is returned to the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the church is transferred from the Missouri Conference to the new Western Conference. The wood-frame White Church adjacent to the Huron Indian Cemetery is demolished, and construction begins on a new brick church on the same corner site.

October 3; Wyandot Special Commissioners W. R. Irwin and Stephen A. Cobb submit a report to the Department of the Interior on the sale of the allotments of the Incompetent and Orphan Class Wyandots, in accordance with Article 13 of the treaty of 1867. It includes a schedule of allotments and the names of the purchasers, including Jacob Whitecrow, Irvin P. Long, Isaiah Walker, John Kayrahoo II and Alexander X. Zane, and non-Wyandots such as Samuel F. Mather, Byron Judd and Nicholas McAlpine.

October 12; death of Robert E. Lee in Lexington, Virginia, at the age of 63.

October 28; death of Andrew A. Barnett, son of John R. and Elizabeth R. Barnett, in Wyandotte (age unknown).

October 29; the French Army of the Rhine surrenders to the Prussians at Metz, with 172,000 men and over 1,400 guns.

November 1; Kansas City's first streetcar line, Nehemiah Holmes' Kansas City and Westport Horse Rail Road Co., goes into operation. The line initially runs from the City Market at 4th and Main Streets south along Walnut to 17th Street and Grand Avenue, where a temporary stable and car barn have been erected.

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November 5; a busy day for the Kayraho council. They ask Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker to prevent the settlement of Citizen Class Wyandots on the new Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, and ask President Grant for one half of all monies appropriated by Congress in 1870 for assistance to the various tribes 'covered in the 1867 treaty. Although signed by Joseph Whitecrow as Secretary, both letters from Quindaro are in Abelard Guthrie's handwriting. The council also signs an agreement with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to sell a 100-footwide strip of right-of-way and adjacent construction easements through the new reserve for just \$500 and the exclusive right to sell timber for ties, subject to approval by the President.

November 7; the Wyandotte County Commissioners auction off the first courthouse (Walker store), selling it to Catherine Hasp for \$600. Building still stood at 328 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas in 1935.

That same day, the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) asks for a boundary survey to be made of the new reserve in Indian Territory.

November 8; the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) protests the taxing of lands in Wyandotte County owned by non-citizen Wyandots.

November 11; the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) attempts to claim the lands and monies of all non-citizen Wyandots -those that chose to defer citizenship, those in the Incompetent Class, and those in the Orphan Class -that have died since 1855. They say that otherwise the estates may go to Citizen Class Wyandots, or in some instances to Senecas (that is, to the deceased's nearest relatives by blood or marriage).

November 16; Special Indian Agent George Mitchell appeals for relief for those Wyandots now at the Neosho Agency.

Also in November, after 34 years in operation, the Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school in Johnson County, Kansas, is finally closed. The 320-acre tract is sold to Washington S. Chick, the government paying the Society of Friends \$5,000 for the improvements, while \$2,349 is realized from the sale of personal property. The money is invested, the interest going to further the work of the Friends Indian Committee.

November 27; William Walker Jr., Russell B. Garrett and John W. Greyeyes, stating that they are a "Committee of Correspondence" appointed in the absence of a duly elected council, write to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker pleading for the terms of the treaty of 1867 to be promptly carried out, as many Wyandots are in difficult straits. Guthrie does not represent the Wyandots and should be disregarded.

December 10; Lucy B. Armstrong writes a long and interesting letter to the *Wyandotte Gazette* on the 27th anniversary of moving into the first cabin to be completed on the Wyandott Purchase. She tells of many of the people and places associated with the earliest days of the Wyandot settlement.

December 12; the United States' first African-American Congressman takes office, as Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina is sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives. December 15; William Walker Jr. sends Lyman C. Draper his notes on Clarke's History, which he believes to be somewhat fanciful.

That same day, Abram and Lucy A. Metz convey the deed to all of Block 8 in the Addition to Quindaro to Effy (sic) A. Sortor, wife of Elisha Sortor, for \$200. The Sortors subsequently build a new, two-story, L-shaped brick house on the property, replacing their house on I Street. Still standing (though altered) at the present 3415 Delavan Avenue.

December 26; William Walker Jr. informs Lyman C. Draper that Peter D. Clarke is now in the Cherokee Nation, and may have copies of his book with him. Clarke has an interest there through his wife, who is part Cherokee, and has leased out his property in Canada. Walker intends soon to depart for Ohio (but will be delayed by illness).

1871

January 15; death of Jacob Elliott, son of Mary Elliott, in Wyandotte at the age of 20.

January 18; Wilhelm I of Prussia is proclaimed Kaiser of a newly united Germany at Versailles. What the revolutionaries of 1848 could not achieve, the conservative Bismarck has accomplished.

January 19; Abelard Guthrie, in Washington, D.C., on business, requests a copy of Rev. Pratt's certification of the results of the 1869 Wyandot Tribal Council election, showing who the Principal Chief and councilors are. There is uncertainty in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as to who should be considered to be the recognized council.

January 28; the Downfall. The French government surrenders Paris after a four-month siege, ending the Franco-Prussian War.

That same day, death in Shawneetown of Adam Brown Jr., father of Nancy Brown Guthrie, at the age of 75. William Walker Jr. believes him to have been the oldest living Wyandot. Last dated entry in Walker's journal.

Also that day, Superintendent Hoag informs Commissioner Parker that he has directed Special Indian Agent George Mitchell to affect the reorganization of the Wyandot Tribe in Indian Territory.

February 17; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the sale of the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments contained in the special commissioners' report of October 3, 1870.

February 20; the Wyandotte County Commissioners rent Dunning's Hall at the southeast corner of 4th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue for the use of the district court, at \$250 per year. The County will continue to rent various quarters until 1882, when a new, large (and very ugly) courthouse is finally built at the northwest corner of 7th and Minnesota, on property acquired from Hiram M. Northrup.

February 22; John W. Greyeyes writes to William Walker Jr. from Indian Territory that Mitchell is maneuvering to get Kayraahoo recognized in order to get approval of the railroad right-of-way through the Wyandot Reserve. Greyeyes believes Guthrie is part of a "ring" of Indian agents and railroad men enriching themselves at the Indians' expense.

February 24; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker and Secretary of the Interior Delano attest to the accuracy of a copy of the October 3, 1870 allotment schedule.

That same day, Stephen A. Cobb is appointed special commissioner to collect and disburse additional payments still owed from the sale of the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments.

February 27; at William Walker Jr.'s request (the animosities of 20 years before being set aside), Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker requesting that the Bureau pay monies due to the Wyandots only through regular channels rather than to any person or persons, clearly meaning Guthrie and the Kayraahoo council. She encloses a copy of a petition that is being circulated by the Committee of Correspondence stating that Guthrie does not represent the Wyandots and that the young John Kayraahoo is his tool. (Although initially blocked by Mitchell, the petition is eventually signed by a very substantial number of Wyandots of all classes, in both Kansas and Indian Territory.)

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That same day, Hoag's office sends Commissioner Parker a copy of Greyeyes' February 22 letter to Walker, saying that there may be something to it.

March 3; Congress passes an act discontinuing the practice of treating with the various Indian tribes as separate but dependent nations. As Indian Territory remains the only unorganized territory, they will henceforth be subject to legislation the same as other U.S. residents (but will not become U.S. citizens themselves until June 1924).

March 18; the Paris Commune is established. Republican, Jacobin, and patriotic, the Commune refuses to honor either the terms of the surrender or the conservative French government now established under Prussian auspices at Versailles.

April 5; Superintendent Hoag sends a signed copy of the Committee of Correspondence's protest petition to Commissioner Parker.

April 10; Superintendent Hoag directs that the new Wyandot tribal rolls begun last year should be promptly completed. Four groups are recognized as eligible for tribal membership: those who deferred citizenship under the treaty of 1855 and their descendants, those in the Incompetent Class and their descendants, those in the Orphan Class and their descendants, and those in the Competent or Citizen Class who were under the age of 21 at the time of the treaty of 1855 and their descendants. Citizen Class Wyandots who were adults at the time of the treaty should be denied readmission and voting rights until after the reorganization is completed.

April 15; the town council of Abilene, Kansas, hires James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickock - former Red Leg, gambler, gunfighter and sometime lawman - as town marshal, hoping he can bring some law and order to the wide-open cow town. He initiates a strict policy of gun control.

April 24; Mitchell completes entries on the Wyandot membership and voting lists. Notice is given of a tribal election to be held at the end of May.

The Coates Opera House opens at the northwest corner of Lancaster Avenue (the present 9th Street) and Broadway in Kansas City, diagonally across the intersection from the Broadway (Coates House) Hotel.

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May 1; the plat of Pomeroy, Wyandott Co. Kansas, is finally recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise three years after its founding. (Both the outline of the plat and a business directory appear on the 1870 map of the county.) Owners are still William P. and Sarah M. Overton, and Frank H. and Susannah Mudeater Betton, with Overton and Betton now owning 1,100 acres of timberland surrounding the platted area. At this time the town already has a hotel (owned by Betton), two grocery and dry goods stores, one including the Pomeroy post office, a shoe shop, a blacksmith, and Overton and Betton's steam saw mill and lumber yard. The District No. 23 school has been located on a School Lot on the west side of White Church Avenue (the present North 79th Street) on the south edge of the plat, its construction paid for with bonds purchased by Overton and Betton.

May 8; the Treaty of Washington. The U.S. and Great Britain agree to submit Civil War claims to binding arbitration. The U.S. is subsequently awarded \$15,500,000 for losses to Confederate commerce raiders such as the *Alabama*, constructed in British shipyards.

May 21-28; Bloody Week. The Paris Commune is brutally suppressed by the French Army. Thousands are arrested, 20,000 shot, and 7,500 deported to a penal colony. (The 'White Terror' of Bloody Week will provide the ideological justification for Lenin's "Red Terror" 50 years later.)

May 30; an election supervised by Special Indian Agent Mitchell is held for Wyandot Tribal Council in Indian Territory. Despite the month's notice, only 24 persons vote and 12 of those are citizens. The Kayrahoo ticket defeats the Warpole ticket 13 to 11, with presumably the five members of the Kayrahoo council voting for themselves.

May 31; the Kayrahoo council writes to Guthrie in Quindaro of their narrow victory, saying that the children of citizens should have been excluded from the voter list.

June 4; Guthrie writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker in protest of the election "on behalf of the Wyandotts," saying the children of citizens should have been excluded. He asks for the results of the election to be set aside and the council elected under Pratt in 1869 to be recognized, despite their being the same individuals. (Is the railroad agreement in jeopardy?)

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau, now 70 years of age, returns to Kansas City to live with her son Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau and his wife Mary Ann, first at 1111 Oak Street, then at 910 Walnut. Here she will die on November 19, 1888, at the age of 87, having outlived her husband and all nine of her children.

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The Rev. Charles Bluejacket moves from Kansas to Indian Territory. After 45 years, the Shawnee presence in Johnson County has largely ended.

Seth E. Ward, retired Indian trader and Army sutler, builds a house designed by Asa Beebe Cross on 212 acres purchased from the estate of William W. Bent, a mile south of Westport. Still standing at the present 1032 West 55th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. (May be a remodeling and enlargement of Bent's 1856-57 house.)

Plankington and Armour, after a year in rented premises, open their own meat packing plant in Kansas City, Kansas. The majority of packing house workers are German, Swedish and Irish immigrants, as well as a number of African-Americans.

July 17; Mitchell finally sends Hoag the results of the May 30 election for Wyandot Tribal Council, together with a list of those Wyandots entitled to vote, the poll of those

voting, and lists of five different classes of Wyandots drawn up in accord with the instructions of April 10. The new census lists build directly on the 1855 treaty roll, and seem to be a bit more accurate than the 1870 draft.

July 20; British Columbia is admitted to the Dominion of Canada as the 6th province, the government agreeing to support the construction of a transcontinental railroad (the Canadian Pacific).

August 4; in a variation on their request of the previous November, the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the council be allowed to determine just who the heirs of deceased Wyandots are.

The vacant Quindaro House hotel is acquired (like other properties in the Quindaro townsite) by Freedman's University at a tax sale.

August 29; Wyandot Special Commissioner Cobb submits a letter and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding the additional payments for the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments.

September 9; death of Stand Watie at his home near Webbers Falls in the Cherokee Nation, at the age of 65.

September 16; Hoag notes the problem of Citizen Class Wyandots on the Wyandot Reserve. Mitchell is asking for instructions. The Superintendent's office feels that an injustice has been done to those citizens who wish to be tribal members.

September 26; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs H. R. Clum submits Special Commissioner Cobb's report and appended allotment schedule to the Secretary of the Interior.

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September 27; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves Cobb's report and recommendations.

September 28; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Clum and Secretary of the Interior Delano attest to the accuracy of a copy of the August 29, 1871 allotment schedule.

October 6; E. C. Smeed, Civil Engineer, plats the company town of Armstrong for the Kansas Pacific Railway adjacent to the company's railyard and shops, a mile south of Wyandotte. Located near an existing train stop named for the late Silas Armstrong, the small village with its fanshaped layout is intended to house railroad workers and their families. It will eventually have its own school and post office, but no town government and no saloon; deed restrictions imposed by the Kansas Pacific prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

October 8; fires break out more or less simultaneously in Chicago and Peshtigo, Wisconsin. The great Chicago fire kills 200 persons and destroys 17,000 buildings, while the little-known Wisconsin fire kills 1,500 people and consumes 1.28 million acres of timberland.

Also in October, Gallatin farmer Daniel Smoote's lawsuit against Jesse James for the loss of his horse is finally ready to come to trial. The James brothers decline to appear, judgement is entered against them, and Smoote takes possession of Jesse's horse.

October 27; W. H. Smith, Acting Secretary of the Interior, informs Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Clum that for the time being, Citizen Class Wyandots now on the Wyandot Reserve may stay there.

The Wyandot Tribal Council tries to get Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas to use his influence with the Secretary of the Interior to get the order allowing citizens to stay on the Wyandot Reserve revoked.

Death of Graham Rodgers, grandson of Blackfish and onetime Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation.

In November, William Walker Jr. returns to Wyandotte after an absence of almost eight months, including an extended visit to Ohio. He submits a genial letter on his travels to the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

November 8; death of Henry V. Young in Wyandotte at the age of 1 year 5 months.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council requests the assistance of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in getting the monies owed them for the sale of the railroad right-of-way through the Wyandot Reserve.

Also that day, a new Delaware Baptist Church is organized at Charles Journeycake's house in the Cherokee Nation, initially with 11 members.

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November 9; in a letter to Lyman C. Draper, William Walker Jr. decries what he calls the "military despotism" of Reconstruction in the South, and says that he expects a revolution.

November 10; journalist Henry M. Stanley finds missing Scottish missionary David Livingstone in central Africa: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

November 21; Francis A. Walker is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Ely S. Parker.

December 13; Wild Bill Hickock is released as marshal of Abilene after eight months. The town is much quieter, but Hickock accidentally shot his own deputy, Mike Williams, during a gunfight with gambler Phil Coe (he also killed Coe), and a shocked town council declines to renew his contract. The council also votes to declare the town off-limits to cattle drives. The trail head on the Kansas Pacific shifts to Ellsworth, 45 miles to the west.

December 18; Secretary of the Interior Delano and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker attest to the accuracy of a copy of the Wyandot Tribal Council minutes book for the period October 24, 1855 to July 9, 1862, together with copies of the treaty payment ledgers of January 26 and April 21, 1857. These copies are subsequently given to the Kansas State Historical Society by John T. Morton on May 13, 1881.

December 21; some 17 years after she first arrived in Kansas, Clarina I.H. Nichols, her youngest son George B. Nichols, daughter-in-law Mary C. Warpole Nichols (now in fragile health), and their three children Katherine, Helen and the infant Birney, leave Wyandotte by train for California. They intend to settle at Potter Valley, California, near her second son Relie Carpenter and his wife Helen.

1872

January 1; the Nichols family arrives in California. (Their 12-day trip by train has included four days of delays and lay-overs.) Mrs. Nichols subsequently sends an account of her first impressions of California to the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

January 4; Vincent J. Lane establishes the *Wyandott Herald* newspaper in Thomas J. Barker's old building at the southeast corner of 3 and Nebraska, and will continue its publication for nearly 40 years as the principal competitor to the *Wyandotte Gazette*. In his first editorial, Lane defends the spelling of Wyandott without the "e," noting that that was the spelling of the Wyandott City Company, the spelling found on the first plat of the city, the spelling of the county as established by the territorial legislature in 1859, the spelling of the city's name in the First Act of Incorporation, the spelling of the constitutional convention of 1859, and still the spelling of the First National Bank of Wyandott, whose card and Quarterly Statement can be seen in the columns of the *Herald*.

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January 6; the Kansas State Legislature establishes the Colored Normal School at Quindaro to function as part of Freedman's University, and appropriates \$2000 for its operation. Freedman's Board of Trustees now consists of the Rev. Eben Blachly, President, Jesse Cooper, Fielding Johnson, Dr. Charles Robinson, Byron Judd, and E. F. Heisler, Secretary. Charles Langston is president of the school, and there are two teachers, Eben and Jane Blachly; the enrollment is 83 pupils.

January 10; the Quindaro Cemetery Association files a plat of the 5-acre Quindaro Cemetery at the present northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Parkway with

Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise. The new cemetery, on land acquired from Alfred Gray, adjoins the original 2-acre Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery (Wyandott Allotment No. 283) on the north and east, which the Association also claims -a claim not fully resolved until 1926.

January 30-31; sometime in the night, the convent of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth at the northwest corner of 5th street and Ann Avenue is robbed. Most of the clothing belonging to the Sisters is taken, together with several other items.

January 31; birth of Pearl Zane Gray, son of Lewis M. and Josephine Zane Gray, and great-grandson of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, in Zanesville, Ohio. He will later drop his first name and change the spelling of his last name to "Grey" when beginning his writing career some 30 years later.

February 9; at 10:30 at night, another attempt is made to rob the Sisters of Charity, the thief attempting to force entry into the convent through a basement door. An alarm is raised, several men rush to the Sisters' aid, and shots are fired at the fleeing thief but he escapes.

February 15; George Wright (interpreter and secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council), his wife Catherine, son James, sister Sallie Clark, grandnephew John Harris and grandniece Rose Harris are readmitted to tribal membership by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

February 24; the Wyandot Tribal Council formally readmits some 75 individuals to the rolls of the reorganized Wyandot Tribe in Indian Territory.

February 29; William Walker Jr. sends an account of Simon Girty to Lyman C. Draper. In a footnote he comments on Girty's reputed son.

March 1; Congress authorizes the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

March 26; Pomeroy Lodge #88 Independent Order of Odd Fellows (later Bethel Lodge #88) is chartered at Pomeroy with five members including Frank H. Betton.

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March 30; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the Wyandot readmissions of February 24.

April 4; the *Wyandott Herald* reports that a U.S. post office has been established at Maywood (near the present 118th Street and Parallel Parkway) to serve western Wyandotte County, with John M. Galigher as postmaster.

April 6; George Mitchell has been dismissed as Special Indian Agent for the Wyandots, and the tribe assigned to the Quapaw Agency with H. W. Jones as U.S. Indian Agent.

Agent Jones asks that funds due the tribe under the treaty of 1867 be paid, as they are very needy.

April 26; Agent Jones endorses the position of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to Citizen Class Wyandots on the Wyandot Reserve, saying that to do otherwise would split families and force some Wyandots to leave the reserve.

That same day, the Kansas City and Westport Horse Rail Road Co. finally lives up to its name, as streetcar service is extended from Kansas City to the corner of Westport Road and Pennsylvania Street in Westport, in front of the Harris House hotel.

May 6; in response to a petition from a majority of the property owners (and despite a remonstrance filed by attorney Charles S. Glick on behalf of other property owners), the Wyandotte County Commissioners vacate a large portion of Quindaro's two plats and order the vacated lands to be entered for taxation in acres. The area vacated runs from the Missouri River south to 12th Street (Leavenworth Road), and from A Street (42nd Street) to an irregular eastern line extending at one point as far east as T Street (23rd Street). The vacation includes all of the Sortor property, but omits lands owned by Freedman's University. The 40' centers of a number of streets are reserved to remain open as "public highways," including all of 12th Street.

May 16; the town of Rosedale is platted by James G. Brown in the Turkey Creek valley in southeast Wyandotte County, at a train stop on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad near the present South s" Street and Southwest Boulevard. The property has been purchased from the heirs to the Shawnee allotments of the late Samuel Bigknife and Sophia McClane Grandstaff, wife of Abraham Grandstaff.

June 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council readmits another large group of citizens (including John W. Greyeyes and Matthew Mudeater) to the tribal rolls.

June 18; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the Wyandot readmissions of June 3.

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July 8; at about 10:00 in the evening, an earthquake is felt in the area of Secondine. Mr. W. H. Grinter tells the *Wyandott Herald* that the shock felt at Moses and Anna Grinter's house was as severe as that of 1867; his father's livestock was "greatly excited."

July 11; a new election supervised by Agent Jones chooses Thomas Punch as Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and John R. Barnett, Peter Charloe, James Hicks, and Matthew Mudeater as members of the council. Over John Kayraho's protests (supported by former Agent Mitchell) that his council had been elected for a 4-year term, the government recognizes the Punch council as legitimate. Superintendent Hoag supports the election, feeling that it expresses the wishes of a large majority of the tribe. Fifty-eight persons were qualified to vote and 44 voted, with a large majority favoring

Punch over Kayraho. From this point on, annual council elections again become the norm.

July 18; death of Benito Pablo Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, at the age of 66.

That same day, the Wyandotte City Council approves an ordinance establishing a police department of up to four men to assist the City Marshal, the policemen to be paid \$2.00 a day when on duty.

August 7; Abelard Guthrie tries to get Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker to pay monies he claims are due him for services as attorney for the Wyandots since 1862.

August 22; a U.S. post office opens in Rosedale, with Mrs. Jane Dakin as postmistress.
September 11; the Wyandotte County Commissioners let the contract for the first iron bridge across the Kansas River, linking Wyandotte and Kansas City, Kansas (site of the present James Street Bridge).

September 22; Kansas City, Kansas, is incorporated as a city of the third class.

That same day, a building for the Delaware Baptist Church is dedicated in the Cherokee Nation, with the Rev. John G. Pratt present.

September 23; Delaware Assistant Chief Charles Journeycake is ordained as a Baptist minister and licensed to preach at the new Delaware Baptist Church.

September 24; first services are held in the new Delaware Baptist Church, with the Revs. Journeycake and Pratt presiding jointly. There will be 108 baptisms during the following year.

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September 26; Frank and Jesse James and Cole Younger rob the Kansas City Exposition office of \$978. One of the men fires a bullet that misses the cashier but strikes a little girl standing in line in the leg.

The Rev. D. S. Herrin is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. William Barnett. "Father Barnett" returns to Missouri for a second time, ending his association with the Wyandotte church.

A Kansas City division of the Jackson County Courthouse is established at the northeast corner of 2nd and Main Streets, facing away from the riverfront. The very large Second Empire-style building was begun as a hotel that never opened (and is visible, without its Second Empire dome, in the 1869 bird's-eye view of the town).

In October, a U.S. post office opens in the village of Armstrong.

October 20; in an editorial in *The Kansas City Times*, John N. Edwards condemns the Exposition robbery and the shooting of the little girl, but notes the robbers' "superb daring" and ends up comparing them to Arthurian heroes.

October 29; the first election is held in the newly-incorporated Kansas City, Kansas, choosing a mayor (James Boyle), five councilmen, and other officials. A two-story, brick city hall building is subsequently built at the northwest corner of James and 6th (West 9th) Streets.

November 5; Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) is reelected President, defeating Horace Greeley (Democrat and Liberal Republican). Suffragist Susan B. Anthony attempts to vote in a test of the 15th Amendment, and is fined \$100 (which she refuses to pay).

In November, the Anthony Sauer residence (Sauer Castle) is completed on the Kansas City-Shawneetown Road in southeast Wyandotte County. The Italianate Villa style home of German-American businessman Sauer may have been designed by Asa Beebe Cross. Still standing at the present 935 Shawnee Road, Kansas City, Kansas.

December 3; John Connor having died, a Delaware council elects Captain James Ketchum Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation by a majority of 68 votes.

December 4; election judges Henry Tiblow and Joe Thompson notify Superintendent Enoch Hoag of Ketchum's election.

Shortly thereafter, Assistant Chiefs Sarcoxie and the Rev. Charles Journeycake protest the election to Hoag; many Delaware do not support Ketchum, the election was held without adequate notice to the Nation, and James Connor was his brother's designated heir (as he had been Captain Ketchum's many years before).

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In December, Frank Boyle, brother of newly-elected Mayor James Boyle of Kansas City, Kansas, is shot and killed by Shawnee Township Constable John A. Digman following an argument over a card game at the River Shannon House. Digman is arrested four days later (outcome unknown).

December 11; the United States' first African-American governor takes office, as Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback becomes the acting governor of Reconstruction Louisiana.

December 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council readmits another group of citizens (including Eldridge H. Brown) to the tribal rolls.

1873

January 9; death of Napoleon III, in exile in England.

January 13; death of Abelard Guthrie at the age of 58, in Washington, D.C., where he has lived for some time vainly pursuing his claim to his mother-in-law's Shawnee allotment in the hope of recouping his fortunes.

The Kansas State Legislature makes a second annual appropriation for the Colored Normal School at Quindaro, of \$1,100.

January 29; the notoriously corrupt Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas (he was the model for Senator Dilworthy in Mark Twain's *The Gilded Age*) is defeated for reelection in the Kansas State Legislature after it is publicly revealed that he had attempted to buy legislators' votes to secure his reelection. He chooses to remain resident in Washington rather than returning to Kansas.

March 3; John J. Ingalls is elected to replace Pomeroy in the U.S. Senate.

March 20; Edward P. Smith is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Francis A. Walker.

April 3; the Secretary of the Interior approves the Wyandot readmissions of December 16.

April 6; Superintendent Hoag writes to the Rev. Charles Journeycake, suggesting that the Delaware should hold a meeting to try and iron out their differences. Sometime thereafter, another tribal election is held and the now-elderly James Connor finally becomes Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation.

May 12; to clear title to the Northrups' Wyandott Allotment, Milton Northrup and his wife Sarah convey a quit claim deed to his father, Hiram M. Northrup.

May 18; death of James A. Cruise, Wyandotte County Register of Deeds and Clerk of the District Court, in Wyandotte at the age of 34. His widow Margaret subsequently marries attorney John B. Scroggs.

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June 7; William Walker Jr. writes to Lyman C. Draper from Oklahoma Territory (the proposed name for Indian Territory if a unified Indian government can be established), where he has been serving as a Wyandot delegate to the fifth Annual Session of the Okmulgee Council, and has been appointed to a committee to draft a constitution for the proposed territory. He notes that many stipulations of the treaty of 1867 remain unfulfilled.

June 17; Andrus and Thomas Northrup convey a quit claim deed to their father.

Overton and Betton erect a 3-story flouring mill, the Maple Cliff Mills, at their town of Pomeroy.

July 1; having moved from Wyandotte to the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, Silas W. Armstrong -son of Silas Armstrong, founder of Kansas City, Kansas, and former sheriff of Wyandotte County -and his family are readmitted to the tribal rolls. The descendants of Silas Armstrong are more or less equally divided between citizens and tribal members, and will remain so.

July 8; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. John Sarrahes is elected Principal Chief.

August 15; in Ellsworth, which has taken over from Abilene as the principal cattle shipping center on the Kansas Pacific, a drunken Billy Thompson shoots down several men, including Sheriff Chauncey Whitney. Billy's brother Ben Thompson then takes over Main Street and for an hour dares the police to come and get him.

August 17; death of Sarah M. Zane, daughter of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 53. She is buried next to her sister Hester Fish in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

Death of Mary C. Warpole Nichols, wife of George B. Nichols, near Ukiah, California, at the age of 35. Clarina I.H. Nichols will die on January 10, 1885, just 15 days short of her 75th birthday, and be buried next to her beloved Wyandot daughter-in-law. Mary's daughters Helen and Katherine Nichols will subsequently be listed on the 1896 Olive Roll.

The Rev. E. G. Frazier is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. D. S. Herrin.

September 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints a special 5-member Legislative Committee chaired by Isaac W. Brown to draft a new tribal constitution to replace the constitution of 1851. The draft as adopted is very traditional, with a six-member council elected by clan (for the first time since 1828), including both Principal Chief and Second Chief, and a seventh chief from the Wolf Clan to act as Mediator.

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September 20; in the wake of the previous year's Union Pacific *Credit Mobilier* scandal, several important eastern banks fail and another financial panic sweeps the New York Stock Exchange. As the speculative railroad bubble bursts, the Exchange closes for ten days, a fifth of all railroads in the country declare bankruptcy, and stocks will fall by a third over the next two and one-half years. Hardest hit are bankers, manufacturers, and farmers in the South and West. Effects of the depression are compounded in Kansas when grasshoppers destroy crops three years in a row. There is widespread hardship,

and Mrs. Nancy Garrett later writes to Lyman C. Draper that she cannot remember such suffering since the War of 1812.

Following the failure of his New York bank in the panic, Hiram M. Northrup and his family return to Wyandotte, where he still has extensive property holdings. The Northrup Banking Company is established at 501 Minnesota Avenue, and Northrup Subsequently builds a large house between Kansas (State) and Minnesota Avenues west of 7th Street, where he will reside until his death in 1893, "the richest man in the County."

Due to widespread agricultural losses, the state legislature withdraws all funding from the Colored Normal School at Quindaro after less than two years in operation.

September 26; death of Sarah T. Johnson, widow of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, at the age of 63. She is buried beside her husband in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery.

October 9; the Wyandotte County Commissioners vacate another large portion of the plats of Quindaro. Quindaro Park remains as the property of Quindaro Township, and whether by accident or design, there are a few blocks and streets in the northwestern portion of the Freedman's University property that remain unvacated. Regardless of the vacations, Quindaro area residents will continue to buy and sell property according to the original plats until well into the 20th Century.

November 3; Peter D. Clarke writes a long letter to Lyman C. Draper from the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, describing life and conditions in the territory. He doesn't like the climate, and by 1876 will have separated from his wife Sabra and returned to Canada.

1874 -February 13; death of William Walker Jr. at the home of Josephine E. Smalley in Kansas City, just short of his 74th (or 75th) birthday. He is buried with Masonic honors in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery, in a grave that will remain unmarked until 1915.

March 8; death of former President Millard Fillmore.

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In the spring, Mathias Splitlog, once called the richest man in the Wyandot Nation, moves with his family from Wyandotte to Indian Territory. Instead of settling on the Wyandot Reserve and being readmitted to the Wyandot Nation, however, he buys 235 acres on the Cowskin River from the government, builds a fine house and a mill, and starts the small settlement he calls Cayuga Springs. (His mother may have been Cayuga.) Through shrewd investments in Wyandotte County, northeastern Indian Territory and southwestern Missouri (including a railroad line), by the time of his death on January 3, 1897, at the age of 77, he will be widely known as the "Indian Millionaire."

May 29; implementing the new tribal constitution, a Wyandot voter list arranged by clan and nation (phratry) is drawn up on the Wyandot Reserve, consisting of just 76 adult male individuals and heads of household. Women, who once wielded considerable authority within the tribe, are not allowed to vote.

July 13; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. Thirty-two-year-old Silas W. Armstrong (Porcupine Clan), readmitted just the year before, is elected Principal Chief.

The Rev. J. O. Foresman is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. E. G. Frazier.

September 12; having moved from Wyandotte to the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, Isaiah Walker -Treasurer of the Wyandott City Company, former Wyandott City alderman, and former Kansas state legislator -and his family are readmitted to the tribal rolls.

November 18; the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is organized in Cleveland, Ohio.

November 30; birth of Winston Spencer Churchill at Blenheim Palace, England.

December 8; the eastbound Kansas Pacific train is stopped at Muncie by five armed men and robbed of an express chest containing \$25,000. The robbers, rumored to be part of the James gang, ride off toward Westport, pursued unsuccessfully (and unwisely) by seven members of the Grinter and DeFries families.

December 9; Governor Osborn of Kansas authorizes a reward of \$2,500 for the capture of the Muncie train robbers, stating, "The state of Missouri seems rather to protect these scoundrels as pets. They have hosts of friends in Clay and Jackson counties who hold it not only a duty but a pious privilege to harbor and protect them."

December 15; King David Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) is received by President Grant at the White House. He is the first reigning monarch to visit the United States.

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1875

January 30; a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands is concluded in Washington, D.C. (The U.S. will annex Hawaii in 1898, following the overthrow of the monarchy.)

March 4; former President Andrew Johnson is elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee.

May 20; following a Court of Inquest, Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, is committed to a private asylum for the insane for four months.

Nancy Brown Guthrie requests permission to move with her family to the Huron or Anderdon reserve in western Ontario. The request is denied, the Canadian Wyandots saying that, having taken U.S. citizenship under the treaty of 1855, she and her children are no longer Wyandots.

Cyrus K. Holliday's Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad establishes terminal facilities, with a transfer shed, round house, machine shops, repair shops and a coaling depot in southern Wyandotte County, on 128 acres of land on the south bank of the Kansas River three miles above its mouth. A small village soon grows up south of the railroad yards, unplatted and unincorporated, that will become the nucleus of the future city of Argentine.

July 12; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. Matthew Mudeater (Big Turtle Clan), former leader of the Citizens Party, is elected Principal Chief.

July 31; death of Senator and former President Andrew Johnson.

George U.S. Hovey builds a fine one-and-one-half-story stone house with an unusual gambrel roof in White Church, where he has a mercantile store and serves as postmaster. Still standing at the present 8424 Parallel Parkway, Kansas City, Kansas.

The Rev. George J. Warren is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. J. O. Foresman.

December 11; John Q. Smith is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Edward P. Smith.

1876

February 2; the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs is formed in New York.

March 10; Alexander Graham Bell first transmits the sound of the human voice by telephone: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." (Bell has just spilled some battery acid on his leg during the experiment.)

April 28; a Wyandot Legislative Committee is elected for the first time since 1859, with Isaac W. Brown again serving as Chairman.

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May 10; the International Centennial Exposition opens in Philadelphia, celebrating the centennial of the Declaration of Independence and the birth of the United States.

June 25; the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and over 200 men of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, thinking they are about to attack an unsuspecting Indian encampment, are wiped out by combined Lakota and Cheyenne forces under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall on the Little Big Horn River in south-central Montana. This casts a bit of a pall over the Centennial celebrations.

July 11; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve (outcome unknown). The official tribal roster numbers just 247, still less than half the total number of Wyandots and Wyandot descendents now living.

August 1; Colorado is admitted to the Union as the 38th state.

August 2; James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickock is murdered in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, by one Jack McCall, shot in the back of the head as he sits playing cards in the Number Ten Saloon.

August 10; the newly-elected Wyandot Tribal Council rules that only those who speak the Wyandot language can hold council seats -a clear indication of continuing divisions within the tribe.

August 15; death of Dr. Johnston Lykins in Kansas City, Missouri at the age of 76. His widow, Martha Livingston Lykins, subsequently marries painter George Caleb Bingham.

Having permanently settled on the Wyandot Reserve, Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker sell Turtle Hill in Wyandotte to businessman and future two-time mayor Dudley Cornell.

The Rev. Joseph King is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South for a second time, replacing the Rev. George J. Warren. As the congregation is small, the parsonage built for Rev. King in 1867 has been sold to pay for completion of the 1870 brick church. Mrs. Lydia B. Walker pays \$100 toward the pastor's salary, as well as a large amount for the church building.

October 10; death of Thomas Clark Northrup, third son of Hiram M. and Margaret Clark Northrup, in Wyandotte at the age of 24.

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November 7; although Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) defeats Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) in the popular vote, he lacks sufficient electoral votes for a majority. Twenty electoral votes, from Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina, are in dispute. A bipartisan electoral commission votes 8 to 7 to give the disputed votes and the Presidency to Hayes. In return for Democratic acquiescence, the Republicans have secretly agreed to withdraw U.S. troops from the southern states and end

Reconstruction. Beginning of nearly 100 years of legal segregation, Jim Crow, and the denial of basic civil rights to African-American citizens.

December 14; death of John Solomon in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 67. Margaret Greyeyes Young Solomon is a widow for the second time. "Mother Solomon" will die in Upper Sandusky on August 17, 1890, at the age of 73, and will be buried next to her husband, the last Wyandot to be buried in the Wyandot Methodist Mission cemetery next to the old stone church.

1877

Kansas City, Missouri banker and businessman J. J. Squires attempts to take possession of Quindaro Park's 22 1/2 acres, having obtained quit claim deeds from the former town company officers or their heirs. Quindaro Township, in possession for the last 15 years, brings a suit of ejectment against Squires in district court, claiming that the Quindaro Town Company parted with all rights to the property when it was dedicated for park purposes. Squires, as a nonresident, succeeds in having the case transferred to Federal court. He wins at trial, but the decision is reversed on appeal and the park remains public property.

March 17; death of James Connor, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is the Rev. Charles Journeycake, who will hold the office until his death on January 3, 1894, at the age of 76.

March 23; John D. Lee, a principal figure in the Mountain Meadows Massacre some 20 years before, abandoned by his Church and convicted by a Mormon jury, is executed by firing squad at the site of the massacre. "See, now, what I have come to this day! I have been sacrificed in a cowardly, dastardly manner. ..." No one else is ever indicted.

April 10; death of Eudora Fish Emmons, daughter of Paschal and Hester Zane Fish, wife of Dallas Emmons and namesake of the town of Eudora, Kansas, at the age of 32. She is buried near her mother in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

April 24; President Hayes orders the withdrawal of U.S. troops from New Orleans.

May 17; former President Grant and his wife leave Philadelphia aboard the SS *Indiana* on a tour of the world.

June 30; death of Ruth Van Fossen, daughter of Charles H. and Caroline M. Armstrong Van Fossen and granddaughter of Silas Armstrong, in Wyandotte at the age of 9 months.

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July 10; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve (outcome unknown).

July 21; death of the Rev. Eben Blachly, in the upstairs bedroom of his home at 83 R Street in Quindaro. He is buried in the Quindaro Cemetery at the present ss" Street and Parallel Parkway. Freedman's University is in danger of closing, but by 1881 it will have been taken over by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, chartered as a vocational/college preparatory institute, and renamed Western University. As Western, the school will continue until 1944.

August 3; Rosedale is incorporated as a city of the third class.

August 28; the first city elections are held in Rosedale. David S. Mathias, superintendent of the Kansas Rolling Mill that is Rosedale'S principal employer, is elected mayor.

August 29; death of Brigham Young in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at the age of 76.

September 27; Ezra A. Hayt is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing John Q. Smith.

* * * * *

Conclusion

For a number of years, citizens continued to be adopted back into the Wyandot tribe, and familiar names again began to dominate on the council. By 1881, ten years after reorganization, the tribal roster stood at 292, but by then included a number of individuals who lived somewhere other than on the new reserve. Many Citizen Class Wyandots and their descendants never moved to Indian Territory and were never readmitted to the reorganized tribe. As Indian Agent H. W. Jones had feared, this eventually resulted in the splitting of families. A substantial number of Citizen Class Wyandots continued to live in the Kansas City area, but eventually Wyandot descendants were scattered all across the country.

There had been no mention of the Huron Indian Cemetery in the treaty of 1867, nor were questions regarding its ownership or continued use part of the prolonged discussion on tribal reorganization. Burials in the cemetery of Citizen Class Wyandots still resident in Kansas, together with their descendants and relatives, continued throughout the 19th Century and well into the 20th, often with the express approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The last such burial was that of Dr. Frank A. Northrup (a grandson of Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup) on February 25, 1965.

In the Kansas City building booms of the late 1880s and early 1900s, the cemetery came to be seen by some as a desirable parcel of potential commercial property. In March, 1896, newspaperman and amateur historian William E. Connelley conducted a detailed survey of the cemetery, assisted by the elderly Ebenezer O. Zane. Connelley deplored the cemetery's condition, but by 1898 he was acting as a paid agent for the Wyandot Tribe of Oklahoma in seeking the cemetery's removal and sale, the tribe viewing it as a potential source of badly needed income. A number of local businessmen were also determined that the "eyesore," as they termed it, should be sold for development.

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Most of the opposition to the sale came from the Citizen Class Wyandot families that had continued to use the cemetery and whose members generally lay in marked and identifiable graves. One such individual was the elderly Lucy B. Armstrong, missionary's daughter, abolitionist, and widow of John M. Armstrong, whose infant son William was buried in the cemetery. In a July 4, 1890, letter to the *Kansas City Gazette*, she stated:

"To remove the burying ground now would be to scatter the dust of the dead to the winds. What a sacrilege! I remember with reverence many of the good Wyandotts buried there, and my heart protests against such a desecration of that sacred ground. Such a sale is repugnant to every sentiment we cherish for our dead, as well as being offensive to the highest impulses of a Christian civilization."

The matter finally came to a head in 1906, when on June 21 an authorization for the sale was quietly included in the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior.

The authorization called for the graves to be moved to the Quindaro Cemetery at the northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Avenue (which the bill's sponsor apparently mistakenly believed to also be a Wyandot cemetery), and for the proceeds from the sale to be divided among the members of the Wyandot Tribe and their heirs. It is questionable that any monies thus realized would have gone to the Citizen Class Wyandots whose family graves were being moved.

Among the Wyandot descendants still residing in Kansas City, Kansas were three nieces of Ebenezer O. Zane: Ida, Eliza, and Helena Conley. All three were very active in Methodist Church affairs, and Eliza (better known by her childhood nickname, Lyda) had the unusual distinction for the time of being an attorney, and a member of the Missouri Bar. Faced with the pending removal of the graves (or at least the tombstones) by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, Lyda and Helena seized control of the cemetery. They padlocked the iron gates, erected signs proclaiming "Trespass At Your Peril," and set up residence in a small caretaker's shack, brandishing their father's (unloaded) shotgun and vowing to shoot anyone who tried to enter the cemetery in an attempt to remove the bodies.

Lyda then filed suit in Federal Court against the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners appointed by him, to restrain them from selling or interfering with the cemetery. The case slowly dragged its way through the courts, and in the meantime the two women were subjected to constant harassment. They were arrested and hauled into local police court on the charge of disturbing the peace, threatened by a U.S. Marshal, and charged with contempt of court by a Federal judge. The caretaker's shack that had been popularly dubbed "Fort Conley" was burned, but a new shack was soon erected in its place and the two sisters persevered, apparently quite unintimidated by the forces arrayed against them.

By 1911, the case of *Conley vs. Ballinger*, 216 U.S. 84 (1910), had reached the United States Supreme Court, where Eliza B. Conley became one of the first women admitted to plead a case. Her arguments were rejected, however, as the Court ruled that the United States Government was not legally bound by the treaty which it had signed in 1855, and that Citizen Class Wyandots such as the Conley sisters seemingly had no legal rights in the matter:

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"The United States maintained and protected the Indian use or occupation against others but was bound itself by honor, not by law."

"That the words 'shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose, like the rest of the treaty, were addressed only to the tribe and rested for fulfillment on the good faith of the United States - a good faith that would not be broken by a change believed by Congress to be for the welfare of the Indians."

“That the plaintiff cannot establish a legal or equitable title of the value of \$2,000, or indeed any right to have the cemetery remain undisturbed by the United States.”

Harsh as it seems, it was the last point of the opinion that was the determining factor. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indicated that if the sisters could have demonstrated a greater financial interest, the decision would have gone the other way.

As the fight over the cemetery dragged on, public opinion gradually swung over to the side of the sisters. Their cause was eventually taken up by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, who was himself partly of Kansa Indian descent (a fact he tended to remember or forget, depending on the political circumstances). Curtis was successful in getting the sale authorization repealed on February 13, 1913, and the Conleys’ struggle reached its end.

In 1916 Congress approved an authorization for \$10,000 for improvements to the cemetery. Plans were prepared which included stone walled entries to the cemetery on both 7th Street and Minnesota Avenue, with ornamental iron gates at the 7th Street entry, ornamental light fixtures similar to those found in several of the city parks, and a paved walk through the center of the cemetery connecting the entrances. (This sidewalk, which most modern viewers take for granted, did not exist at the time of Connelley’s 1896 survey, and may actually cover several graves.) A branch of the walk led to a steep flight of steps on the eastern side of the cemetery, tying the improvements to the new Carnegie Library in the center of Huron Place and its surrounding park.

An agreement with the City of Kansas City, Kansas for the carrying out of these improvements was signed on March 20, 1918. As part of the agreement the Government was to pay \$1,000 to the City, and the City in turn agreed:

“To forever maintain, care for, preserve the lawns and trim the trees and give the grounds the same and usual attention that it gives to its city parks within the main part of the city, and particularly Huron Park adjoining the Cemetery; and that the City of Kansas City, Kansas, will furnish police protection equivalent to that furnished for the protection of Huron Park; and furnish all electrical energy free of charge for the maintaining of the electric lights, as provided for in the plans and specifications, maintaining and keeping in place all globes and fixtures, and give said Cemetery any and all care that a park of its nature in the heart of a city should demand.”

The agreement was signed by Henry B. Peairs, Superintendent of Haskell Institute, for and in behalf of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by H. A. Mendenhall, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. It was subsequently approved on April 17, 1918, by E. B. Merritt, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Despite the extensive improvements and the perpetual maintenance agreement with the City, the cemetery continued to lead an up-and-down existence. When maintenance of city parks was virtually abandoned during the years of the McCombs administration (1927-1947), the cemetery suffered accordingly. There were several local efforts to clean up the cemetery in the 1940s and 1950s, but vandalism was also on the rise during this period, resulting in extensive damage to several of the larger monuments, and it was difficult to get the City to take any responsibility for cemetery conditions.

The most serious of the later challenges to the cemetery came after World War II, when the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma (as the name was now spelled) renewed its efforts to sell the property. As before, these efforts required the consent of Congress, as the property technically still belonged to the U.S. Government rather than to the Oklahoma Wyandots. The first attempt, spearheaded by an Oklahoma congressman, came in 1947-49, and was vigorously (and successfully) resisted by Congressman Errett P. Scrivner of Kansas, supported by local attorney and historian Grant W. Harrington.

Then on August 1, 1956, Congress terminated the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's status as a Federally recognized and supervised tribe, and again authorized the sale or transfer of the cemetery, with the stipulation that the matter be concluded by August 1, 1959, after which the authorization was to be automatically rescinded. This attempt was strongly opposed by many Wyandot descendants and Kansas City, Kansas residents, and eventually came to naught, in part because of the Oklahoma Wyandots' rejection of the appraised value of the property as too low.

In September, 1965, the Wyandotte Tribal Council in Oklahoma unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the cemetery to be preserved and designated as an historic site, but letters indicate that the Department of the Interior was still looking into possible transfer of the title in the property as recently as 1968. At that time, the Kansas City, Kansas Urban Renewal Agency initiated the Center City Urban Renewal Project, and decided to make a second major renovation of the cemetery property one of the features of the project. At the Agency's request, in 1970 the City adopted its first historic landmarks ordinance and proceeded to list just one site, the Huron Indian Cemetery. This was followed on September 3, 1971, by the entering of the cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places, again the first such site in Kansas City, Kansas.

There were numerous delays to the cemetery improvements, and the Urban Renewal Agency had actually ceased to exist by the time that the work was finally carried out under City supervision in 1978 and 1979. As part of the project, a temporary construction easement and a 20 year grant of right-of-way to the City for maintenance of the new improvements were approved by the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, with the rather unusual proviso that no new burials could take place in that time. This last was apparently aimed at the Citizen Class Wyandot descendants.

At the groundbreaking ceremonies held on May 16, 1978, it was announced that President Carter had restored the Wyandots' status as a Federally recognized supervised tribe the previous day. Many tribal Wyandots and Citizen Class descendants were

present to hear the news, united in their concern for their common history. Designed by the architectural firm of Buchanan Architects and Associates, the improvements included three new entrances from North 7th Street Trafficway on the west, Minnesota Avenue on the north, and the Municipal Rose Garden to the east, a refurbished interior sidewalk, and numerous new bronze grave markers.

Because the research for the project had been left incomplete at the time of Urban Renewal's demise, certain errors inevitably crept into the marking of graves. In part this stemmed from the use of a faulty typed transcript of the Connelley survey, and in part from reliance on the 1896 survey to the exclusion of other sources. After extensive research, a full remarking program funded by local tax monies was carried out by the Kansas City, Kansas Parks Department in

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1991. Vandalism of the stone monuments has continued to be a problem, together with the theft (for sale to scrap dealers) of various bronze markers and tablets, but the City has lived up to its maintenance obligations, replacing the missing tablets as necessary.

In February, 1994, the old disagreements flared once again when Principal Chief Leaford Bearskin of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, in partnership with Florida gaming interests, proposed the removal of all the graves in the Huron Indian Cemetery to Oklahoma, and the erection of a 40,000 to 50,000 square foot, high-stakes bingo parlor on the site. The proposal was made public on March 7, and immediately raised a storm of protest, not only from Citizen Class Wyandot descendents and the residents of Kansas City, Kansas, but from some of the younger, more history-conscious members of the tribe as well. Some felt that the proposal was only a negotiating ploy, with the tribe's real objective being the establishment of Indian gaming at another location in Kansas City, Kansas, preferably at the struggling Woodlands Race Track in the western part of the city. The Kansas City, Kansas City Council expressed strong opposition to the cemetery proposal, but made it clear that it would support a casino at the Woodlands.

Although the public aspects of the controversy seemed to die down for a time, the tribe had not ended its efforts. An attempt in April, 1994, to claim the former federal courthouse property across North 7th Street Trafficway from the cemetery was rejected, first by the Muskogee Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and then on October 25, 1995, by Chief Administrative Judge Lynn of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Indian Appeals. Judge Lynn's opinion did a thorough job of examining the history of the various Wyandot treaties, and noted that the cemetery was the only land in Kansas to which the Oklahoma tribe might have a claim, but expressly stopped short of stating that the cemetery was reservation property. At the same time, the local Citizen Class descendents, incorporated as the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, attempted to strengthen their position by formally petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Acknowledgement and Research on March 27, 1995, for Federal recognition of their Indian status.

By early 1996 the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma had obtained options on at least four properties adjacent to the cemetery, including the Huron Building on the west and the Scottish Rite Temple on the south, and in March proposed that the Bureau of Indian Affairs declare these properties to be Indian Trust Land, immune to both city ordinances and state statutes. The initial plan was to clear these properties, with the possible exception of the Scottish Rite Temple, and erect an Indian casino adjacent to the cemetery. The plans shown to the City's Director of Economic Development also included the purchase or lease of the Municipal Rose Garden in the park east of the cemetery from the City, possibly for the construction of a parking lot.

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office expressed the opinion that, as the tribe's proposal involved several properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the act of declaring the properties to be Indian Trust Land would probably require Section 106 review at the Federal level, but this was not done and in May a source in the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicated that declaring the optioned properties to have trust status was on a "fast track" and might happen within a matter of days. This was quickly followed by the tribe's exercise of its option to purchase the Scottish Rite Temple from its new owner for \$180,000. Despite the opposition of Governor Graves of Kansas, on June 6, 1996, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated the Scottish Rite Temple as Indian Trust Land on the questionable grounds that the adjacent Huron Indian Cemetery was considered to be part of an Indian Reserve, and approved both properties for Indian gaming.

A temporary injunction staying the Secretary of the Interior's action was obtained by the State of Kansas (and soon dismissed), and the State and four Indian tribes resident in the state, joined by the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, filed suit challenging the Secretary's action on July 12, 1996, but both the Oklahoma tribe and the City proceeded on the assumption that the action was valid. The tribe made it clear that it would prefer a casino at the Woodlands, with the Scottish Rite

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Temple as an alternative location of last resort, and began negotiating with the City to try to bring that about. This resulted in a memorandum of understanding between the City and the tribe for the provision of public services at the Woodlands site in return for a 5.9 percent share of the gambling proceeds. But with no agreement with the State of Kansas in sight, the tribe again began talking about removing the graves from the cemetery and building there, or alternatively, erecting a casino on piers in the air above the cemetery. In September 1997, the tribe stated that they were about to initiate a grave-locating project, possibly using ground-penetrating radar, but no such action took place. This latest proposal finally forced Congress to act, passing legislation sponsored by Senator Sam Brownback of Kansas on October 28, 1997, ensuring "that the lands comprising the Huron Cemetery are used only... as a cemetery and burial ground."

On July 11, 1998, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wyandot Nation of Kansas signed a settlement agreement regarding both the cemetery and the Scottish Rite

Temple. The agreement called for the permanent protection and preservation of the cemetery as a cemetery and burial ground for both parties, their members and families, and that the Oklahoma Wyandots would not sell, transfer, convey or in any way encumber their interests in the cemetery. The agreement also called for the Scottish Rite Temple (mistakenly called the “Shriners’ Building” by the Oklahoma tribe) to be used solely for governmental purposes consistent with the cemetery, including the development of a cultural center and museum. There was to be a five-member Huron Cemetery Commission, with two members from each group and a fifth member chosen by the other four, charged with the restoration, protection and maintenance of both properties. The agreement called for the Wyandot Nation of Kansas to cease participation in the 1996 lawsuit and drop their opposition to gaming at a site other than the Scottish Rite Temple, and for the Oklahoma tribe to take no action regarding the Kansas Wyandots’ effort to obtain Federal recognition. Although well intentioned, the agreement was predicated on two things, approval of another gaming site in Kansas City, Kansas, and approval of the agreement by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To date, neither has occurred.

In March of 2000, U.S. District Court Judge Richard D. Rogers threw out the lawsuit filed by the State and the indigenous tribes against Secretary Babbitt on a technicality, ruling that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its economic interests were essential parties to the lawsuit, but because the sovereign tribe would not consent to be sued, the case had to be dismissed. The State immediately appealed the decision, but that summer, the tribe hired a contractor, J. E. Dunn Construction Company (but no identifiable architect), erected a tall chain link fence around the Scottish Rite Temple property (and part of the adjoining city park property as well), and began work on the conversion of the building into a casino. Part of the plan included the construction of massive service towers adjacent to both the north and south facades that would dramatically alter the building’s historic appearance. When work began on the foundations of these structures, concern was expressed that there might be Wyandot graves in an area so close to the cemetery, and construction was briefly halted until it was determined that the difference in elevation between the two properties made the presence of surviving graves extremely unlikely.

In an attempt to improve public relations, the contractor invited a number of City and State officials to tour the property to view the work going on in the interior. In the course of the tour, it was discovered that the contractor had never been told that this was a National Register listed property, and that four Arts and Crafts fireplace mantels designed by the building’s original architect, W. W. Rose, had been removed from the building and apparently trashed or otherwise disposed of. A subsequent phone call to the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Oklahoma having jurisdiction in this matter disclosed that the Bureau was unaware that this project was going on, and the person talked to expressed doubt that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma could be funding the project without federal monies being involved. Another temporary injunction halting the project was then obtained by the State of Kansas, and a second suit initiated alleging violation of the Federal statutes governing properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At that point, all work on the building ceased.

On February 27, 2001, a three-judge panel of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver overturned Judge Rogers' decision and reinstated the State's first lawsuit, ruling that the tribe was not an essential party to the action since the Interior Department represented its interests. It also ruled that Secretary Babbitt had overstepped his authority in declaring the tracts to be a reservation and to allow gambling. Rather, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 created the National Indian Gaming Commission as the sole regulatory authority to settle such matters, which the court critically noted was not consulted prior to Babbitt's action.

The panel then went further, and "in the interests of judicial economy" ruled on the central question of whether or not the two properties constituted a reservation, finding that the Huron Indian Cemetery is not reservation land and has not been since the ratification of the treaty of 1855. The court also held that reservation lands for purposes of tribal gambling were intended by Congress to mean a tribe's ordinary place of residence as an effort to provide local economic development and jobs for tribal members, whereas "The Wyandotte Tribe ... resides more than 200 miles away and would have to leave the Oklahoma reservation to work in the facility." Worse, the court said, Babbitt's "muddied" expansion of the reservation concept would open the door to tribal gambling on similar trust lands held by the government on behalf of other tribes. On appeal to the full 10 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the initial Appeals Court ruling was upheld. On further appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the court declined to hear the matter, leaving the Appeals Court ruling to stand. That apparently settled the matter, at least as far as the cemetery's status was concerned.

On June 18, 2001, the Oklahoma tribe tried a new tack, filing suit against the City of Kansas City, Kansas, the U.S. government, and the various owners of three sections of land in the northeast area of the city, as well as two adjoining partial sections that the suit claimed were the result of accretion due to the shifting of the Missouri River. The area in question included the Fairfax Industrial District, and the property owners specifically mentioned in the suit included International Paper Company, Owens Corning Fiberglass, and General Motors. The suit claimed that these three sections were the same sections that the Wyandots received by gift from the Delaware in the treaty of December 14, 1843; that since the treaty of January 31, 1855, referred only to land purchased from the Delaware, the Wyandots had intended that the three gifted sections not be included in the lands ceded to the U.S. government in that treaty; and that as a result, when the U.S. government subsequently issued patents of title to unnamed parties to lands in those three sections, those patents of title were not legally valid. In short, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma had never relinquished title to those three sections, and they wanted their land back.

The suit also claimed that the four exceptions to the individual allotments listed in Article 2 of the treaty of 1855 (including the Huron Indian Cemetery) were instead exceptions to the lands ceded to the U.S. government -essentially the same claim that

was being made with regard to the three sections -but this claim was apparently secondary to the suit's main focus. Although not included in the language of the suit, the ensuing newspaper articles repeatedly stated that the Wyandotte Tribe had been forced to cede its lands and had been moved by the government to Oklahoma as a result of the 1855 treaty, and that the government then sold or gave patents of title to the former Wyandot lands to white settlers.

Historically this was nonsense, although obviously very few people were aware of that. Legally, the whole case seemed to hinge on the fact that the treaty of 1855 did not specifically allude to the three gifted sections but only to land purchased, but this left a number of points unaddressed:

1. The three specific sections claimed in the suit did not exist as surveyed government sections when the Wyandots acquired the land from the Delaware in 1843, when Congress approved the acquisition agreement on July 25, 1848, or for that matter when the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified. The three gifted sections (and the 36

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sections purchased) were only referred to originally as a general measurement of the amount of land area being acquired; the 1843 treaty could have just as easily referred to 1,920 acres given and 23,040 acres purchased. The treaty specifically stated that each of the three sections given and each of the 36 sections purchased was to contain 640 acres, leaving little doubt as to the intent of the two parties to the agreement. This was further reinforced by the purchase price of \$46,080, which comes to \$2.00 an acre for the 36 sections purchased.

Aside from John C. McCoy's boundary survey in the spring of 1851, the lands of the Wyandott Purchase were first surveyed and divided into the present, mapped townships, sections, half sections and quarter sections, under the system established by the Land Ordinance of 1785, by government surveyors in September and October of 1855. (Article 3 of the treaty of 1855 specifically stated, "As soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, the United States shall cause the lands ceded in the preceding article to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys in the Territory of Kansas.")

That there was no one-to-one correspondence between the sections originally acquired in 1843 and the government sections as Subsequently surveyed in 1855 was borne out by the Delaware Tribal Council's complaint on July 10, 1856, that the new government survey of the Wyandott Purchase extended beyond McCoy's survey line of 1851. Moreover, because of the adjustments necessary to fit "square" sections to the curvature of the earth, the government-surveyed sections are not uniform in size. In contradiction to the treaty of 1843, one of the three sections claimed in the suit is actually a "short" section of substantially less than 640 acres. That being the case, how did the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys determine just which three sections of land were the ones that the Wyandots received as a gift?

2. The suit presumed that the Wyandott Purchase was ceded to the U.S. government unconditionally, at the government's instigation, and that the government then disposed of the ceded lands as it chose. In actuality, the Wyandots had pursued just such a treaty for five years with two goals in mind: U.S. citizenship for tribal members and the individual ownership of tribal lands (severalty), as at the time, the government held that all land on Indian reserves was owned by the tribe in common, regardless of whatever arrangements or divisions the tribal members might have made among themselves. The treaty of 1855 gave the Wyandots both citizenship and severalty, and the cession of the Wyandott Purchase to the U.S. government was done strictly as a procedural matter.

As called for under Article 2 of the treaty, all of the lands ceded to the government, including the three sections in question, were then surveyed, subdivided into individual allotments, and patents of title to the allotments were then issued to the individual members of the tribe regardless of class. And as noted above, under Article 2 the only exceptions to the individual allotments were the two acres allotted to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery, the two acres allotted to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, the four-acre Wyandott National Ferry Tract (which was to be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandots and the proceeds from the sale distributed to the tribal members), and the "public burying-ground" (Huron Indian Cemetery), which was to be permanently reserved for cemetery purposes. The cemetery, and only the cemetery, became and remained U.S. government property as a result of the treaty.

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It should be emphasized that the Wyandot Tribal Council was deeply involved in this whole process. As provided for under Article 3 of the treaty, the tribal council appointed two of the three commissioners who oversaw the division and assignment of allotments, the tribal council determined who was entitled to be entered on the tribal rolls and in what class, whether Competent, Incompetent or Orphan, they would be listed in, and the tribal council approved the final rolls and allotment schedule. Moreover, every one of the 555 Wyandots listed on the tribal roll received an allotment; they were not limited to just those who chose to become citizens. All of this is reflected in the tribal council minutes for the years 1855-1862, a copy of which is still extant, the numerous extant communications between the Wyandott Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of course the tribal rolls, allotment schedule, and plat of the allotments that were issued together on February 22, 1859. Given this level of involvement, it is obvious that the Wyandot Tribal Council did not somehow forget about or overlook the three gifted sections; they never intended to treat them separately. That being the case, did the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys not know (or choose to disregard) that the chain of title for each and every property in the three sections in question begins with the individual Wyandot who received his or her title to the land under the Wyandott Allotments?

3. The suit claimed that the Wyandot Nation never intended to relinquish ownership of the three sections in question. The chief difficulty with this claim is that under Article 1 of the treaty of 1855, the Wyandot Nation was dissolved; it ceased to exist as a separate, recognized political entity. The tribal organization (the elected Wyandot Tribal Council) was allowed to continue to function until all the terms of the treaty had been fulfilled, and it did so, the last regular tribal council election being held on August 14, 1860, and the last entry in the council minutes book being dated July 9, 1862, by which time all the individual patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments had been issued. This dissolution of the Wyandot Nation was the reason why title in the Huron Indian Cemetery remained with the U.S. government.

As noted above, one of the goals of the Wyandots was U.S. citizenship. At the time, American Indians were considered to be the citizens of separate but dependent nations, and as a group did not become U.S. citizens until 1924. Of the 555 Wyandots listed on the 1855 treaty roll as legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase (and therefore eligible for both allotments and monetary payments under the terms of the treaty), 419 individuals in the Competent Class became U.S. citizens, 'while 55 individuals in the Competent Class chose to defer citizenship as provided for under Articles 1 and 3 of the treaty. There were also 40 Wyandots listed in the Incompetent Class and 41 minor children listed in the Orphan Class, who under Article 3 of the treaty had guardians appointed to watch over their financial affairs and whose allotments were restricted from alienation. Although not citizens, the individuals in the Incompetent and Orphan classes were not wards of the government; their guardians were private individuals (for the most part tribal members) appointed by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

Among the minority that chose to defer citizenship, as well as some of the less assimilated Wyandots listed in the Incompetent Class, there was a strong desire to relocate to Indian Territory and continue tribal relations, feelings that were probably reinforced by the violent turmoil of the "Bleeding Kansas" period. In the summer of 1857, a group (perhaps no more than 80) of these "Emigrating Party" or "Indian Party" Wyandots moved on their own initiative to the Seneca Reserve in what is now northeastern Oklahoma. This was done with the assistance of the Wyandot Tribal Council but with no initial involvement of any kind by the U.S. government.

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After some eleven years of back-and-forth movements by various individuals between Indian Territory and Wyandotte County, failed treaty drafts and often bitter intratribal arguments, a treaty was signed in Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1867, by two representatives of the Indian Party faction, which allowed the Indian Party Wyandots to purchase 20,000 acres of the Seneca Reserve between the Neosho River and the Missouri state line and resume tribal relations. Under this new treaty, membership in the reorganized tribe was restricted to those Wyandots who had deferred citizenship, those in the Incompetent Class and those in the Orphan Class (and their descendents), and the restrictions on alienation of the allotments held by the latter two groups were lifted. The large majority of Wyandots who had become U.S. citizens under the treaty of

1855, the so-called Citizen Class, could only become members of the reorganized tribe if formally adopted back into the tribe after tribal reorganization was completed. The treaty wasn't ratified by the United States Senate until over a year later, on June 18, 1868, and tribal reorganization was not finally carried out until the summer of 1871, with the first official adoptions of Citizen Class Wyandots coming in February, 1872. This was the origin of the present Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. That being the case, how could the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys now claim that they have been the rightful owners of the three sections in question since 1855?

It was speculated by some of the more cynical observers that one possible purpose of the lawsuit was not to seriously claim that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma was the legitimate owner of the properties in question, but rather to state a claim with just enough apparent validity that it could raise questions about land titles, making the obtaining of loans and the sale of property more difficult for the present property owners of record to accomplish. This would explain the choice of the three sections in question, as they included some of the most valuable industrial real estate in Kansas City.: Kansas, as well as certain governmental properties including the new Federal courthouse. This in turn could give the tribe a strong bargaining chip in dealing with the State and Federal governments, possibly leading to an out-of-court settlement giving the tribe both money and a grant of land in Wyandotte County on which to establish a casino, which had always been Chief Bearskin's long term goal. 18

In January, 2002, the lawsuit was abruptly dropped. In part this was in response to Federal legislation that, if passed, would have given the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma the right to establish a casino operation at some undetermined location in Wyandotte County regardless of State opposition. But no such legislation was passed, and there were concerns that the unsettled status of the lawsuit was leaving the validity of titles in the three sections in legal limbo. The suit was eventually revived and preparations for trial moved forward at considerable expense to the property owners, only to have the suit dismissed with prejudice, with the tribe apparently acknowledging that it was not a valid claim. This may have been in belated recognition that the historical premises of the lawsuit could not be supported by the facts, but that was of little satisfaction to the defendants, some of whom now began action to recover at least part of their expenses from the tribe. Attention now shifted back to the Scottish Rite Temple property, and questions about how the property was acquired.

As subsequently reported in an Associated Press article, in 1984 the U.S. government finally paid the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma \$100,000 in long-delayed compensation for the land first promised in 1842. (Despite the clear intent of both the treaties of 1855 and 1867, apparently no part of the payment went to descendents of the Citizen Class Wyandots.) Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, if that money was used to buy other land, and if no other tribal

18 One possible problem with this scenario is that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's locations of choice are on land that was never part of the Wyandott Purchase. From

1829 until 1867, both sites were part of the Delaware Reserve, and it has been strongly hinted that should a Wyandotte casino be approved, the Delaware will themselves file suit contesting the decision.

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funds were required for the purchase, then the Secretary of the Interior would be obliged to take the land into trust for the tribe. This trust status would in turn qualify the land for Indian gaming. However, if other tribal funds were used for the purchase, trust status would not be automatic.

On March 11, 2002, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton ruled that the Scottish Rite Temple qualified for automatic trust status under the 1988 law. The Interior decision was worded cautiously, stating that an audit ordered by the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals as part of the previous lawsuit had determined that the “initial” \$100,000 investment, commingled with other tribal funds, had grown at one point to \$212,169. Assistant Interior Secretary Neal McCaleb, who signed the Federal Register notice, stated that funds used to purchase the Scottish Rite Temple property were from the account that initially contained the \$100,000. As in 1996, there was no Section 106 Review of the Secretary of the Interior’s action, despite the property’s listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Not surprisingly, on April 10, 2002, for a third time the State of Kansas and the four Indian tribes resident in the state filed suit against the Department of the Interior. According to the Associated Press article, the suit alleged that Secretary Norton ignored the right of the State and the Kansas tribes to be consulted before the decision was made on behalf of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The suit further contended that \$25,000 of the \$100,000 the Oklahoma tribe had received was spent by the tribe years ago to buy land near Wichita, and that other Federal records show that the tribe actually spent either \$180,000 or \$325,000 for the purchase of the Scottish Rite Temple, not \$100,000.

The next day, Thursday, April 11, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma upped the ante. Without prior notice to anyone, the tribe had 200 slot machines delivered to the partially gutted building. (It was later revealed that the machines were missing essential parts and were therefore not in working order.) The City was apparently caught off guard by the action, but soon released a statement saying that it was a matter between the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the State and Federal governments, and repeating the City’s support of a casino in Wyandotte County, just not at this location. Governor Graves of Kansas issued a statement that was considerably stronger: “I am asking the Kansas Attorney General’s Office and the U.S. Attorney’s Office to investigate this activity by the Wyandotte Tribe. I am confident this tribe does not have the authority to conduct gaming activities or possess gaming machines in Kansas.”

The statements of the Wyandotte Tribe's attorney, Paul Filzer, were equally aggressive, declaring that "Kansas has no jurisdiction," and that Governor Graves could not set one foot on property that was now "Indian Country." Chief Bearskin's statements to the press were more to the point: "This is a temporary maneuver until we get what we want."

On Wednesday, April 17, the tribe began moving mobile building units onto the Scottish Rite parking lot on the north side of the building, immediately adjacent to the cemetery. This would enable them to establish a temporary gaming facility relatively quickly, given the condition of the building itself. The plans called for five or six trailer units to be linked together to form a 3,600 square foot casino, with few amenities other than the slot machines and a snack bar. A breezeway would connect the trailers to a smaller trailer at the rear housing public restrooms that could be tapped into the public sewer serving the Temple building. At the same time, negotiations began with the City for a municipal services agreement that would provide utility hookups, parking, and other public services in exchange for a percentage of casino revenues and adherence to local building and health codes. Chief Bearskin stated that they hoped to open within 60 to 90 days, but Mr. Filzer's comments were more cautious than they had been the week before: "If the Interior Department's notice was wrong, that this is not trust land, the tribe has no right to game on it."

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Then on Monday, April 29, the matter took another unexpected turn. In a prepared statement, Chief Bearskin said that the slot machines delivered just two and one-half weeks before would be returned to the manufacturer, as they were not the "appropriate machines" for the tribe's planned casino operation. Finally, some 15 months later, in August 2003, the "casino" in the trailers finally opened as a Class II gaming facility, operating with electronic bingo machines that functioned very much like slot machines, while City and State officials denounced the action and waited for something to happen on the Federal level.

The facility operated for eight months, until April 2004, when Kansas Attorney General Phill Kline, in the absence of any State gaming compact and confident that the National Indian Gaming Commission was about to overturn the property's reservation status, raided the facility with State and local law enforcement officers. The State seized 152 bingo machines and some \$500,000 in cash, and the facility was closed. Nineteen months later, in December 2005, the vacant and vandalized trailers were finally removed, leaving the Scottish Rite Temple looking forlorn and abandoned behind dilapidated wire fences.

Two years after the casino was shut down, on April 7, 2006, the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the attorney general had no authority for his raid. "There was no legal basis for the state's action and very little likelihood that the state will ever have a legal justification for enforcing its gaming laws" on the property in question. The court

noted that Kline was “determined to shut down the tribe’s gaming facility, and unwilling to wait for the case to travel through proper legal channels.”

The appeals court also dissolved an injunction by Federal District Court Judge Julie Robinson that had temporarily barred the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma from conducting gaming activities on the property, while leaving stand a second injunction by Judge Robinson barring the State of Kansas from enforcement of its gambling laws against the tribe. The appeals court then remanded the case to Judge Robinson for trial on key issues of fact, principally as to whether or not the tribe’s 1996 purchase of the Scottish Rite Temple was qualified for tribal gaming under federal rules in the first place, in effect turning the whole matter back to square one.

In the spring of 2007, work began once more on the long-delayed project to convert the Scottish Rite Temple (still called the “Shriners’ Building” by the Oklahoma Wyandottes) into a casino facility. The historic building was gutted, and work went forward on the tall, blank-walled additions to the building’s north and south sides containing fire stairs and restrooms, completely altering the building’s exterior appearance. The concrete block walls of the additions were covered with a stucco material which was patterned, molded and colored to resemble brick, stone, and even windows, but it was all fake. On the east side of the building, a large HVAC installation to serve the new casino was constructed on City park property, apparently without permits or formal City approval. As the property (other than the park land) was now deemed Indian Trust Land, immune from both city ordinances and state statutes, no building permits were issued, no plan review conducted by either the Kansas City, Kansas Landmarks Commission or the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, and no inspections related to either building or life safety codes. And as before, despite the various federal approvals required to bring things to this point, no Section 106 review was done at the federal level.

Finally, on September 20, 2007, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas by a vote of 8 to 1 approved and entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma. The agreement called for the provision of public services to the casino, including all utility hookups and police and fire protection, for which the City would be reimbursed. It retroactively approved the HVAC installation on park property, as well as two access drives already under construction, one across park property on the east and a loop drive off of Armstrong Avenue on the south. It stated that the Wyandotte Nation would provide the Unified Government with documentation that the work done on the building conformed to current local building and life safety codes, and that a site plan including the off-site improvements would

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be submitted for approval as well, but repeatedly stated that nothing in the agreement “is intended or shall be construed as the Nation granting or consenting to any jurisdiction of the State of Kansas, or any political subdivision or local government thereof over the Shriner’s Land (sic), or the design, development or construction of any

improvements on the Shriner's Land." The agreement also stated that the Unified Government would make unspecified public parking facilities within the downtown available for the apparently free and exclusive use of casino patrons from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with shared use on evenings, weekends and holidays.

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding, both parties agreed to drop any and all lawsuits or other legal proceedings that either might have against the other. In return for the agreement, once operation begins (projected to be in the spring of 2008) the Unified Government is to receive a fixed percentage of the adjusted gross revenues of the casino. Payment is to be made quarterly according to a sliding scale, beginning at 3.5% of the first \$10,000,000, then dropping in three steps to no payment for any revenues in excess of \$30,000,000.

END

APPENDIX I

THE TRIBES

I. IROQUOIAN.

A. Wyandots and related tribes. 37

1. Wyandot, Wendat or Ouendat, the People of the Great Island or Turtle People; called Huron by the French. 38 The Huron Confederacy consisted of four, or possibly five, tribal groups:

- a. Attignaouantan, the People of the Bear. 39
- b. Attingneenongnahac, the Cord People.
- c. Arendaronnon, the People of the Rock.
- d. Tahontaenrat, the People of the Deer.
- e. Tataronchronnon, the Bog People. 40

2. Tionontate or Etionnontateronnon, the People Among the Hills; called Petun by the French and Tobacco Indians by the English. The Petun Confederacy consisted of two tribal groups:

- a. Oskennonton, the People of the Deer.
- b. Annaarisk8a, the People of the Wolf.

3. Attiouandaron or Atti8andaronk, the People of a Slightly Different Language; called the Neutrals by both the French and the English.

- a. One or more groups west of Niagara.
- b. Wenrohoronnon or Wenro, the Moss-backed Turtle People; joined the Huron Confederacy in 1638, and destroyed with it in 1649.

B. Erie, the People of the Panther.

37 Wyandot was apparently the ancient name for themselves used by Iroquoian speakers generally, and was not originally limited to just those Iroquoians north of the Great Lakes.

38 This is a French coinage translating as “Men with hair like the bristles of the wild boar,” or more generally, “rough” or “uncouth.” This may be a reference to the roach or scalplock worn by Wyandot warriors.

39 These divisions largely disappeared with the destruction of the Huron Confederacy in 1649.

40 The existence of this group, first mentioned in 1637, is apparently not as well documented as the four other nations of the Huron, and they disappear entirely after 1649.

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C. Haudenosaunee, the People of the Long House; called Iroquois 41 by the French and the League of the Five Nations by the English.

1. Seneca, the People of the Great Hill, Keepers of the Western Door.
2. Cayuga, the Great Pipe People.
3. Onondaga, the People on the Mountain, Keepers of the Central Fire.
4. Oneida, the People of the Standing Rock.
5. Mohawk, the Flint People, Keepers of the Eastern Door.

D. Mingo, or Western Seneca; split from the other Seneca before 1750.

E. Susquehannock, the People of the Roily River; called Andastes by the French.

F. Cherokee, the People of Different Speech.

G. Tuscarora, the Hemp Gatherers; joined the League of the Five Nations in 1713, Six Nations thereafter.

II. ALGONQUIANS.

A. Abenaki, the Easterners (literally “Those Living at the Sunrise”).

B. Algonkins, or Algonquins.

C. Illinois, the People; broken by the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy following Pontiac’s assassination.

- a. Cahokia.
- b. Kaskaskia.
- c. Michigamea.
- d. Moingwena.
- e. Peoria.
- f. Tamaroa.

D. Kickapoo, the Wanderers (literally “He Moves About from Here to There”).

E. Leni Lenape, the True Men; called Delaware by the English, Grandfathers by the other Algonquians.

1. Munsee, the People of the Stony Country.
2. Unalimi, the People Up the River.
3. Unami, the People Down the River. 42

4. Unalachtigo, the People Near the Ocean.

F. Menominee, the Wild Rice People.

41 This is a French corruption of the name given to this people by their Algonquian enemies: Irinakholw, the Adders (poisonous snakes).

42 The second and fourth groups merged into the Unami after the tribes left the Delaware River Valley in the early 18th century.

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G. Miami, or Maumee, the People of the Peninsula.

1. Miami.
2. Wea.
3. Piankashaw.
4. Peptkokla. 43

H. Mohegans, or Mohicans, the People of the Wolf.

I. Ojibwa, or Chippewa, the People of the Puckered Moccasin Seam.

J. Ottawa, or Odawa, the Traders (literally "He Buys").

K. Pottawatomi, the Firemakers.

L. Sauk, or Sac, the Yellow Earth People.

M. Fox, the Red Earth People.

N. Shawnee, or Shawanoe, the Southerners; called Chaounons by the French.

1. Chilicothe, or Chalahgawtha.
2. Kiscopocoke, or Kispokotha.
3. Mequachake, or Maykujay.
4. Piqua.
5. Thawegila.

And many others. Tribes speaking Algonquian languages covered all the area east of the Mississippi River, north of Tennessee and south of the arctic tree line, as well as westward into the northern Great Plains. The Iroquoians, more advanced politically and agriculturally, were thus an outnumbered island in an Algonquian sea. It is uncertain which linguistic group preceded the other into the Northeast, but the Iroquoian Cherokee and Tuscarora were clearly intruders among the tribes of the South. Most of the commonly used Iroquoian tribal names were actually Algonquian in origin, as is

their group name. As noted, their own name for themselves seems to have originally been a variation on Wendat, or Wyandot.

Once given political unity and firearms, the Five Nations of the Iroquois were quickly able to establish dominance over their Algonquian neighbors. However, despite their apparent political sophistication and technological adaptability, the Iroquoians were also noted for their cruelty, including scalping and the taking of heads, torture of prisoners, and occasional (ritual) cannibalism. Hence their Algonquian name, which means poisonous snakes, and well as their Delaware name, Mingwe or Mingo, meaning stealthy or treacherous. The Delaware, oldest and initially the most agriculturally advanced of the Algonquians,⁴⁴ were in turn regarded contemptuously as a conquered people by the Iroquois, who referred to them as “Women” and forbade their sitting at common council. This is at odds with the Delaware’s later reputation for reckless bravery against superior numbers.

43 This group lost its separate identity in the 18th century.

44 Many of the other Algonquian tribes believed themselves to be descended from the Delaware.. Hence the “Grandfathers” sobriquet.

APPENDIX II

THE WYANDOT TRIBAL COUNCIL

In the 18th century, the Wyandot Tribal Council was composed of chiefs representing each of the ten Wyandot clans. The clans were originally grouped into three nations or phratries: the Deer, containing the Deer, Snake, Bear, and Beaver clans; the Turtle, containing the Big Turtle, Small Turtle, Prairie Turtle, and Porcupine clans; and the Wolf, which consisted of the Wolf and Hawk clans. Each clan was governed by four senior women, who selected the clan's civil chiefs from among the male members of the clan. The Principal or Head Chief was customarily selected from among the clan chiefs of the Deer Clan. Similarly, the tribal sheriff and the tribal runner or herald, functions that were essentially "neutral," came from the men of the Wolf Clan. The Wolf also acted as mediator in any dispute that might arise between the other clans. On matters of the greatest import, a vote was taken by all adult tribal members assembled in a National Convention.

As the Wyandots declined in number, the Prairie Turtle and Hawk clans died out, and with the death of Half King, the office of Principal Chief passed to the Porcupine Clan, the Turtle phratry now taking precedence from the Deer. By the time of Tarhe's death in 1816, the tribal council apparently consisted of eight chiefs. The clearest indication of this would seem to lie in the eight signers of the Treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817, most of them well known in Wyandot history:

De-un-quot, Principal Chief
 Between-the-Logs
 The Cherokee Boy
 John Hicks Sr.
 Mononcue
 George Punch Sr.
 Ron-ton-dee
 Undauwau

Seven of the same names appear on the Treaty of St. Mary's the following year, but with the addition of Scotash and Quaqua. (The latter was a chief of the Michigan Wyandots.) And in 1821, seven chiefs petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school (see page 87).

Tarhe's successor De-un-quot was, like Tarhe, a member of the Porcupine Clan. Similarly, when De-un-quot died in 1825 his sister's son and chosen successor Sarrahess (the current war chief) was also a Porcupine. However, according to William Walker Jr., in about 1828 the general assimilation of the Wyandots and the corresponding decline of the clan system led to the adoption of a purely elective seven-member council without reference to clan affiliation. This change was supported by the Methodists and Catholics,

but was opposed by the pagan minority. It was also at this time that the office of war chief was abolished.

Fourteen years later, seven signed the treaty of 1842, and seven was the number of council members in 1843-1844, when Indian Subagent Jonathan Philips contemptuously referred to the council as a “half-breed dominated oligarchy.” In 1846, however, there were further changes in the form of tribal government. A tribal constitution was adopted in which the tribal council was reduced to five members, one of whom was Principal or Head Chief. Nominations for these positions were made at a National Convention in July, where slates of two candidates for each position were chosen, and elections were held in early to mid August, near the time of the Wyandots’ traditional Green Corn Feast.

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The clerk or secretary to the council was considered to be an ex officio member of the council, and was nominated and elected in the same manner. The sheriff and herald, now both called sheriffs, were also elective, in an election initially held some two weeks after that of the council. Other tribal offices included a jailer and three school district superintendents appointed by the council, and a ferryman who was normally elected in December. (The positions of sheriff, jailer and ferryman were eventually done away with following the treaty of 1855, although the herald or messenger was retained.)

In September, 1848, an elected Legislative Committee of five members, including a Chairman, was set up to assist the council. (By the latter 1850s, there was also a separate elected clerk or secretary for the committee.) The Legislative Committee functioned something like Congress in the federal government. The Wyandot Tribal Council, sometimes called the Executive Council, combined executive and judicial functions, while the Legislative Committee drafted legislation and approved expenditures of tribal funds. Despite these changes, conventions of the Nation were still called fairly frequently, as tribal government remained largely consensual.

Meetings of the council were not held once a month, but were in four or more sessions a year lasting several days each, their length and number depending on the amount of tribal business to be transacted. The busiest sessions seem to have been in October and February, while initially there were often no meetings of the council (except for elections) from May through August. Most positions were salaried, with the ferryman (the only full-time job) drawing the greatest amount (see page 186). While annual appropriation bills were drawn up in February, except for expenses the salaries were usually not paid until well into the next council term, generally in November or December.

In October, 1851, the Wyandots adopted a new tribal constitution which formally codified the various changes in the structure of tribal government. This document was drafted by an elected committee of thirteen delegates - John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, Matthew Barnett, Isaac W. Brown, John D. Brown, Thomas Coonhawk,

Michael Frost, Esquire Greyeyes, John Kayraho, John Sarrahe, Towara, Matthew R. Walker, and White Crow -although the final draft, modeled on the constitution of the state of Ohio, was largely the work of John M. Armstrong. Among other changes, for a time there was apparently a tribal magistrate, functioning something like a justice of the peace, and the dates of elections and the Green Corn Feast were set together on the second Tuesday in August. As before, all adult tribal members were allowed to vote. This form of government persisted up until late 1862, when Tauromee set up a rival council which attempted a return to more traditional forms.

The following reconstruction is based on information found in William Walker .Jr.'s journals, in various William Walker Jr. documents in the Draper Manuscript Collection, other material (including detailed council and committee minutes and election records) found in the Connelley Collection and the archives of the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, and a list of Wyandot chiefs prepared by C. A. Buser. It begins with Half King, Principal Chief at the time of the American Revolution.

? - 1788	Half King, Principal Chief
1788-1816	Tarhe, Principal Chief
1817 - 1825	De-un-quot, Principal Chief
1825 - 1828	Sarrahe, Principal Chief

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In 1828, an annually elected council of 7 members was established without reference to clan affiliation

1828 - 1829	Ron-tan-dee, Principal Chief
1829 - 1830	Ron-tan-dee, Principal Chief
1830 - 1831	Ron-tan-dee, Principal Chief
1831 - 1832	Ron-tan-dee, Principal Chief
1832 - 1833	Ron-tan-dee, Principal Chief
1833 - 1834	Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief
1834 - 1835	Summundowat, Principal Chief
1835 - 1836	Thomas Long, Principal Chief*
	John Barnett
	Peacock
	William Walker Jr.
	Unknown
	Unknown
	Unknown

*Thomas Long died late in 1835 and was replaced as Principal Chief by William Walker, Jr. Walker's council replacement is not recorded.

1836 -1837	Unknown
1837 -1838	John Barnett, Principal Chief

1838 -1839 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief
1839 -1840 William Walker Jr., Principal Chief
1840 -1841 Summundowat, Principal Chief*

*Summundowat was murdered along with two other members of his family on December 8, 1840. His replacement is not recorded.

1841 -1842 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief
George Armstrong
Doctor Greyeyes
Henry Jacquis
Squeendechtee
Tauromee
James Washington
Joel Walker, Secretary

Faced with continuing government pressure, the tribal council signed a treaty on March 17, 1842, agreeing to leave Michigan and Ohio for Kansas.

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1842 -1843 Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief
James Bigtree
Doctor Greyeyes
Francis A. Hicks
George Punch, Sr.
Tauromee
James Washington
Joel Walker, Secretary

The Wyandot emigrants left Upper Sandusky, Ohio on July 12, 1843, and arrived at the Town of Kansas (Kansas City, Missouri) on July 28 and 31, two weeks before the annual Green Corn Feast.

1843 -1844 Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief
George Armstrong
James Bigtree
Francis A. Hicks
Matthew Peacock
Tauromee
James Washington
Joel Walker, Secretary

1844 -1845 Henry Jacquis, Principal Chief
John Arms
James T. Charloe

John Gibson
Francis A. Hicks
Sarrahess
Squeendechtee*
Joel Walker, Secretary

*Squeendechtee died in December, 1844. His council replacement is not recorded.

1845 -1846 James Washington, Principal Chief
George Armstrong
John Gibson
John W. Greyeyes
Sarrahess
Tauromee
William Walker, Jr.

On July 9, 1846, the Wyandots adopted a tribal constitution which reduced the number of council members from 7 to 5.

1846 -1847 James Washington, Principal Chief
George Armstrong
Henry Jacquis
Tauromee
William Walker, Jr.

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1847 -1848 James Washington, Principal Chief
George Armstrong
Henry Jacquis*
Tauromee
William Walker, Jr.

*Henry Jacquis died on January 6, 1848, and was replaced as councilman by George I. Clark.

1848 -1849 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief
John D. Brown
George I. Clark
Matthew Mudeater
James Rankin, Jr.
Joel Walker, Secretary

Michael Frost, Sheriff
Irvin P. Long, Sheriff*

*Irvin P. Long resigned, and was replaced as sheriff by Thomas Pipe on January 9, 1849.

On September 23, 1848, a 5-man Legislative Committee was established to assist the council.

William Walker, Jr., Chairman
George Armstrong
John M. Armstrong
John W. Greyeyes
James Washington

1849 -1850 Francis A. Hicks, Principal Chief
John D. Brown
George I. Clark
Matthew Mudeater
James Washington
Joel Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

1850 -1851 George I. Clark, Principal Chief
John W. Greyeyes
Matthew Mudeater
James Rankin, Jr.
James Washington

John M. Armstrong, Chairman
John Arms
Hiram M. Northrup
Matthew R. Walker
William Walker, Jr.

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1851 -1852 George I. Clark, Principal Chief
John S. Bearskin
Matthew Mudeater
James Rankin Jr.*
James Washington

*James Rankin Jr. died on September 29, 1851, and was replaced as councilman by James T. Charloe.

John D. Brown, Chairman
Esquire Greyeyes
John Kayrahoo*

John Sarrahess
White Crow

*John Kayrahoo was murdered by Isaiah Zane on February 16, 1852. His committee replacement is not recorded.

Louis Lumpy, Sheriff
John Pipe, Sheriff

On October 20, 1851, the nation formally adopted a new tribal constitution, largely drafted by John M. Armstrong and patterned after the laws of Ohio, which codified the structure of tribal government.

1852 -1853 John D. Brown, Principal Chief
 John S. Bearskin
 Matthew Mudeater
 Tauromee
 James Washington*
 Matthew R. Walker, Secretary

*James Washington died on December 1, 1852, and was replaced as councilman by John Hicks Jr.

Jacob Whitecrow, Chairman
Silas Armstrong
Isaac W. Brown
Louis Lumpy
William Walker, Jr.
Isaiah Walker, Secretary

John W. Greyeyes, Magistrate*
William Gibson, Sheriff
John Sarrahess, Sheriff

*As this was the only time the office of Magistrate was recorded, the position may have soon been done away with as being too much of an intrusion on the council's authority.

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1853 -1854 Tauromee, Principal Chief
 John Gibson
 John Hicks, Jr.
 Matthew Mudeater
 John Sarrahess
 Matthew R. Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

1854 -1855 Tauomee, Principal Chief
 Silas Armstrong
 George I. Clark
 John Hicks, Jr.
 Matthew Mudeater
 Joel Walker, Secretary

Legislative Committee; no record

On January 31, 1855, the tribal council signed a treaty dissolving their tribal status, allowing all competent tribal members who wished to become U.S. citizens, and providing for the individual allotment of tribal lands. Under Article 1 of the treaty, it was stipulated that the tribal organization would continue to function for as long as necessary for the execution of the provisions of the treaty. Despite his signature, the treaty was opposed by Tauomee.

1855 -1856 Tauomee, Principal Chief*
 James Barnett
 John S. Bearskin*
 John W. Greyeyes
 Thomas Pipe
 Cyrus Garrett, Secretary

*While Tauomee and Bearskin were absent for several months in the winter, their places were taken by Matthew Mudeater and Matthew Barnett, while John W. Greyeyes acted as presiding officer.

Silas Armstrong, Chairman
William Gibson
Ethan A. Long
Isaiah Walker
Matthew R. Walker

James Hicks, Sheriff
Henry C. Long, Sheriff

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1856 -1857 George I. Clark, Principal Chief*
 Silas Armstrong*
 John D. Brown
 Peter D. Clarke
 John Hicks, Jr.
 Robert Robitaille, Secretary

*While Clark and Armstrong were in Washington, D.C. on tribal business, their places were taken by Isaac W. Brown and William Johnson, while John D. Brown acted as presiding officer.

William Walker Jr., Chairman
James Barnett
Ethan A. Long
Matthew Mudeater
Hiram M. Northrup
Joel W. Garrett, Secretary

Four Emigrating Party delegates headed by Tauromee began negotiating for the purchase of a portion of the Seneca Reserve. In mid-summer, 1857, a number of disillusioned and demoralized Wyandots were guided to Indian Territory by Matthew Mudeater, and were given refuge on Seneca lands.

1857 -1858 George I. Clark, Principal Chief*
 Silas Armstrong
 John D. Brown
 Irvin P. Long
 Matthew Mudeater
 Robert Robitaille, Secretary

*George I. Clark died on January 25, 1858, and was replaced as Principal Chief by Silas Armstrong. James Barnett was elected to fill the vacant seat on the council.

William Walker, Jr., Chairman
Theodore F. Garrett
James M. Long
Louis Lumpy
Hiram M. Northrup
Isaiah Walker, Secretary

1858 -1859 John Sarraheess, Principal Chief
 John Hicks, Jr.
 William Johnson
 Irvin P. Long
 Louis Lumpy
 Joel W. Garrett, Secretary*

*Joel W. Garrett returned with his family to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and was replaced as Secretary in February, 1859 by Edwin T. Vedder.

William Walker, Jr., Chairman
James Barnett
Isaac W. Brown
John B. Curleyhead
Theodore F. Garrett
Robert Robitaille, Secretary

1859 -1860 Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief
Silas Armstrong
John W. Greyeyes
John Hicks, Jr.
Irvin P. Long
Edwin T. Vedder, Secretary

William Walker, Jr., Chairman
James Barnett
Henry C. Long
James M. Long
Thomas Pipe
Richard W. Clark, Secretary

Patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments began to be issued in January, 1860. As there remained unfinished business regarding both the patents and the monies still owed to the tribal members, a council election was held, although the National Convention voted to discontinue the Legislative Committee.

1860 -1862 Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief
Silas Armstrong
John W. Greyeyes
William Johnson
Irvin P. Long
Jacob Stuckey Jr., Secretary*

*Jacob Stuckey Jr. was the Wyandot alias of Edwin T. Vedder, who may have been the adopted son of Jacob Stuckey, or Stookey.

In 1861 and '62, most decisions affecting the tribe were made by National Conventions called by the 1860 council. The last patent of title was issued on December 4, 1861, with the last entry in the council minutes book being dated July 9, 1862. Technically, the Wyandot Nation ceased to exist.

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On December 22, 1862, a group of traditionalist refugees from Confederate attacks in Indian Territory met at Abelard Guthrie's house in Quindaro to organize their own tribal

council. This “Indian Party” council did not have the same structure as the other, and there is no indication that a constitution was drawn up or elections held.

(IP) Tauromee, Principal Chief
Michael Frost, Second Chief
James Armstrong
Shadrach Bostwick*
John W. Greyeyes
John Hicks, Jr.
Jacob Whitecrow
Robert Robitaille, Secretary

*Shadrach Bostwick enlisted in the Union Army, and was replaced as councilman by Francis Cotter, Jr. on June 2, 1863.

From this point, two rival councils existed. The “Citizens Party” held an election on May 30, 1863, apparently the first since 1860.

1863 -1864 (CP) Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief
 John D. Brown
 William Johnson
 Irvin P. Long
 John Sarrahess
 Silas Armstrong, Secretary

There is no record of elections held by either faction in 1864. Both councils apparently continued as before.

1864 -1865 (CP) Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief
 John D. Brown
 William Johnson
 Irvin P. Long
 John Sarrahess
 Silas Armstrong, Secretary

(IP) Tauromee, Principal Chief
 Michael Frost, Second Chief*
 James Armstrong
 Francis Cotter Jr.
 John W. Greyeyes
 John Hicks Jr.
 Jacob Whitecrow
 Robert Robitaille, Secretary

*Michael Frost died in May, 1865, and was replaced as Second Chief by John Kayrahoo

The Citizens Party election in 1865 was held on August 18, close to the normal time and possibly in conjunction with the Green Corn Feast. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs recognized Silas Armstrong as Principal Chief on September 18, 1865, but any resolution of the two-council problem was forestalled by Armstrong's death in December.

1865 -1866 (CP) Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief*
 John D. Brown
 William Johnson
 Irvin P. Long
 Matthew Mudeater

*Silas Armstrong died on December 14, 1865, and was replaced as Principal Chief by Matthew Mudeater. Who was elected to fill the vacant council seat is unknown.

(IP) Tauromee, Principal Chief*
 John Kayrahoo II, Second Chief
 James Armstrong
 Francis Cotter, Jr.
 John W. Greyeyes
 John Hicks Jr.*
 Jacob Whitecrow
 Robert Robitaille, Secretary

*By November, 1865 (prior to Silas Armstrong's death), Tauromee and John Hicks Jr. had both returned to their homes on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. John W. Greyeyes became Acting Principal Chief, and appointed his brother, Silas M. Greyeyes, and his brother-in-law, Philip Monture, to fill the two vacancies on the council.

1866 -1867 no record

The omnibus treaty of February 23, 1867 was signed by Tauromee and John Kayrahoo II as delegates of the Wyandots. The last meeting of the Tauromee council to be recorded in the council minutes book (without names or other details) was on March 26, 1867.

1867 -1868 no record

The treaty of 1867 was finally ratified by the U.S. Senate on June 18, 1868, providing for the reestablishment of the Wyandot Nation and effectively recognizing Tauromee as Principal Chief and the Indian Party council as the only legal Wyandot Tribal Council.

1868 -1869 Tauromee, Principal Chief

For reasons that are not now clear, on August 23, 1869, a council election was held among the small group of non-citizens still in Wyandotte County, Kansas, apparently according to the 1851 constitution. Tauromee and many Wyandots of both factions refused to recognize the results of the election. Thus, there were once again two rival councils, one in Kansas and one in Indian Territory, with both claiming to represent the interests of the non-citizen or Indian Party Wyandots.

1869 -1871 (1) John Kayrahoo II, Principal Chief
 James Armstrong
 David Charloe
 Peter Charloe
 Jacob Curleyhead*
 Joseph Whitecrow, Secretary

*Jacob Curleyhead died in August, 1870, and was replaced as councilman by John Kayrahoo Jr.

(2) Tauromee, Principal Chief*

*Tauromee died in Wyandotte, Kansas, on January 15, 1870. His council seems to have ended with his death.

By late 1870, those Wyandots that did not recognize the validity of the Kayrahoo council had appointed a three-person Committee of Correspondence to represent their interests. The committee included a representative of the Citizens Party, a representative of the Indian Party, and a former Principal Chief.

1870 -1871 Russell B. Garrett
 John W. Greyeyes
 William Walker, Jr.

The Kayrahoo council moved from Wyandotte County, Kansas, to Indian Territory in late 1870 or early 1871, and on May 30, 1871, a government-supervised election was held on the new Wyandot Reserve. Despite a month's notice, only 24 voters participated, and 12 of them were of the Citizen Class.

1871 -1872 John Kayrahoo II, Principal Chief
 James Armstrong
 David Charloe
 Peter Charloe*
 John Kayrahoo, Jr.
 George Wright, Secretary

*Peter Charloe resigned (apparently joining those in opposition to Kayrahoo), and was replaced as councilman by William Bearskin.

On July 11, 1872, another government-supervised council election was held on the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory. Despite Kayrahoo's protests that his council had been elected for a 4-year term, annual elections again became the norm.

1872 -1873 Thomas Punch, Principal Chief
John R. Barnett
Peter Charloe
James Hicks
Matthew Mudeater

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1873 -1874 John Sarrahess, Principal Chief
Nicholas Cotter
Silas M. Greyeyes
William Johnson
Joseph Williams

A 5-person Legislative Committee was appointed on September 9, 1873, to draft a new tribal constitution to replace that of 1851.

Isaac W. Brown, Chairman
Nicholas Cotter
William Lewis
George Peacock
Francis Whitewing

The draft the committee produced was very traditional. The tribal council was made up of six chiefs elected by clan, one each from the Big Turtle, Small Turtle, Porcupine, Deer, Snake, and Bear. The Big Turtle, Small Turtle and Porcupine clans (the Turtle nation or phratry) then nominated one of their clan chiefs for the office of Principal Chief, as did the Deer, Snake, and Bear (the Deer phratry). The Principal Chief was then chosen in the general election, with the loser becoming Second Chief. The Wolf Clan elected a chief who did not sit on the council but acted as Mediator, with the power to remove a chief from the council for misconduct. One or more sheriffs were also chosen in the general election, but no mention is made of the secretary or other offices.

The elections were held annually on the second Tuesday in July, formerly the date of council nominations, and no longer coinciding with the Green Corn Feast. A voter list (by clan) was drawn up on May 29, 1874, which consisted of 76 male heads-of-household and single adults (see Appendix III). Women, who once wielded considerable power within the tribe, were no longer allowed to vote.

1874 -1875 Silas W. Armstrong, Principal Chief (Porcupine)
Irvin P. Long, Second Chief (Bear)
John W. Greyeyes (Small Turtle)

Smith Nichols (Deer)
John Sarrahes (Snake)
Francis Whitewing (Big Turtle)
Joseph Williams, Mediator (Wolf)

1875 -1876 Matthew Mudeater, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)

On April 28, 1876, a Legislative Committee was elected for the first time since 1859, when Matthew Mudeater had previously served as Principal Chief.

Isaac W. Brown, Chairman
William Bearskin
Amos B. Cotter
Isaac Peacock Jr.

1876 -1877 no record

On August 10, 1876, the new council ruled that only those who spoke the Wyandot language could hold council seats.

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1877 - 1878 no record

1878 - 1879 no record

1879 - 1880 Irvin P. Long, Principal Chief (Bear)

1880 - 1881 Nicholas Cotter, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)

1881 - 1882 Nicholas Cotter, Principal Chief (Big Turtle)

1882 - 1883 Irvin P. Long, Principal Chief (Bear)

From this point, there is no record until Allen Johnson Jr. (Deer) served as Principal Chief in the late 1890s. Johnson was one of William E. Connelley's friends and informants.

According to records in the possession of Mr. Buser, a Silas Armstrong was elected Principal Chief in 1912, but this could not be Silas W. Armstrong (often called Silas Armstrong Jr.), as he had died in 1907. Similarly, there was also an I. P. Long on the council, but this could not be Irvin P. Long as he had died in 1889. Presumably these were actually Silas Armstrong III, a grandson of Silas Armstrong, and Irvin P. Long Jr., the son of James M. Long. At this point, elections were still being held in July and there was still a legislative committee, but the council had again been reduced to five members and it is obvious that other changes had occurred.

1912 -1913 Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief
 Allen Johnson, Jr., Second Chief
 I. P. Long, First Councilman
 B. N. O. Walker, Second Councilman*
 Thomas Long, Third Councilman

*In addition to his position as councilman, B. N. O. Walker was also elected both Clerk and Treasurer.

APPENDIX III**WYANDOT VOTER LIST, BY CLAN**
Prepared May 29, 1874.

A. Turtle Phratry

I. Big Turtle Clan

1. John R. Barnett
2. Noah Coon
3. William L. Coon
4. Nicholas Cotter
5. Jesse C. Gayamee
6. Francis Hicks
7. Henry Hicks
8. James Hicks
9. Allen Johnson Sr.
10. Richard Johnson
11. Matthew Mudeater
12. Richard Sarrahess
13. Thomas Sarrahess
14. Wesley Sarrahess
15. Francis Whitewing (elected Councilman 7/14/74)

II. Small Turtle Clan

1. William Bearskin
2. Russia Choplog
3. James McKee Gayamee
4. John W. Greyeyes (elected Councilman 7/14/74)
5. Silas M. Greyeyes
6. Eli Pipe
7. James Wright

III. Porcupine Clan

1. James Armstrong
2. Silas W. Armstrong (elected Principal Chief 7/14/74)
3. (Winfield) Scott Armstrong
4. Shadrach Bostwick
5. David Charloe
6. George Charloe
7. Henry Charloe

8. Joseph Charloe
9. George A. Coon Jr.
10. Josiah S. Coon
11. John Kayrahoo II
12. Thomas Mononcue
13. Alfred J. Mudeater
14. Benjamin Mudeater

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15. Dawson Mudeater
16. Irvin Mudeater
17. Isaac W. Zane
18. Jefferson Zane.

B. Deer Phratry

IV. Deer Clan

1. Washington Boyd
2. Isaac W. Brown
3. John D. Brown
4. William Johnson
5. Smith Nichols (elected Councilman 7/14/74)

V. Snake Clan

1. Philip Monture
2. Elliott Punch
3. John Sarrahess (elected Councilman 7/14/74)
4. James Splitlog
5. Matthew Splitlog

VI. Bear Clan

1. George Bearskin
2. Joseph Bearskin
3. Leander Brown
4. Peter Charloe
5. Richard W. Clark
6. John Coon
7. John Kayrahoo Jr.
8. Irvin P. Long (elected Second Chief 7/14/74)
9. James M. Long
10. Boyd Peacock
11. George Peacock

12. Isaac Peacock Jr.
13. Robert Robitaille
14. Malcolm Walker
15. Percy L. Walker
16. Scott Walker
17. Thomas E. Walker
18. Alexander X. Zane

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C. Wolf Phratry

VII. Wolf Clan

1. Bernard Cotter
2. James W. Cotter
3. Joseph Williams (elected Mediator 7/14/74)
4. George Wright
5. Adam Young
6. Hiram S. "Star" Young

For two individuals, clan affiliation was unknown at the time the roster of eligible voters was prepared:

1. Eldridge H. Brown
2. Samuel Nichols

Samuel Nichols was the son of the Rev. Smith Nichols, and was subsequently assigned to or adopted into the Porcupine Clan. It must therefore be assumed that his mother was a non-Wyandot, technically placing Nichols outside the line of Wyandot clan descent. Eldridge H. Brown was the illegitimate son of Matthew Brown and Susannah D. Zane. As Susannah Zane's mother was a Seneca, Brown was similarly outside the line of Wyandot clan descent. A Civil War veteran, he was a prominent and respected member of the tribe, and was subsequently assigned to or adopted into the Deer Clan. In later years he would become the friend and principal informant of William E. Connelley.

The total number of eligible voters was just 76 individuals.

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APPENDIX IV

THE WYANDOTT FLOATS AND THE WYANDOTT ALLOTMENTS

One of the less-understood aspects of early Wyandotte County history is the difference between the so-called Wyandott Floats and the Wyandott Allotments, both of which originated in treaties between the U.S. Government and the Wyandot Nation. Among the things sometimes stated are the assertions that the floats originated with the treaty of 1855, that those Wyandot Indians who received floats under the treaty of 1855 did not receive allotments, that some of the floats were on land that had been part of the Wyandott Purchase, or that there was just one float, in the area that is now the Central Industrial District. None of these statements are true; the floats and allotments were completely separate from one another, and actually originated in different treaties.

The Wyandott Floats were land grants made to 35 prominent Wyandots under Article 14 of the treaty of 1842, which provided for the removal of the Wyandots from Michigan and Ohio to Kansas. The 35 individuals listed in the treaty were George Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Peter D. Clarke, Jared S. Dawson, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, Joel Walker Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks, John Hicks, Henry Jacquis, Ethan A. Long, Irvin P. Long, Elliott McCulloch, Samuel McCulloch, Joseph Newell, Peacock, George Punch, James Rankin Jr., Ebenezer Z. Reed, Robert Robitaille, Ron-ton-dee, Squeendectee, Tauromee, Joseph L. Tennery, William M. Tennery, Henry Clay Walker, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, John R. Walker, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker Jr., and James Washington. Each grantee was to receive one section of land (640 acres) on any unclaimed (non-reservation) U.S. government lands west of the Mississippi River. As these were “floating” land grants, not tied to any specific location, they came to be called the Wyandott Floats.

The reason for the grants isn't spelled out anywhere, but it was probably an attempt by the government to “sweeten” the removal agreement, as most of those who received the grants were from among the more assimilated Wyandots who had strongly resisted the pressure for their removal. (If this was really bribery, as it might appear to be, it was in violation of federal law.) A number of the Wyandots who received the grants, including George Garrett, Joseph L. Tennery, and John R. Walker, never moved to Kansas but remained in Ohio. This meant that technically they were no longer members of the Wyandot Nation, but it did not cancel out their claims to their grants. (Every time an Indian nation was moved, those who did not move ceased to be recognized as members of that nation. In this way the government was able to incrementally reduce each nation's size, land area and influence -and the government's legal and financial obligations to that nation.)

In the years after the Wyandots' arrival in Kansas, there were occasional attempts to claim floats, but they never seemed to get anywhere. At one point, Charles B. Garrett attempted to claim Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail as his float, and after the

Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed in May 1854, there was apparently a proposal by a number of the grantees to locate their floats on a two-mile-wide strip up the length of the Big Blue River, north of the present Manhattan, Kansas. When the treaty of 1855 was being drafted, the Wyandot Tribal Council stated that the floats had never been located on available land due to the Wyandots' inability to obtain advice from the government as to where "available" land might be located. Consequently, when the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified, Article 9 of the new treaty reaffirmed the land grants of 1842, on any unclaimed government lands west of the states of Missouri and Iowa. Note that these were not new grants, and they had nothing to do with the Wyandott Allotments that were also called for in the new treaty.

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The Department of the Interior finally got around to issuing rules and regulations governing the Wyandott Floats on August 31, 1855, thirteen years after they had first been authorized, but a final list of the floats was not issued by John Calhoun, Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska Territories, until October 21, 1857. Even then, the list only included 34 of the floats. The thirty-fifth float, that of John M. Armstrong, was not successfully claimed by his widow Lucy B. Armstrong until March 12, 1858.

Although the treaty of 1842 called for the grants to consist of one section of land each, that was not intended as a reference to surveyed government sections, since at the time of the treaty such sections did not yet exist in Indian Country. Rather, it was a general measurement of land area, a section being defined as a tract of land containing of 640 acres. Consequently, while some of the floats, such as that of Doctor Greyeyes, did correspond to the newly-surveyed government sections in Kansas Territory, others, such as that of Robert Robitaille, were not square and overlapped more than one government section. The only set requirement was that each float contain the proper number of acres.

Once the location of each land grant was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, patents of title were issued to the 35 original grantees, or to their heirs in the case of those who (like George Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, or James Washington) had died the intervening years. A number of the grantees did quite well, as they were able to locate their floats on lands that became the sites of a number of eastern Kansas towns. As each float conveyed clear title to a square mile of land, they were often sought after by would-be town companies. In one such instance, Isaiah Walker sold his float on the south side of the Kansas River (Wyandott Reserve No. 20) to the Topeka Association's town company for \$1,200.00, or almost \$2.00 an acre.

As most of the present Wyandotte County was part of either the Wyandott Purchase, the Delaware Reserve, or the Shawnee Reserve, only one float was located here. Silas Armstrong successfully claimed the area in the west bottoms between the Missouri state line and the Kansas River, where the Wyandots had first camped on their arrival in July 1843, as this was U.S. government land originally set aside for the proposed building of

a fort, and had never been part of an Indian reserve. It is Armstrong's float that is sometimes mistakenly referred to as "the" Wyandott Float, but it was just one of 35.

Like the Wyandott Floats, the Wyandott Allotments have been the subject of a substantial amount of misinformation, some of it quite recent. It has been said that this was an arrangement forced on the Wyandots by the government, that the government sold or gave the allotments to white settlers, or if some Wyandots did receive allotments, it was only the small minority that became U.S. citizens. Again, none of this is true.

The Wyandott Allotments were not, strictly speaking, land grants. Rather they were the mechanism set up by which the Wyandots were able to obtain individual legal title to the lands of the Wyandott Purchase, which they already owned as a tribe. The technical term for this was "severalty," and the Wyandots had been trying to get the government to agree to this, along with U.S. citizenship for tribal members, for some five years prior to the time the treaty of 1855 was finally signed. (Their request for citizenship and severalty had been turned down at least twice, by the U.S. Senate in 1850, and by President Fillmore in 1852.) Under Article 2 of the treaty of 1855, the lands of the Wyandott Purchase were ceded to the U.S. government, to be surveyed, divided into allotments, and patents of title to those allotments issued by the government to the individual members of the tribe. Note that this cession to the government was done strictly as a procedural measure, to insure the legal validity of the patents of title the Wyandots received; the Wyandots were not actually giving up anything to the government.

As called for in Article 3 of the treaty, three Wyandott Commissioners were appointed to oversee the division and assignment of allotments, two (John C. McCoy and Lot Coffman, both with experience as surveyors) by the Wyandot Tribal Council, and one (Delaware Indian Agent

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Benjamin F. Robinson) by the government. All 39 square miles of the Wyandott Purchase were subsequently divided into allotments, and there were only four allotments which did not go to individual tribal members: two acres at the present northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Parkway went to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery, two acres near the present 10th Street and Walker Avenue went to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, the four-acre Wyandot National Ferry Tract on the west bank of the Kansas River just south of its confluence with the Missouri was to be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandots (which turned out to be a consortium headed by Isaiah Walker) and the proceeds distributed to the tribal members as an annuity, and the Wyandot National Burying Ground (Huron Indian Cemetery) was to be permanently reserved for cemetery purposes.

As has been noted elsewhere, the cemetery and only the cemetery became and remained government property as a result of the treaty. The reason for this was that under Article

1 of the treaty of 1855, the Wyandot Nation was dissolved; it ceased to exist as a recognized political entity, although the tribal council continued to function up until 1862, by which time all of the allotment patents of title had been issued and most of the other provisions of the treaty fulfilled. As there was no longer a Wyandot Nation for the cemetery to belong to, it remained U.S. government property, reserved for the use of the Wyandots and their descendents.

The treaty roll, allotment schedule and plat of the allotments that were issued by the Wyandott Commissioners on February 22, 1859, listed the names and ages of 555 Wyandots who were legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase at the time of the treaty's ratification, and therefore entitled to both allotments and monetary payments under the terms of the treaty. The roll divided the Wyandots into a Competent Class (474 individuals), who were eligible for citizenship, an Incompetent Class (40 individuals), and an Orphan Class (41 minors). Those Wyandots who fell into the latter two classes had guardians appointed by the tribal council to look after their financial affairs, and their allotments were restricted from alienation, meaning they could be rented or leased but could not be sold. Regardless of class, all 555 Wyandots received allotments, and a full 419 became U.S. citizens -almost four-fifths of the tribe. Those Wyandots who were entitled to a Wyandott Float under the treaty of 1842, and who were also listed on the 1855 treaty roll as being legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase and therefore entitled to an allotment, received both. Conversely, some Wyandots who never removed to Kansas received floats but none received allotments, and all Wyandots legally resident in Kansas received allotments but most did not receive floats, as again, the two things were completely unrelated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had initially stated that under his interpretation of the treaty, patents of title for the allotments should be issued to each individual Wyandot, including all minor children who would then need to have guardians appointed. The Wyandots objected, proposing instead that (with the exception of the minors in the Orphan Class) the patents of title should be issued to single adults and to heads of family, giving married men control over the allotments of their wives and minor children. The Wyandot view prevailed, so that family allotments were lumped together. For example, a married man with a wife and four minor children received title to the equivalent of six allotments, while a single man or woman received just one.

In the case of widows with minor children, the three commissioners charged with laying out the allotments opposed widows being treated as heads of family, since, as commissioner John C. McCoy stated, "women are incompetent to manage their own affairs." In this case the commissioners were eventually overruled by both the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Wyandot Tribal Council, allowing women who were widows at the time of the treaty's ratification to be treated as heads of family having charge of their minor children -and their children's allotments. As a result of this grouping of the allotments of family members together, although there were 555 Wyandots, there were only 285 allotments, and four of those were the exceptions to the individual allotments noted above.

This did not mean that minors had no claim under the allotments. In several instances in later years when a head of family wished to sell all or part of the family allotment, he had to obtain quit claim deeds from his now-adult children before the conveyance of title could be completed.

The three Wyandott Commissioners were also charged with insuring that the allotments should be equal in value, and that where possible, each family's allotment should include their existing residence. This latter condition proved to be almost impossible to comply with, as the Wyandots' residences were not uniformly distributed throughout the area of the Wyandott Purchase. This meant that some Wyandots' allotments included substantial improvements such as houses and barns, while others were largely undeveloped ground, and even undeveloped ground could vary greatly in value depending on whether or not it was suitable for farming. As a result, the size of the allotments varied substantially, even among single individuals. The smallest individual allotment was that of Tobitha N. Armstrong (Competent Class, Allotment No.8), eldest daughter of Silas Armstrong, whose allotment was just 18.60 acres, while one of the largest, that of Harley Coon (Incompetent Class, Allotment No. 209), contained 120.00 acres. It is probably reasonable to assume that Miss Armstrong's allotment (which she subsequently sold to the Wyandott City Company) contained some very substantial buildings, while Mr. Coon's allotment in the area of the present 64th Street and State Avenue may have been largely undeveloped land.

One other quirk in the allotments resulted from the lumping of family allotments together. This meant that large families, such as those of Silas and Zelinda Armstrong (seven minor children), William and Catherine Johnson (five children) or the widowed Lucinda Splitlog (six children), were entitled to very large allotments. Trying to keep these large allotments in one contiguous piece would have been unfair to the other Wyandots whose smaller allotments were being shunted to one side. Consequently, the commissioners broke a number of the larger allotments up into two or more unconnected tracts. Silas Armstrong's allotment (Allotment No.7) totaled 295.50 acres, but was divided into three pieces. Two pieces, one of 200 acres and a second of 40 acres, were located on the east side of the present ia"Street, extending south from the present Ridge Avenue into the Armourdale area. Armstrong's third parcel, containing 55.50 acres, was in the heart of the present downtown, and this was where Armstrong had built a substantial new brick house, at the present northwest corner of 5th and Minnesota. It was Armstrong's downtown allotment parcel that would form the core of the new Wyandott City in 1856, just as twelve years later, in 1868, Armstrong's Wyandott Float in the west bottoms would be developed by his heirs and business partners into the original Kansas City, Kansas.

As it was to some degree a part-time endeavor by the three commissioners, the division and assignment of allotments took several years. The first survey and division of the Wyandott Purchase, into townships, sections, half and quarter sections matching the surveys of the rest of Kansas Territory, was carried out by government surveyors from

the Surveyor General's office in September and October of 1855. At the same time, the Wyandot Tribal Council began work on the draft treaty roll, deciding who could and could not be considered to be legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase, and to which of the three classes they belonged. A government plat of the Wyandott Purchase based on the initial survey was issued on April 30, 1856. Once the government plat was completed and the draft treaty roll established, the Wyandott Commissioners began the process of establishing the number, size and location of the various allotments. The tribal council was still making modifications to the tribal roll in the fall of 1856, but by then the initial outlines of the allotment schedule had taken form, and on September 15, 1856, the tribal council sold the Wyandot National Ferry Tract (Allotment No. 285) to Isaiah Walker and his partners for \$7,000.00.

By the end of 1856, the layout of the allotments had sufficiently solidified that the Wyandott City Company could begin purchasing portions of various allotments for their new town development. The first such purchase came on January 12., 1857, when Hiram and Margaret Northrup sold 38.04 acres at the east end of their 163.75-acre allotment (Allotment No. 125) to the town company for \$1,800.00. What the town company could not obtain at this point was a clear

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title to the land it was buying, as that could not be established until the Wyandots received the patents to their allotments. That means that those who in turn bought lots 'and shares from the town company were at least two steps away from having clear title, but that doesn't seem to have slowed development in either Wyandott City or the similarly situated Quindaro.

One example of the title question was the case of the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South. Both Wyandot Methodist churches were burned by a drunken mob on the night of April 8, 1856, in a reflection of the general turmoil that swept Kansas over the slavery question. (Lucy B. Armstrong believed that the mob had been incited by pro-slavery clerks from the Surveyor General's office.) Neither church rebuilt on its allotment, the allotment of the northern Methodist church (Allotment No. 283) becoming the municipal cemetery for the town of Quindaro, while the southern church's allotment (Allotment No. 284) eventually passed into private hands. In the fall of 1856, Hiram and Margaret Northrup gave a portion of their allotment just west of the Huron Indian Cemetery to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a new church was soon built on the site, but the church did not receive a deed to the land until four years later, on December 31, 1860, by which time the Northrups had finally received the patent of title to their allotment and a legal transfer of title could at last be drawn up.

As with anything, the monetary value of the allotments probably varied depending on where the land was located, who wanted to purchase the land and for what purpose. The closest we can come to a base figure was established in January 1857. David V. Clement, a white man, was married to Sophia Walker, daughter of William Walker, Jr. Despite their marriage, it is uncertain if he was ever formally adopted into the tribe as both

Hiram M. Northrup and Abelard Guthrie had been. Clement had originally been debarred from the treaty rolls, but he appealed his status to the tribal council. The council enrolled Clement, but as subdivision into allotments had already begun, he was to be paid a cash equivalent from the contingency fund, and consequently does not appear on the final roll. Apparently the appraised value was \$279 per share.

Things seem to have proceeded at a leisurely pace, as it was not until a year later, on February 8, 1858, that commissioner John C. McCoy reported to the Wyandot Tribal Council that the commission's work was almost completed, but had run into a problem because of the commissioners' refusal to treat widows as heads of household. Despite this snag, on February 16 the council signed a contract with the private surveying firm of Millar and Bro. (John H. and William Millar) to survey and mark the corners of each allotment. The Millars didn't get around to making their survey until August, and in the meantime the fight over the status of the widows dragged on. In June, and again in September, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs had directed that Wyandot women who were widows as of the date of treaty ratification were to be treated as heads of household, but commissioners McCoy and Robinson stubbornly refused to change their position. On September 3, ten Wyandot widows including Lucy B. Armstrong, Hannah Armstrong and Matilda Hicks formally protested the handling of their and their children's allotments to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By October, the tribal council was getting worried, as apparently the Bureau had refused to approve the commissioners' latest report. Finally, on November 11, 1858, the council ruled in the widows' favor, and three months later the final report and plat of the allotments were issued.

That of course was not the end of it. The allotment schedule received minor modifications in a supplementary report submitted by the Wyandott Commissioners on March 7, 1859, was finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 13, and a certified copy sent to the County Clerk of Wyandott County, Kansas Territory, on May 7. Despite all this, the government did not get around to beginning to issue patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments until June 1, 1859, and the last patent was not issued until December 4, 1861, almost seven years after the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified. By that time many of the allotments had changed hands several times.

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Some of the Wyandots were cheated out of their allotments, some lost them in tax sales of questionable legality (under the treaty of 1855, the allotments were not supposed to be taxable until five years after Kansas statehood), some held on to their land, and some, including Silas Armstrong, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, Irvin P. Long, Hiram M. Northrup and Mathias Splitlog, did quite well for themselves financially. (Splitlog sold a portion of his 288.61-acre allotment on the west bank of the Kansas River to the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads, reportedly becoming the richest individual in the Wyandot Nation in the process.) It is worth noting that when the sale of the allotments of those Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes was finally authorized in 1867, at least half the buyers were fellow Wyandots.

And as for the three sections of land in the northeast part of Kansas City, Kansas which were claimed in a lawsuit filed by the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma in 2001 -the chain of title for each and every property in those three sections begins with the individual Wyandot who received his or her title to the property under the Wyandott Allotments, including such prominent figures as Lucy B. Armstrong (Allotment No. 11), Sophia Walker Clement (Allotment No. 47), Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett (Allotment No. 69), Matthew R. and Lydia B. Ladd Walker (Allotment No. 161), and Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker (Allotment No. 163). The same is true for every property in the present Kansas City, Kansas that lies east of the Wyandott-Delaware Reserve Line (the present 72nd Street) and north of the Kansas River, in the 39-square-mile area of the former Wyandott Purchase.

APPENDIX V

WYANDOT BURIALS

The following is a list of individuals who are believed to have been buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery. The list is derived from entries in the journals of William Walker, Jr., from various tribal and family records found in the Connelley Collection at the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library and in the archives of the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum, from William E. Connelley's 1896 survey of the cemetery, and from the Kansas City, Kansas City Clerk's Mortality Records, July 9, 1892 et seq. In many cases, the actual grave locations are not presently known. Those individuals who have marked or identifiable grave locations are noted with an asterisk (*). It should be noted that this list is by no means complete; estimates on the number of burials in the cemetery run from approximately 400 as given here to over 600.

-----Clark Arms (Mrs. John Arms); ?-February 6, 1852
 Eliza Arms; 1835 -1859
 John Arms; 1811 -June, 1856*
 Duncin Armstrong; January 23, 1849 -February 22, 1850
 George Armstrong; 1801 -November 19, 1851*
 Robert Armstrong; August 19, 1835 -July 15, 1858*
 Silas Armstrong; January 3, 1810 -December 14, 1865*45
 William Silas "Willie" Armstrong; January 30, 1851 -March 26, 1851*
 Zelinda Hunter Armstrong; December 3, 1820 -February 10, 1883*
 Antoinette Armstrong Barnes; February 15, 1858 -October 2, 1882*
 T. B. and Antoinette Barnes' infant daughter; 1882*
 Andrew A. "Andy" Barnett; ?-October 28, 1870*
 Barrett Barnett; November, 1848 -April 4, 1858*46
 James Barnett; 1826 -March 6, 1862
 Joseph Barnett; ND
 Louis Barnett; March, 1832 -September 19, 1858*
 William Barnett; 1835 -?;

45 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1858, 1865-66), and President of the Wyandott City Company.

46 Not a Wyandot. He was the son of the Rev. William Barnett, missionary to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, which stood adjacent to the cemetery.

Bearskin; ND
 Catherine Bearskin; 1846 -?

Eliza Bearskin; 1828 -?
James Bearskin; 1830 -1859
John S. Bearskin; 1816 -1859
William Big River; ?-July 6, 1848
Ethan Bigarms; 1834 -?
John Bigsinew; ?-May 16, 1852
Baptiste Bigtown; 1807 -1861
Sarah "Sally" Bigtown; 1799 -1864
William B. Bigtown; 1846 -1861
Catherine Bigtree; 1854 -1858
James Bigtree; 1796 -March, 1856*
John Bigtree; 1827 -1857
Mary Solomon Bigtree; 1830 -1860
Black Sheep's wife; ?-February 3, 1852
Bowyer; ?-1844
Broadhead; ND
Catherine G. Brown; 1810 -?
James Brown; ?-January, 1852
Peter Buck's wife; 1792 -November 28, 1847
Captain Bullhead; 1785 -ca. 1860
Franklin and Harriet Butler's infant daughter; August 29, 1870 -September 5, 1870*
Harriet Brown Butler; 1837 -September 9, 1870*

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Judge Joseph Chaffee; ?-May 23, 1849 47
Jacob Charloe; ?-September 11, 1852
Jacob Charloe's child; ?-January, 1852
James T. Charloe; 1804 -October 24, 1854*
Jane Charloe's child; April, 1847 -August 13, 1847
Margaret Jacquis Charloe; December 24, 1780 -November 10, 1859*
Robert Cherokee's brother-in-law; 1831 -September, 1847
Catherine Clark; 1808 -January 18, 1858*
George Isaac Clark; June 10, 1802 -January 25, 1858* 48
Harriet W. Clark; 1840 -February 6, 1858*
Mary J. Clark; August 7, 1842 -October 12, 1882*
Richard W. Clark; August, 1837 -January 31, 1890*
Thomas G. Clark; 1793 -1843
George Coke, or Cooke; 1827 -?
Tom Coke; ?-April 28, 1853
Mary Collier; 1841 -1861
Andrew Syrenus Conley; ?-November 23, 1885*
Eliza Burton Zane Conley; 1838 -July 11, 1879*
Eliza Burton "Lyda" Conley; 1869 -May 28, 1946*
Helena Gras "Lena" Conley; 1867 -September 15, 1958*
Ida Conley; 1865 -October 6, 1948*

Sarah McIntyre "Sallie" Conley; 1863 -March 3, 1880*

47 Isaiah Walker's stepfather and guardian. He arrived in Wyandott on May 3, 1849, on his way from Ohio to the California gold fields.

48 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1850-51, 1851-52, 1856-57, 1857-58), and Secretary of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory (1853-54).

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Aaron Coon; 1804 -June 12, 1852*49

Charlotte Coon;? -May 1, 1847

Francis Coon; 1836 -1857

George A. Coon; ? -1859

J. Coon, Jr.; ? -August 10, 1849 50

John Coon, Jr.; ? -January 18, 1853 51

Mary Coon; 1838 -1859

Robert Coon's widow; ? -May 15, 1852

Robert Coon's child; ? -May 15, 1852

Sarah Coon; 1815 -1859

John B. Cornstalk; 1820 -?

Sarah Cornstalk; ? -1859

Amos Cotter; 1837 -1870

Francis Cotter, Sr.; ? -September 29, 1852

Francis Jr. and Elizabeth Cotter's son; September 1, 1847 -September 21, 1847

Widow Cub; 1767 -November 11, 1847

Jacob Curleyhead; 1838 -August, 1870

John B. and Matilda Clark Curleyhead's twin daughters; January, 1848 -February 12, 1848

Mary Curleyhead, Jr.; 1855 -1856. 52

A. D.; ND*

B. Mary E. Day; June 19, 1852 -September 25, 1855*

49 Family name was originally Kuhn (German).

50 Murdered by Robert Cherokee.

51 Executed by firing squad for the murder of Curtis Punch.

52 Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1871 tribal roll.

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Francis Driver; 1802 -January 24, 1847*

Isaac P. Driver's wife's child; ?-July 5, 1847

Martha Driver; February 9, 1833 -September 13, 1844*

Mary A. Driver; 1830 -August 31, 1844*

Widow Driver; ?-March 2, 1848

Charles "Charley" Elliott; 1810 -June 13, 1851
Hannah Elliott; May, 1854 -?
Jacob Elliott; 1850 -January 15, 1871
Mary Elliott, 1830 -January 27, 1857
Eudora "Dora" Fish Emmons; ?-April 10, 1877*
Eliza A. Espy; 1826 -June 9, 1915
Frank T. Espy; 1858 -October 18, 1922 53
George J. Espy; ND
Martha E. F.; ND*
Hester A. "Hetty" Zane Fish; ?-April 17, 1852*
Lucinda Armstrong Forseyth; 1834 -?
Samuel E. Forseyth; ND
Holly Francis; ?-1859
Michael Frost; 1824 -May, 1865.
D. G.; ND*
J. G.; ND*54

53 Brother-in-law of Andrus B. Northrup. His burial was strongly protested by Helena Conley, as he was not a Wyandot. This resulted in her briefly going to jail. (She did not protest the burials of his parents, however; they were members of the same church as a good friend of the Conley sisters.)

54 Cannot be Joel W. Garrett, as he is buried in the Garrett family plot in Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

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Charles Garrett; September 26, 1842 -September 8, 1843
Charles B. Garrett; October 28, 1794 -December 2, 1867*
Cyrus Garrett; May 1, 1831 -February 20, 1859
Henry Garrett; March 16, 1833 -April 14, 1857
Maria Walker Garrett; July 9, 1807 -May 30, 1866*
Theodore F. Garrett; 1828 -May 7, 1869
William W. Garrett; December 29, 1821 -July 6, 1847
Elizabeth "Betsey" Greyeyes Gayamee; 1830 -1857
John Gibson; 1807 -February 6, 1859*
William Gibson; 1830 -1859
Barbara Emma Gollings; January 8, 1869 -August 9, 1870*
Charles "Charley" Graham; ?-July 14, 1851 55
Mary Graham; ?-July 9, 1847
Henry C. Greyeyes; 1836 -1857
John W. Greyeyes' child; July 1, 1848 (died at birth)
John W. Greyeyes' wife; ?-July 3, 1848
Rev. Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes; 1795 -?
Matthew "Doctor" Greyeyes; 1795 -August, 1845*

Robert Greyeyes; ?-February 23, 1847
Robert Greyeyes' twin children; ?-March 5, 1848
Eliza Half John; 1823 -February 10, 1848
Eliza Half John's son; February, 1847 -November 10, 1847
Kenneth Zane Harding; 1896 -December 16, 1915*
Mary Emma Zane Harding; September 16, 1856 -March 22, 1936*
Newton Harding; 1844 -1905*
Newton "Newt" Harding, Jr.; May, 1895 -June 2, 1895 _____

55 Agency blacksmith to the Wyandot Nation for nearly 20 years.

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Anthony Hat; 1837 -1859
John Hat, or Tauromee; 1810 -January 15, 1870 56
John and Theresa Hat's child; January 30, 1848 (died at birth)
Theresa Hat; 1808 -January 30, 1848
Francis A. Hicks; 1800 -September, 1855*57
John Hicks, Sr.; 1773 -February 14, 1853*
John Jr. and Mary Hicks' daughter; 1843 -February 17, 1848
Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks; 1805 -June 29, 1866*
Sarah Hicks; 1839 -1860
Sarah Hill; ? -January, 1852
Thomas and Sarah Hill's son; March, 1848 -April 11, 1848
Jacob Hooper; 1833 -?
Henry Jacquis; 1788 -January 6, 1848*58
Charlotte E. Clark Johnson; 1841 -?*
Edward I. Johnson; ND*
Harriet Johnson; 1848 -1850*
Harry Johnson; ND*
Maud Johnson; ND*
John Johnston's wife; ? -August 9, 1851
John Johnston's two children; ? -August 9, 1851
Richard Johnston; 1846 -February 19, 1857*
Kayrahoo's mother-in-law; 1788 -March 24, 1848
John Kayrahoo, Sr.; ? -February 16, 1852 59

56 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1853-54, 1854-55, 1855-56, 1867-70).

57 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1837-38, 1841-42, 1848-49, 1849-50).

58 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1833-34, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45). According to Connelley, the family name was pronounced "Jocko" by the Wyandots.

59 Murdered by Isaiah Zane.

470

K. L.; ND*

Anna Haven Ladd; August 14, 1815 -October 17, 1885*

Celia Alverson Ladd; October 3, 1832 -December 4, 1854*

John Wanton Ladd; August 10, 1793 -September 25, 1865*60

Lydia Sweet Ladd; February 10, 1791 -March 3, 1869*

Sarah R. Ladd; ND*

John Lewis (formerly John Coon); 1819 -1859

Little Chiefs wife; ?-February 19, 1848

John Little Chief; 1837 -1862

Ann Long; ND

Catherine Zane Long; October, 1793 -October 13, 1851*

Elizabeth C. Long; 1855 -1864 61

Ethan Allen Long; 1820 - ?*

Ethan A. Long's wife; ND

Henry Clay Long; 1824 -1889 62

William A. Long; 1838 - ?

Zachariah Longhouse, Sr.; 7 -July 6, 1849

Zachariah Longhouse, Jr.; 1829 -1867

Theresa Lumpy; 1801 -7

John Walker McAlpine; 1887 -June 20, 1962

Maria Walker McAlpine; June 17, 1847 -February 26, 1891

60 Father-in-law of both Joel Walker and Matthew R. Walker.

61 Grave was moved to Woodlawn Cemetery on December 30, 1893.

62 Grave was moved to Woodlawn Cemetery on December 30, 1893.

471

Thomas McKee, Jr.; 1800 -February, 1844

William McKendrick; 1808 -July 7, 1848 63

Livery B. McKenzie (McKendrick); 1838 -1857

Russell McKenzie (McKendrick); 1844 -1861

Widow Mononcue, or None-way-sa; ?-December 18, 1852

James Monture; 1825 -1864

James Monture's wife; ?-February 2, 1849 64

Mary Monture; 1839 -1864
Sam Monture; 1816 -April 19, 1847
Charlie Moore; 1886 -July 19, 1887*
Freddie Moore; 1887 -January 22, 1888*
Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater's child; 1852 (died at birth)
Widow Mudeater; 1788 -March 28, 1848
Mary Rankin Muir; 1828 -?
Little Nerot; ND*
Nofat; 1797 -April 8, 1847
Nofat's daughter; 1831 -July 17, 1847
John Nofat; ?-June 26, 1851
Margaret Nofat; ?-January 4, 1846
Andrus Bishop Northrup; April 27, 1849 -January 7, 1892*
Frank Andrus Northrup, M.D.; November 3, 1879 -February 23, 1965* 65
George Lee Northrup; January, 1881 -April 27, 1881*
Hiram Milton Northrup; June 4, 1818 -March 22, 1893*
Hiram M. Northrup II; 1867 -February, 1904

63 Named for Methodist Bishop William McKendree, spelling of the name changed in just two generations from McKendree to McKendrick to McKenzie.

64 Murdered by her husband.

65 Last burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

472

James Northrup; ND
Margaret Clark Northrup; September 28, 1828 -June 28, 1887*
McHenry Northrup; November 5, 1854 -December 1, 1857*
Milton Northrup; ND
Milton Catlin Northrup; October 5, 1846 -7*
Thomas Clark Northrup; December 27, 1851 -October 10, 1876*
Tommy Espy Northrup; January 3, 1885 -February 13, 1886*
Daniel Peacock; 1817 -1857
Isaac Peacock; 7 -July, 1852 66
James Peacock; 1837 -1864
Margaret B. Punch Peacock; 1815 -1859 67
Mary Peacock; 7 -August 28, 1868
Matthew Peacock; 1793 -March 4, 1848*
Moses Peacock; 1814 -1857
Moses and Mary Peacock's daughter; 1833 -March 26, 1848
Swan Peacock; 1775 -October, 1843*
Nancy Rankin Pipe; 7 -June 25, 1853
John Porcupine; 7 -March 18, 1849

Amanda Zane Powell; January 4, 1850 -January 8, 1917
Frank E. Powell; 1889 -December, 1930
Josiah Powell; ND
Charles "Charlie" Prindle; 1852 -1905*
Elizabeth U. Armstrong Prindle; November 27, 1854 -1909*

66 Murdered by Killbuck Standingstone in a drunken brawl.

67 Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1881 tribal roll.

472

Curtis Punch; ?-December 10, 1852 68
Daniel Punch; ?-January 13, 1849
Eliza Punch; 1835 -1861
George Punch, Sr.; 1775 -1845
George Punch, Jr.; ND
Roy Randall; ND*
James Rankin, Jr.; 1775 -September 29, 1851*
Samuel Rankin, or Jack Brandy; ?-1852 69
James Robitaille; December 10, 1845 -January 15, 1859
Julie Bernard Robitaille; 1812 -March 8, 1849
Cary Rodgers; 1845 -1866
Widow Ronucay; ?-December 27, 1853
Mary Saint Peter, or Widow Saint Peter; 1785 -?
N. Joseph Sandusky; ND
Nancy Sandusky; ND
Matthew Sarraheess, or Sarraheess; 1786 -December 18, 1846* 70
Henry "Harry" Shaffenburg; 1870 -March 11, 1896*
Harry Clay Shipp; 1861 -May 12, 1929*
Kate Zane Shipp; 1865 -1958*
Roy Robert Shipp; 1888 -October 23, 1918*
Eugene J. Snyder, Jr.; 1885 -1927*
Thomas N. Snyder; 1887 -November 9, 1929*
John Solomon, Jr.; 1834 -?
Robert and Margaret Solomon's son; 1843 -September, 1847

68 Murdered by John Coon, Jr. and Martin Bigarms.

69 Not a Rankin by birth, he took the name out of respect for the family.

70 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1825-1828).

474

Charles Splitlog; ?-1855
-----Spybuck, ND
John B. Spybuck; 1810 -?
Mary B. Spybuck; 1830 -1857 71
Squeendechtee; 1783 -December, 1844*
John Squeendechtee; 1815 -1855
Jacob Grover Staley; 1862 -December 9, 1940*
Margaret C. Northrup Staley; 1865 -1940*
-----Standingstone; ?-April 10, 1850
John H. Standingstone; ?-1857
John Peter Standingstone; ?-June 16, 1851
John P. Standingstone's wife; ?-October 6, 1847
One-Hundred-Snakes Standingstone; ?-July 25, 1853
Rosanna Stone's son; March, 1843 -July, 1847
Jacob Stuckey, or Stookey; 1795 -?
John Tallcharles, or Tall Charles; 1801 -May, 1856*
Charlotte Tallman; 1765 -?
Georgie E. Thomas; July, 1875 -January 28, 1879*
Seymour Thomas; February 25, 1840 -November 24, 1891*
Tabitha N. Armstrong Vedder Phillips Thomas; February 6, 1834 -October 7, 1914*
Tondee; ?-July 15, 1851
Tondee's wife; 1818 -October 26, 1847
Tondee's child; October 26, 1847 -November 15, 1847
Towara; ?-January 16, 1852 _____

71 Death was attested to on September 14, 1870, but name appears on 1881 tribal roll.

475

Mrs. Uhler; ND* 72
Caroline M. Armstrong Van Fossen; December, 1837 -February, 1909*
Charles H. Van Fossen; December 15, 1836 -January 5, 1884*
Ruth Van Fossen; October, 1876 -June 30, 1877*
John Van Metre, Jr.; ?-August 10, 1851
Aaron Armstrong Vedder; 1857 -September 13, 1858*
Edwin T. Vedder, or Jacob Stuckey, Jr.; ?-January 17, 1868
R. W.; ND*
Florence Walker; March 20, 1845 -October 6, 1845*
Ida E. Walker; February 22, 1851 -February 16, 1866*
Joel Walker; February 17, 1813 -September 8, 1857*
Lydia Brown Ladd Walker; 1817 -May 29, 1884 73
Mary Ann Ladd Walker; July 1, 1819 -January 8, 1886*
Matthew Rankin Walker; June 17, 1810 -October 14, 1860 74
Warpole, or Ron-ton-dee; 1775 -November 17, 1843* 75
Henry Warpole; ?-March 11, 1853 Henry Warpole's wife; ?-January, 1852 Jacob
Warpole; ?-August 14, 1850

John Warpole; 1825 -1859
Peter Warpole; ?-February 14, 1849
Widow Warpole; ?-January 26, 1852

72 Mother-in-law of Noah Zane.

73 Grave was moved to Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906.

74 Grave was moved to Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906.

75 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1828-33) and leading advocate of Wyandot removal. This is the oldest identifiable grave location in the cemetery.

476

James Washington; 1787 -December 1, 1852*76
Nancy Washington; 1828 -April 3, 1847
Sarah Washington; ?-November 12, 1867
Sarah J. Washington; 1800 -1858
Widow George Washington; 1775 -1858
John Wasp; 1795 -?
Joseph White; March 1, 1830 -June 21, 1856*
Ann Whitewing; ?-March 11, 1853
George Whitewing; 1838 -1865
John Whitewing, Sr., or White Wing; 1785 -?
John Whitewing, Jr.; 1820 -?
-----Williams; ?-October 19, 1857*
Abraham Williams; 1820 -1859
Charlotte Brown Williams; 1781 -April 2, 1855*
George D. Williams' wife; ?-August 28, 1852
Isaac Williams, Jr., or Sarahess; 1765 -1857
John Williams; 1817 -?
John and Margaret Williams' son; 1843 -April 8, 1847
Margaret Sarahess Williams; 1819 -1859
Mary D. Williams; 1838 -?
Sarah D. Williams; 1809 -1856
Susan Williams; 1765 -1857
David Wright; 1839 -1857
Esther Xarhis; May 24, 1917 -January 6, 1919*
John Xarhis; March 5, 1891 -February 23, 1929*

76 Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation (1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48), descendent of Half King and last surviving member of the Beaver Clan.

David Young; ?-October 20, 1851 77
 David and Margaret Greyeyes Young's daughter; ?-January, 1852
 David and Margaret Greyeyes Young's son; December, 1845 -September 11, 1848 .
 Henry V. Young; June 12, 1870 -November 8, 1871*
 Jacob Young; 1810 -?
 Zane Gray Yunghans; 1921 -1922*
 Canna I. Cale Zane; 1870 -August 19, 1902*
 Catherine Rebecca "Kitty" Zane; December 3, 1856 -1859
 Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; February 3, 1921 (died at birth) 78
 Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; April 21, 1922 (died at birth)
 Clifford B. and Eula Zane's child; March 4, 1925 (died at birth)
 Cora J. Zane; 1872 -December 12, 1914*
 Ebenezer Zane, Jr.; 1831 -1858
 Ebenezer O. Zane; 1823 -May 8, 1902*79
 Ebenezer O. Zane, Jr.; 1868 -March 5, 1939*
 Elizabeth M. "Lizzie" Zane; 1851 -June 12, 1929*
 Geraldine E. Zane; August, 1911 -March 23, 1912
 Hannah Dickinson Zane; 1794 -November 14, 1886*
 Irvin P. Zane; 1850 -June 14, 1936*
 Isaac Nichodemus Zane; February, 1843 -August 3, 1847
 James C. Zane; 1832 -?
 James C. and Mary Ann Zane's child; ND*
 James C. Zane, Jr.; December 25, 1866 -February 1, 1870*

77 Named for early Wyandot Methodist missionary the Rev. David Young.

78 Survived by twin sister Evelyn Laura Zane (Chapin).

79 His headstone erroneously reads 1824 -1903.

L. G. Zane; 1883 -1885*
 Lawrence G. Zane; December 27, 1851 -September 11, 1855* 80
 Lester E. Zane; January, 1901 -July 8, 1902
 Mary Ann Long Garrett Zane; 1826 -?
 Noah Zane; April 24, 1818 -January 16, 1868
 Rabbecca A. Barnes Zane; 1826 -March 26, 1916*
 Sarah M. Zane; 1820 -August 17, 1873*
 Theresa Zane; 1822 -1856
 Warren Ebenezer Zane; 1914 -?
 Wayne Isaac Zane; May, 1918 -October 23, 1918
 William Zane; December 28, 1865 -April 20, 1870*

William R. and Cora J. Zane's child; May 8, 1903 (died at birth) 81

80 Either Connelley somehow missed this headstone in his 1896 survey, or it was erected after that date. The 1855 Wyandot tribal roster indicates the child's age as 9 months rather than 3 years.

81 May be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

APPENDIX VI

THE SHAWNEE AND DELAWARE TRIBAL COUNCILS

Relatively little is known about the structure and functioning of Shawnee and Delaware tribal governments, when compared to the detailed records that exist for the Wyandots. Both tribes initially had Principal or Head Chiefs who held their positions for life or until removed from office. The office was to some extent hereditary in the matrilineal line, but required an election for confirmation, and the expected heir might not be chosen. (The essentially democratic and consensual nature of many Indian tribal governments was a constant problem for the U.S. Government, which for some reason persisted in treating with the tribes as if they were European patrilineal monarchies.) In the case of the Delaware, the hereditary nature of the office apparently still held as late as 1857, when Captain Ketchum's will designated his sister's son James Connor as Principal Chief. Among the Shawnee, the office seems to have become purely elective in 1851 (although not without disagreement).

An additional problem with the somewhat vague, consensual nature of tribal government was the increasing temptation for the government to interfere with the selection of chiefs when the process was not clear cut. Eventually, this led to a system of "government chiefs," men who held office subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captain Ketchum is said to have been the first such government chief among the Delaware, and the selection of John Connor over his brother James as Ketchum's successor was apparently largely due to government interference.

Both the Shawnee and the Delaware, more numerous than the Wyandots, were divided into several semi-autonomous bands, each in turn made up of a grouping of related clans. Each band had its own civil chief, and these chiefs together with the Principal Chief and various councilors made up the tribal council. The selection of the band chiefs was similar in process to that of the Principal Chief, and invited similar government intervention. Among the Delaware, the men of the band selected a group of men to represent them, and these in turn chose the band chief and at least one second chief or councilor. At least two of Captain William Anderson's sons eventually became band chiefs, which suggests that the office was not necessarily hereditary within the band. (Or perhaps the two individuals had different mothers from different bands.)

Documentary sources on the Shawnee in the years after their move to Kansas show a rather fragmented and factionalized nation, with various bands that seem to have little relation to the five traditional divisions of the tribe and a certain amount of conflict between the Missouri and Ohio Shawnee. One traditionalist Missouri group from Cape Girardeau, the so-called Black Bob Band (named after their chief), settled near the present Olathe and apparently refused to have anything to do with the other Shawnee on the reserve. Information from the Rev. Isaac McCoy's *The Annual Register of Indian Affairs* for 1835 seems to reflect a structured tribal council, but given the names, it is possible that this council was limited to the Ohio Shawnee:

John Perry, Principal Chief
William Perry, Second Chief
Captain Blackfeather
Little Fox
Henry Clay
Letho

480

Nine years later, a letter from March, 1844, contains several of the same names, again in a six member council:

John Perry, Principal Chief*
Pe-a-ta-cumme, Second Chief
Joseph Parks
Sah-qua-we
Blackhoof
Letho

*John Perry died on November 16, 1845. His replacement as Shawnee Principal Chief is uncertain.

According to Schoolcraft's 1847 Census of the Indian Tribes of the United States, the Shawnee government at that time consisted of a Principal Chief, four other civil chiefs (one less than in 1835 or 1844), and four war chiefs.

The clearest picture of Shawnee tribal government in the 1850s, after regular elections were instituted, comes from the 1864 deposition of the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Shawnee Principal Chief, taken in the course of his lawsuit against the Johnson County Commissioners. He stated that tribal office was elective, for one-year terms, with the voting taking place on or about January 1 of each year. All Shawnee over 17 years of age were allowed to vote. The tribal council at that time consisted of five men, including a Principal Chief and a Second Chief. The office of clerk or secretary to the council was also elective, as was the tribal sheriff. This seems to agree with both the 1847 census and an 1859 ethnographer's report, although a later source claimed that elections were for two years.

Bluejacket was first elected Principal Chief in 1861, and at the time of his deposition his Second Chief was his predecessor, Graham Rodgers, while the tribal sheriff was L. Flint. Unfortunately, the names of the other members of the Shawnee Tribal Council are not given, and the records of the time are of little assistance. Bluejacket did, however, note his recent predecessors and the length of time they held office:

1852 -1857 Captain Joseph Parks, Principal Chief

1858 Paschal Fish, Principal Chief

1859 -1860 Graham Rodgers, Principal Chief

In apparent contradiction to Bluejacket's sworn statement, two letters to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated February and May, 1860, indicate the following as members of a seven-man council. As noted above, it is possible that this reflects a split between the Missouri and Ohio Shawnee, as most of the names are individuals of Missouri origin, but again, two of the individuals that Bluejacket listed as his predecessors were Missouri Shawnee, as were his successors. It is possible that when Bluejacket stated that Graham Rodgers was his predecessor, he did not necessarily mean immediate predecessor, which would change the order of Rodgers' and Fish's terms of office.

Paschal Fish, Principal Chief
William Rodgers, Second Chief
Charles Fish
Charles Tucker
George Dougherty
Charles Tooley
Jackson Rodgers

481

1861 -1865 Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Principal Chief
Graham Rodgers, Second Chief

1866 -1870 Graham Rodgers, Principal Chief
Charles Tucker, Second Chief

1870 - ? Charles Tucker, Principal Chief

Information concerning the Delaware Tribal Council is almost as sketchy. The Delaware treaty of 1860 indicates that at that time, the council still consisted of the Principal Chief and three traditional band chiefs. 82 The Laws of the Delaware Nation, adopted on December 18, 1862, say nothing about the office of chief, their number, or the nature of tribal elections. A report from the Rev. John G. Pratt in September, 1864, states that in addition to the four chiefs, there was a council of five members, selected according to fitness, which functioned as a legislative body or court. Another document from 1864 indicates that each band had one councilor, but that the band chief and the principal councilor could in turn select additional councilors, so that their number was apparently variable. This is consistent with Article VI of the Laws, which indicates that an unstated number of councilors were to be appointed by the chiefs, functioning in a manner similar to the Wyandots' Legislative Committee. The chiefs and councilors together then appointed the clerk, three sheriffs, and a jailer. A treasurer was appointed annually on April 1 with specific duties, and appropriations were approved by the council twice a year, in April and October.

The list of individuals who held the office of Delaware Principal Chief is better documented than among the fragmented Shawnee, but still somewhat uncertain. Captain William Anderson, who led the Delaware to Kansas in 1830, was one of the signers of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, but did not hold the office of Principal Chief until about 1807 or 1808. The names of the band chiefs prior to 1851 are also uncertain.

? -1806	Tetepachksit, Principal Chief
1806 -c. 1807	Beaver, Principal Chief
c. 1807 -1831	Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief
1831 -1835	Captain Patterson, Principal Chief
1835 -1848	Nak-ko-min, Principal Chief
1848 -1857	Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band Secondine, Chief of the Wolf Band* Kockatowha, Chief of the Turkey Band

*Sometime after August, 1851, Secondine died, and he was replaced as Chief of the Wolf Band by Neconhecond in October, 1853.

82 The three bands, the Turtle, Wolf and Turkey, did not correspond to the ancient divisions or sub-tribes of the Delaware (see Appendix I), but were divisions of the Unami. The other subtribes were originally similarly divided.

482

Following Captain Ketchum's death in 1857, he was succeeded by his sister's son John Connor, although James Connor was the designated heir. This was apparently done through government interference.

1857 -1861	John Connor, Principal Chief Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band Neconhecond, Chief of the Wolf Band Kockatowha, Chief of the Turkey Band
------------	---

Kockatowha died in the summer of 1861, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs apparently refused to recognize his chosen successor, Tonganoxie. His position was still vacant when Neconhecond died in May, 1863. The Delaware then tried to choose Ben Simon as Chief of the Wolf Band and Joseph W. Armstrong as Chief of the Turkey. This was also apparently unsuccessful, and the Delaware treaty of 1866 seems to reflect a

council structure that was somewhat at variance with Delaware tradition. It is possible, of course, that at this point the separate bands had ceased to be a relevant factor in Delaware society.

1865 -1872 John Connor, Principal Chief
 Charles Journeycake, Assistant Chief
 Sarcoxie, Assistant Chief

 James Connor, Councilor
 James Ketchum, Councilor
 Andrew Miller, Councilor
 John Sarcoxie, Councilor

John Connor died in the fall of 1872, and a Delaware council elected Captain James Ketchum Principal Chief. Assistant Chiefs Charles Journeycake and Sarcoxie protested the election, saying that it was improperly held and that Connor had designated his brother James Connor as his heir. With government encouragement, a second election was held in 1873, and after 16 years, James Connor finally became Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation.

1873 -1877 James Connor, Principal Chief*

*James Connor died on March 17, 1877. His successor was Charles Journeycake.

1877 -1894 The Rev. Charles Journeycake, Principal Chief

The Rev. Charles Journeycake, ordained Baptist minister and grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, died on January 3, 1894, at the age of 76, and was to be the last Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. Following his death, an elected, five-person Business Committee was established which continues to this day.

APPENDIX VII

A NOTE ON NAMES

Unlike modern European names, Indian names often contained great personal meaning. In some instances an individual would have both a birth name and an honorary name, bestowed in recognition of some noteworthy achievement or deed. Among the Wyandots, each clan had its own traditional set of names, which usually alluded to some aspect or event associated with the clan totem. These names were often chosen to reflect some circumstance relating to the child's birth. The Wyandots' desire to keep all of the traditional clan names in use was one reason for the frequency of adoption as a means of maintaining their numbers.

Children reckoned clan descent through the mother, and a child's birth name was chosen by the four principal women of the clan in consultation with the child's parents. Birth names, as well as honorary names and adoptive names, were bestowed by the clan chiefs at the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast, held in mid August. Among the Wyandots it became common for persons to have two separate and distinct names, an English name and a Wyandot name. Similar double naming was sometimes found in other more or less assimilated tribes such as the Shawnee and Delaware, as in the case of Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, whose little-used Delaware name was Kik-tha-we-nund. In some cases this could result in an individual having three or more separate names: an English name, an Indian birth name, one or more honorary names, and sometimes a nickname. Examples of the last are Leatherlips, Pipe and Roundhead, and are sometimes remembered when the individual's true name or names are forgotten.

The majority of the Wyandot names given here come from the writings, both published and unpublished, of William E. Connelley, including a list of 83 Wyandot Proper Names found among the papers of the Connelley Collection in the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library. Most of this information was apparently gathered in the 1890s with the assistance of Eldridge H. Brown. Eleven of the names come from C. M. Barbeau's *Huron and Wyandot Mythology*, published in 1915, and are the names of individuals who served as sources of information for the book. Seven of these correspond to individuals also named by Connelley. Barbeau's spelling of these names differs from that of Connelley, often markedly, and in those instances both spellings are given. Connelley's and Barbeau's translations of the meanings of the names and their clan affiliations usually coincide.

In the case of older Wyandot names from the first half of the 19th century, the principal source is William Walker Jr., both in his own writings and in his various communications with historian Lyman C. Draper. It should be remembered that neither Connelley nor Walker was a trained linguist (although Walker was fluent in a number of languages), so that both the spelling of names and the interpretation of their meanings may be open to challenge. Initially influenced by Walker, in later years Connelley revised his spelling system to conform to a much more rigorous phonetic system which

he devised and recorded in several of his notebooks. The spellings given here are the earlier, Walker-influenced versions.

Yet another source of Wyandot proper names is the “Census of The Wyandotte Indians on the Wyandotte Reservation, Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory,” dated June 3D, 1885, and compiled by L. M. Roberts, Enumerator. This document was transcribed at the Smithsonian by Juanita McQuiston in 1976. Among the individuals named on this roll, 21 have their Wyandot proper names included along with their English names, and of those 21, twelve have no correspondence with names found on the lists of either Connelley or Barbeau. It should be noted, however, that the spellings used by Roberts may be questionable.

484

Ac-ca-u-di-su-mah (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Nancy Dawson, wife of Robert A. Dawson.

Ah-lah-a-chick; meaning unknown. James Connor, nephew and heir of Captain Ketchum, official interpreter for the Delaware (1825-1836), and onetime Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware)

An-dau-you-ah, or Undauwau; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Matthews, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school in 1821.

Angirot, or Angwirot; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Chief of the Wyandots' Turtle Nation or phratry in the mid 18th century, contemporary of Nicolas and Tayetchatin.

Aniotin; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Le Brutal, Wyandot chief in the mid 18th century, contemporary of Nicolas and Tayetchatin. He may have been involved in the murder of the five French traders at Nicolas' village in 1747; his French nickname is rather pointed.

Catahecassa; Black Hoof. Chief of the Mequachake Shawnee at Wapaughkonetta, veteran of every major battle from Braddock's Defeat to Fallen Timbers, and opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Also, a later Shawnee chief of the same name. (Shawnee)

Cayundiswa; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret Charloe, called Charloe's Daughter.

Chin-do-wan; Leader. Name of the Quindaro weekly newspaper founded in 1857 by Edmund Babb and John M. Walden.

Dah-nyoohn-deh; meaning unknown (Snake Clan). Ruth Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

Dah-rah-hooh; He (the Porcupine) Throws Up His Quills (Porcupine Clan). Silas W. Armstrong (often called Silas Armstrong Jr.), youngest child of Silas and Sarah Preston Armstrong, and husband of (1) Marian Parr Armstrong and (2) Estelle Armstrong. Heir of Silas Armstrong, one of the founders of the original Kansas City, Kansas, onetime Sheriff of Wyandotte County, and onetime Principal Chief of the reorganized Wyandot Nation in Indian Territory.

Dah-teh-zhoo-owh; meaning unknown (Little Turtle Clan). Catherine Wright, second wife of George Wright.

Dah-wah-towht; Cotton in the Throat, i.e, big Adam's apple (clan unknown). John Hicks Sr., longtime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, father of Christopher Hicks (Little Chief), Francis A. Hicks and John Hicks Jr. This may be a nickname.

De-an-dough-so; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school.

De-un-quot; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Successor to Tarhe. He was the last hereditary Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, and leader of traditionalist opposition to the Methodist mission in Ohio. On the treaties of Fort Meigs and St. Mary's he was called Half King, a title that by then was obsolete.

485

Deganawidah; the Master of Things. The Iroquois messiah, founder of the League of the Five Nations and bringer of the Great Peace. He may have been a Catholic-influenced Huron. (Iroquois)

Deh-hehn-yahn-teh; the Rainbow (Deer Clan). William E. Connelley's first name among the Wyandots (see Tooh-dah-reh-zhoo).

Dih-eh-shih; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Sarrahes.

Donehogawa; meaning unknown. Ely S. Parker, General Grant's adjutant and secretary, present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House, and first Indian to hold the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1869-1871). His family may have been of Neutral descent. (Seneca)

Du-rah-ritz-zah (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret B. Punch.

Du-ta-rush (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Frank W. Long, son of James M. and Fannie Long, and father of Helen Long Dowis.

Dut-e-no (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Catherine Long, daughter of James M. and Fannie Long.

En-di-no-ond; Where He Was Seen. Big Nigger, Delaware trapper and hunter caught up in the Taos Pueblo revolt of 1847. (Delaware)

Fath-tu-tan-ah (Roberts); meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Robert A. Dawson, son of Jared S. and Catherine L. Armstrong Dawson, and nephew of Silas and John M. Armstrong.

Gweh-rih-rooh; Tree Climber (Porcupine Clan). Thomas Barnett Pipe, grandson of Thomas and Margaret Charloe Pipe.

Gyawic (Barbeau); Turtle. Nickname of Mary McKee (see Ta-re-ma).

Hah-gyeh-reh-wah-neh; Big Neck. Contemptuous nickname for the Rev. James B. Finley (see Reh-wah-wik-ih).

Hah-rohn-yooh; meaning unknown (Wolf Clan, adoptive). The Cherokee Boy, adopted son of Half King, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot.

Hah-shah-rehs; Over-full, i.e, the stream overflowing its banks (Big Turtle Clan). William Walker Jr's. second name (see Sehs-tah-roh). May be an uncomplimentary nickname.

Hah-sheh-trah; Footprint of the Wolf (Wolf Clan). George Wright, son of Elizabeth Wright. His mother was an adopted Wyandot of African and Delaware parentage, his father a St. Regis Seneca. For 16 years official interpreter for the Seneca and Shawnee, advisor to Tauromee, and later Secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council.

Hahng-gah-zhooh-tah; When Deer Runs His Tail is Up (Deer Clan). Robert James Robitaille, son of L. E. N. and Elizabeth Robitaille.

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Hahr-zhah-tooh (Connelley) or Ha-ja-to (Barbeau); He (the Deer) Marks (Deer Clan, adoptive). Eldridge H. Brown, son of Matthew Brown and Susannah D. Zane, friend and principal informant of William E. Connelley, and one of Barbeau's sources. Barbeau states that he was a member of the Snipe Clan, a clan or sub-clan that may once have existed among the Canadian Wyandots, but not among those in Kansas and Oklahoma. Could it be his Seneca maternal grandmother's clan?

Harq-nu (Barbeau); His (the Wolfs) Sky in the Water (Wolf Clan). Hiram S. "Star" Young, son of Jacob Young and nephew of John Solomon, and one of Barbeau's sources (see Teh-shohnt).

Hehn-toh (Connelley) or Hento/Heto (Barbeau); He (the Small Turtle) Leads (Small Turtle Clan). John Wesley Greyeyes, son of Esquire Greyeyes, attorney, onetime Acting Principal Chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation. Following his death, the name was assumed by B. N. O. Walker, although he belonged to a different clan.

Hiawatha; He Who Combs. Deganawidah's chief follower, his name is an achieved or deed name given him by his master. It prophesied his act of combing the serpents out of the hair of the Onondaga wizard, Atotarho, chief opponent of Deganawidah. (Iroquois)

Hopocan; Tobacco Pipe. Pipe, or Captain Pipe, onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation. Responsible for the burning of Col. Crawford, founder of Pipestown, and ancestor of the Wyandot Pipe family. His son, chief of the Delaware at Pipestown in Ohio, bore the same name. This was basically a nickname (see Konieschquanoheel). (Delaware)

Huhn-da-ju (Barbeau); His Quill Kills (Porcupine Clan). John Kayraho II, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time tribal reorganization was carried out in Indian Territory, and one of Barbeau's sources. Many Wyandots regarded him as little more than Abelard Guthrie's puppet.

I-ohn-yah-reh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). A woman's name.

In-k-cha (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Marian Parr Armstrong, first wife of Silas W. Armstrong.

In-oats-see; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Sarah Washington, wife of onetime Wyandot Principal Chief James Washington.

Kah-weh-tseh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Sarah "Sallie" Half John.

Kah-yooh-dihs-ah-wah; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Caroline "Carrie" Morris Meads.

Kahn-dah-owh; the Old Doe (Deer Clan). Melinda Brown, wife of Eldridge H. Brown. A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan.

Katepacomen; meaning unknown. Delaware Name of Simon Girty, the Great Renegade. (Delaware)

Kayraho; meaning unknown (clan unknown). His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

Kik-tha-we-nund; Creaking Boughs. Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation for over twenty years, and opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. He led the Delaware to Kansas in 1830. (Delaware)

Kock-a-to-wha; He Who Walks With Crooked Legs. Onetime Chief of the Turkey Band of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware)

Kock-kock-quas; meaning unknown. Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1848 to 1857. See also "Tah-whee-Ialen. (Delaware)

Kondiaronk; the Muskrat (clan unknown). Leading chief of the Wyandots in the West for over 40 years at the end of the 17th Century. May or may not have been Sastaretse; his name (nickname?) is certainly not a traditional Deer Clan name. May have been "(One Who Speaks for) Sastaretse," resulting in some confusion. According to Mr. Buser, even the Hurons at Quebec acknowledged his authority. Died at Montreal in August, 1701.

Konieschquanoheel; Maker of Daylight. Captain Pipe (see Hopocan). (Delaware)

Ku-na-rna-a (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Fannie Long, wife of James M. Long.

Kyoooh-deh-mih (Connelley) or Kyu-de-me (Barbeau); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Catherine Williams Bassett Armstrong, one of Barbeau's sources.

Lalawithika; the Rattle, or Noisemaker. Juvenile name of Tensquatawa (see), the Shawnee Prophet. The name was not intended to be complimentary. (Shawnee)

Mah-eh-doh; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). A woman's name.

Mah-noohn-kyoooh, or Mononcue; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Thomas, brother of Isaac Williams Jr., Wyandot chief and early Methodist convert who served as a lay preacher in the mission church. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendants.

Mah-shehn-dah-rooh; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Silas Armstrong, elder son of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong, and husband of (1) Sarah Preston Armstrong and (2) Zelinda Hunter Armstrong. President of the Wyandott City Company, Vice President of the Wyandott County Agriculture Society, and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation.

Mah-yeh-rah; Walk in the Water, i.e. he (the Turtle) walks in the water (Big Turtle Clan). Chief of Michigan Wyandots, a strict Catholic, removed to Amherstburg with the Brownstown Wyandots during the War of 1812.

Mah-yeh-teh-hah't; Stand in the Water, i.e. he (the Deer) stands in the water (Deer Clan). A man's name.

Mah-yuh-tuh-hah't; Standing in the Water, i.e. he (the Deer) is standing in the water (Deer Clan). A man's name, but a different tense from the above.

Main Poche; Black Hand, or Shadow Hand. Usually misspelled Main Poe and erroneously assumed to be an Indian name, this is the French name of the onetime Principal Chief of the Pottawatomi Nation and instigator of the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

Makoma; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mary J. Charloe.

Meh-rooh-tohn-quah; meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Louis Lofland, husband of Caroline "Carrie" Driver Lofland.

Mehn-dih-deh-tih; the Echo, i.e. the wonderful speaker (Deer Clan). Julie Emma "Julia" Robitaille Mudeater, daughter of L. E. N. and Elizabeth Robitaille and wife of Alfred J. Mudeater.

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Mehn-sah-teh; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Allen Johnson Sr., son of William and Catherine Johnson, and husband of Catherine Coon Johnson.

Mendias; meaning unknown (Bear Clan, adoptive). Lydia B. Ladd Walker, daughter of John W. and Lydia S. Ladd, and wife of Matthew R. Walker. Founder of the Order of the Eastern Star in Kansas.

Meshe Kowhay; meaning unknown. Captain Patterson, Second Chief of the Delaware at the time of their removal to Kansas, and Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1831 to 1835. (Delaware)

Mih-nooh-nih-teh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Thomas Mononcue.

Mih-shih-kihn-ah-kwah; Little Turtle. Miami war chief, leader of the Northwest Confederacy in its victories over Colonel Harmar and Governor St. Clair. Later an opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. (Miami)

Mihn-tsehn-noh; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). -----Armstrong Morris.

Mondoron; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Joseph White, last Principal Chief (1838-1885) of the Canadian Wyandots at Amherstburg.

Myerah; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). The White Crane, daughter of Tarhe and wife of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Zane.

Na-con-di (Roberts); meaning unknown (Bear Clan). James M. Long, son of Alexander and Catherine Zane Long.

Nahn-dooh-zhah; the Old Deer (Deer Clan). Susan Johnson, daughter of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson. An apparent variation of Melinda Brown's name (see Kahn-dah-owh).

Nak-ko-min, Nakomund or Natcoming; meaning unknown. Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1835 to 1838. (Delaware)

Ne-con-he-cond; He Who Is Pushed In Front. Onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation, buried in the Delaware cemetery near the present North 134th Street and State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. (Delaware)

Ne-she-pa-na-cumin; meaning unknown. The Rev. Charles Journeycake, grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, ordained Baptist minister, and Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation from 1877 to 1894. (Delaware)

Neh-nyeh-ih-seh; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Mononcue's wife and widow.

Nehn-gah-nyohs; Deer Throws Up Its Hair When Angry (Deer Clan). Elizabeth Robitaille, daughter of Robert and Julie Bernard Robitaille and wife of Louis Eugene Napoleon Robitaille.

Nen-da-ko (Barbeau); Her (the Turtle's) Ways (Big Turtle Clan). Mother of Catherine Williams Armstrong.

Noh-deh; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). A woman's name.

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Nyeh-meh-ah (Connelley) or Nye-meq (Barbeau); Accomplisher, i.e. the Turtle as creator of the world (Big Turtle Clan). Mary Williams Walker, daughter of Nicholas and Charlotte Brown Williams, wife of Isaiah Walker, and one of Barbeau's sources. A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan.

Nyoohn-dooh-tohs; meaning unknown (Snake Clan). Caroline "Carrie" Driver Lofland, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver and wife of Louis Lofland.

Oh-no-ran-do-rah; Hard Scalp, i.e. the shell of the Turtle (Big Turtle Clan, adoptive). Robert Armstrong, adopted Wyandot captive, husband of (1) unknown and (2) Sarah "Sallie" Zane, son-in-law of Isaac Zane and Myeerah, and father of George, Silas, Hannah, John M., and Catherine L. Armstrong.

Ohn-dooh-tooh; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Captain Bullhead's second name (see Stih-yeh-stah).

Ooh-dah-tohn-teh; She (the Snake) Has Left Her Village (Snake Clan). Sarah Driver Payne Dagnett's second name (see Yah-ah-tah-seh).

Orontondy, or Ron-ton-dee; Warpole (Deer Clan). Wyandot chief, reputedly the son of Nicolas and brother of Half King. His name is actually a title, not unlike Sastaretse, and indicates his position as Wyandot war chief (see Ron-ton-dee).

Orontony, Orontondi or Ron-ton-dee; Warpole (Porcupine Clan). Nicolas, or Nicolas

Orontony, Wyandot clan chief and Turtle phratry war chief in the mid 18th century, reputedly the father of Orontondy and Half King. Unlike most Wyandots, an enemy of the French. His name is actually a title, not unlike Sastaretse, and indicates his position as Wyandot war chief (see Ron-ton-dee).

Own-di-wis (Roberts); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Catherine "Kate" Williams Greyeyes, daughter of Nicholas and Charlotte Brown Williams, sister of Mary Williams Walker, and second wife of John W. Greyeyes.

Panipakuxwe; He Who Walks When Leaves Fall. Captain Falleaf, Delaware war chief, noted western scout, and Captain, Company D, 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard. (Delaware)

Pomoacan; meaning unknown. Delaware name of Half King. (Delaware)

Pushkies; meaning unknown. One of Captain William Anderson's four sons. Killed by the Pawnee in 1832. (Delaware)

Quar-cor-now-ha; meaning unknown. James Secondine, son and heir of Secondine, famed trapper and mountain man, and one of Fremont's scouts during the Mexican War. (Delaware)

Quatawapea; meaning unknown. Colonel Lewis, Chief of the Shawnee at Lewistown, first to leave Ohio for Kansas. (Shawnee)

Quehn-deh-sah-teh; Vibrating Voice (Little Turtle Clan). Walter A. Stannard.

Quihn-deh-sah-teh; Two Lives, i.e. he (the Turtle) lives in water and in air, or alternatively, he (the Turtle) goes up and down (Big Turtle Clan). Man's name. As noted by Connelley, this same name, written and pronounced a bit differently, is also found in the Little Turtle Clan, where it has a different but related meaning (see above).

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Quo Qua, Quaqua or Kyukwe (Barbeau); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Michigan Wyandot war chief, contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, and like Tarhe a survivor of

Fallen Timbers. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

Rah-hahn-tah-seh; Twisting the Forest, i.e. as the wind twists the willows by the stream where the Turtle dwells (Big Turtle Clan). Matthew Rankin Walker, ninth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Joel and William Jr., and husband of Lydia B. Ladd Walker. Chief Justice of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, and founder of Freemasonry in Kansas.

Reh-hooh-zhah; He (the Porcupine) Is Pulling Down Branches and Nipping Off Buds (Porcupine Clan). Alfred J. Mudeater, son of Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater and husband of Julie Emma Robitaille Mudeater.

Reh-wah-wik-ih; He (the Bear) Has Hold of the Law (Bear Clan, adoptive). The Rev. James B. Finley, founder of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school near Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Rhonuness, or Rhon-ion-ess; the Falling Sky (Big Turtle Clan). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, a life-long Catholic, and father-in-law of John D. Brown.

Rohn-tohn-deh, or Ron-ton-dee; Warpole (Porcupine Clan). Last Wyandot war chief, one time Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, and the leading advocate of Wyandot removal from Ohio to Kansas. As with Orontony and Orontondy, his name is actually a title held by the Wyandot war chiefs, leading to a certain amount of confusion. The English translation of his name became the family surname of his descendents. In a later generation, according to Roberts' 1885 census the name/title belonged to Benjamin Mudeater (Porcupine Clan), son of Matthew and Nancy Pipe Mudeater, although the office had been done away with years before.

Rohn-yau-tee-rah; Leaning Sky (Deer Clan). Isadore Chaine or Chesne, agent of the British Indian Department and would-be Wyandot Principal Chief, who became chief of the Wyandots at Amherstburg following the War of 1812. Also called Shetoon (see).

Ronaess; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Racer, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot, and father of Catherine Parks, wife of Shawnee Principal Chief Joseph Parks.

Sa-tsi-tsu-wa (Barbeau); He (the Deer) Gathers Flowers Habitually (Deer Clan). Smith Nichols, orphan son of Kya-we-ng, a Wyandot, and Terenqcuyuta, a Cayuga, who eventually became a Quaker minister. Connelley states that he was hereditary chief of the Deer Clan.

Sah-mun-dore (Roberts); meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Isaac Z. Long, son of Alexander and Catherine Zane Long.

Sah-yooh-tooh-zhah; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Driver, father of Francis Driver.

Sarahass; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Isaac Williams Jr., son of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, brother of Mononcue and uncle of Charles Journeycake. Born circa 1765, he and his wife Susan were among the oldest Wyandots to remove to Kansas. Should not be confused with Sarrahess, below.

Sarcoxie; As Tall As He Is. Onetime Chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware Nation, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons. (Delaware)

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Sar-ra-hess, or Sarrahess; Tall Tree (Porcupine Clan). Matthew Sarrahess, nephew and heir of De-un-quot, and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents. Should not be confused with Sarahass, above.

Sastaretse, Sastaretsi or Sastaretsy; Very Long (or Tall) Pole (or Tree); i.e, upholder of the longhouse roof (Deer Clan). William Walker Jr. translated the name as Long Bark. Title of the hereditary principal chief of the Wyandot Nation (though not necessarily the principal civil chief). Use of the title seems to have ended in the latter part of the 18th century. Half King mayor may not have been Sastaretse; authorities differ.

Savaghdawunk; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot spokesman for the Northwest Confederacy at the failed 1793 peace conference.

Sa-waugh-da-wank, or Sc-you-waugh-ta-mau, Carry Him About (Deer Clan). Lump-on-the-Head or Lumpy, Michigan Wyandot chief, captor of Brig. Gen. James Winchester at the Battle of Frenchtown. May be the same name as the above (and could be the same individual). The English translation of his nickname became the family surname of his descendents.

Schi-no-t-wah (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Jordania Dawson, daughter of Robert A. and Nancy Dawson. Named for her aunt, Jordania H. Dawson Weakley.

Scotash; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Head Eater, Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. Called the son of Half King, but apparently only in an honorary sense.

Secondine, or Secondyne; meaning unknown. Onetime Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Nation, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons. His village called Secondine, just east of the Grinter ferry on the north bank of the Kansas River, was also known at various times as Delaware, Delaware Crossing, and Little St. Louis. (Delaware)

Seh-Quindaro; Bundle of Sticks or (stretching it a bit) Strength in Union (Big Turtle Clan). Nancy Brown Guthrie, daughter of Adam Brown Jr. and Theresa Saunders Brown, and wife of Abelard G. Guthrie. The town of Quindaro, Kansas, was named after her. References to her as Quindaro Nancy Brown or Nancy Quindaro Brown are probably incorrect. The *Quindaro Chindowan* claimed (mistakenly) that the name was popular and common among Wyandot women.

Sehs-tah-roh; Bright, i.e. the Turtle's eye as it shines in the water (Big Turtle Clan). William Walker Jr., fifth child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew and Joel, and husband of (1) Hannah Barrett Walker and (2) Eveline Jane Barrett Walker. Alcoholic, attorney, businessman, farmer, historian, linguist, Mason, school teacher, slave owner, writer, onetime secretary to Michigan Territorial Governor Lewis Cass, U.S. Postmaster at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, official Wyandot interpreter, Provisional Governor of Nebraska Territory, drafter of the treaty of 1855, elected delegate to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, Wyandot delegate to the Okmulgee Council in Oklahoma, etc.

Sehts-ah-mah; Holding a Flower (Snake Clan). Mary Josephine Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah; Leatherlips. This was basically a nickname (see Sou-cha-et-ess).

Shah-tah-hooh-rohn-teh; Half the Sky (Bear Clan). Ebenezer O. Zane, son of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, and husband of Rebecca A. Barnes Zane. Proprietor of the Wyandott House hotel in Quindaro, Quindaro alderman, and eventual patriarch of Kansas City Wyandots and caretaker of the Huron Indian Cemetery.

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Sheltowee; Big Turtle. Daniel Boone's adoptive name among the Shawnee (a further indication of the Turtle's symbolic significance among the Northeastern Woodland tribes). (Shawnee)

Shetoon; meaning unknown (Deer Clan). Second name of Isadore Chaine (see Rohn-yau-teerah).

Shrih-ah-was (Connelley) or Hu-crae-was (Barbeau); Cannot Find the Deer When He Goes Hunting (Connelley) or He Cannot Find Axe (Barbeau) (Deer Clan). Allen Johnson Jr., son of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. Connelley's translation of the name seems to make more sense than Barbeau's.

Skah-mehn-dah-teh; meaning unknown (Porcupine Clan). Elizabeth Mononcue Armstrong, daughter of Mononcue and Neh-nyeh-ih-seh, and first wife of George Armstrong. They were divorced by the Wyandot Tribal Council, as she reportedly had "a most un-Christian temper."

Skau-ho-mut, or Skahomet; One Bark Canoe (clan unknown). Black Chief, Michigan Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. Possibly of African descent. The murder of John Barnett's brother by Black Chiefs son in 1830 led to a rare Wyandot execution.

So-tank-kee-ra; Walking in the Night. Wyandot name for Tensquatawa, the Shawnee Prophet.

Sooh-quehn-tah-reh; Returning, or Reappearance, i.e, the Turtle sticks out his head (Big Turtle Clan, adoptive). Jonathan Pointer, adopted black Wyandot captive and translator for John Stewart.

Sou-cha-et-ess; Long Gray Hair (Porcupine Clan). Leatherlips, Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Killed near Columbus, Ohio, by supporters of Roundhead on a trumped-up charge of witchcraft.

Sou-nooh-hess; Long House (Little Turtle Clan). Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh.

Sou-reh-hoo-wah; Split the Log, or Splitlog (Porcupine Clan). Brother of Roundhead, Warrow and John Battise, supporter of Tecumseh and ally of the British in the War of 1812, and eventual chief of the Canadian Wyandots (1835-1838). The English translation of his name became the family surname of his descendents.

Squah-skah-roh; She (the Snake) Moves Quickly, or Unexpectedly (Snake Clan). Kittie Lofland, daughter of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and granddaughter of Francis and Matilda Driver.

Squeendechtee, or Squeendehteh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Onetime member of the Wyandot Tribal Council. His Wyandot proper name became the family surname of his descendents.

Sti-yah-ri-wah (Roberts); meaning unknown (clan unknown). Margaret Punch, daughter of Margaret B. Punch.

Sti-yeh-taak; Bark Carrier (Porcupine Clan). Roundhead, brother of Splitlog, Warrow and John Battise, Wyandot war chief (until Tarhe replaced him with George Punch), supporter of Tecumseh and ally of the British in the War of 1812.

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Stih-yeh-stah; He (the Porcupine) Is Carrying Bark (Porcupine Clan). Captain Bullhead, father of Michael Frost. This seems to be a variation on Roundhead's Wyandot proper name (see above). Both could be valid, one describing the action and the other the actor. Like Roundhead, fought as an ally of the British in the War of 1812.

Sum-mun-do-wat; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, early Methodist convert and leader of the Christian party. Murdered, along with two other members of his family, by white men in Henry County, Ohio, in December 1840.

Suwaunock; meaning unknown. Captain Suwaunock, one of Captain William Anderson's four sons, captain of Delaware volunteers in the Second Seminole War and scourge of the Pawnee. Killed by Lakota in 1844. (Delaware)

Ta-ah-tre-zhi; Broken Thigh. Wyandot name for Tecumseh, referring to the little-known fact that his one leg was shorter than the other.

Ta-haw-na-haw-wie-te; meaning unknown (Deer Clan, adoptive). Adam Brown Sr., adopted Wyandot captive, founder of Brownstown, foster father of William Walker Sr., and a prominent figure among the Michigan and Canadian Wyandots. Fought as an ally of the British in both the Revolution and the War of 1812 (wounded at Frenchtown). William Walker Jr. claimed that, as he was not of Wyandot blood, he was never actually a chief.

Ta-hu-waugh-ta-ro-de; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Wyandot chief and contemporary of Tarhe and De-un-quot. One of those who petitioned for the establishment of the Wyandot Methodist Mission school.

Ta-re-ma (Barbeau); Holding Mud, i.e. carrying a pond (Bear Clan). Mary McKee, daughter of Thomas McKee Jr. and Catherine "Katie" Quo Qua. One of Barbeau's principal sources.

Ta-yun-dot-seh; the Village Keeper (Snake Clan). George Punch, one time war chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation.

Tah-hah-troh-yooh-yooh-tah; He Comes Every Season (clan unknown). Jeremiah Charloe, son of Henry and Oella Frost Charloe.

Tah-keh-yoh-shrah-tseh; the Man With Two Brains (Bear Clan, adoptive). Abelard G. Guthrie, son of James and Elizabeth Ainsworth Guthrie, and husband of Nancy Brown Guthrie. Adopted Wyandot following his marriage to Nancy Brown, founder of the town of Quindaro, and attorney for both Tauromee's and John Kayraho's "Indian Party" Wyandot Tribal Councils. A "contentious being" according to John W. Greyeyes.

'Tah-whee-lalen (meaning unknown). Name of Kock-kock-quas or Captain Ketchum as given on the treaty of October 26, 1832. (Delaware)

Tarhe; At the Tree (Porcupine Clan). The Crane, successor to Half King as Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, friend and ally of William Henry Harrison. Crane was a

nickname given by the French, *Monsieur Grue*, and referred to his tall, slender build and fair complexion.

Tau-ro-mee, or Tauromee; meaning unknown (clan unknown). John Hat or Hatt, one time Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, leader of the Indian Party and opponent of the treaty of 1855.

Tayetchatin, or Taechiaten; meaning unknown (Wolf Clan). Chief of the Wyandots' Wolf Nation or phratry in the mid 18th Century, contemporary of Nicolas and Angirot.

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Te-we-sq (Barbeau); Always Walking About (Deer Clan). Mary Whitewing Kelley, daughter of Jacob Whitewing, and one of Barbeau's sources.

Te-zhau-taah; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Jack Brandy, or Samuel Rankin, Michigan Wyandot and half-brother of the wife of Adam Brown Sr., fought as an ally of the British in the War of 1812. He took the Rankin name out of respect for the family; Jack Brandy was a nickname given by the British.

Tecumseh, or Tecumthe; the Spring. Shawnee war chief, elder brother of Tensquatawa, the Shawnee Prophet. Ally of the British in the War of 1812, and the Indians' greatest statesman and champion. (Shawnee)

Teh-ah-rohn-tooh-yeh; Between the Logs (Bear Clan). Wyandot chief and supporter of Tarhe, opponent of Tensquatawa and Tecumseh. Remorseful at having murdered his first wife when drunk, he became one of the strongest supporters of the Wyandot Methodist Mission. Also, in a later generation, the Wyandot proper name of Irvin P. Long, onetime Principal Chief and longtime councilor to the Wyandot Nation.

Teh-hah-rohn-yooh-reh; Splitting the Sky (Big Turtle Clan). Francis Driver, son of Driver, and first husband of Matilda Stephenson Driver (Hicks).

Teh-hooh-kah-quah-shrooh; Bear With Four Eyes (Bear Clan). Robert Grant Robitaille, son of Elizabeth Zane Robitaille Reed, husband of Julie Bernard Robitaille, Justice of the Peace for Wyandott County, first Wyandott County Treasurer, and onetime Secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council.

Teh-hooh-mah-yehs; Invisible, i.e. he (the Snake) is hidden (Snake Clan). Charles Lofland, son of Louis and Caroline Driver Lofland and grandson of Francis and Matilda Driver.

Teh-owh; Swimming (female) Bear (Bear Clan). Cassandra Hicks, daughter of Jane Solomon Hicks.

Teh-shohnt; Strawberry. Hiram S. Young. This was apparently a nickname (see Harqnu).

Teh-skoooh-heh; At the Deer Lick (Deer Clan). -----Johnson, daughter of Allen and Catherine C. Johnson.

Tensquatawa; the Open Door. Called the Shawnee Prophet, younger brother of the great Tecumseh, spiritual leader of the great Indian alliance and cause of its downfall. This was a selfbestowed name (see Lalawithika). (Shawnee)

Thah-nahn-tah; Young Buck Drops His Spots, i.e. fawn changing color (Deer Clan). James Brown, son of Eldridge H. and Melinda Brown.

Thayendanega; meaning unknown. Joseph Brant, younger brother of Molly Brant (mistress of Sir William Johnson), interpreter and translator, secretary to Guy Johnson, Mohawk war chief and British Army captain. Leader of the Iroquois allied with the British during the American Revolution, and leader of those Iroquois who resettled in Canada after the war. He and his sister were reportedly of Wyandot descent through both their parents. (Mohawk)

To-mah-me; meaning unknown (Bear Clan). Catherine "Katie" Quo Qua Clarke, daughter of Quo Qua, mother of Mary McKee, and subsequently wife of James Clarke. Called "Caty Cuqueh" on the 1843 tribal roll.

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Toh-roh-qyeh; meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Isaac R. Walker, third child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew, Joel and William Jr., husband of Rebecca Walker (Chaffee) and father of Isaiah Walker.

Tondee; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Son-in-law of Little Chief (Christopher Hicks).

Tonganoxie; He Who Looks Small. Onetime Councilor to the Turkey Band of the Delaware Nation. The town he founded in the present Leavenworth County, Kansas, still bears his name. (Delaware)

Tooh-ah; There, i.e. at the Wolfs house (Wolf Clan). Sarah "Sallie" Wright Rice Clark, daughter of Elizabeth Wright, sister of George Wright and wife of (1) Charles Rice and (2) Lewis Clark.

Tooh-dah-reh-zhooh; the Greatest Deer, or Deer That Leads (Deer Clan). Half King, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time of the American Revolution. His English name is actually a title, referring to his supposed position as the League of the Six Nations' viceroy in the Ohio Country. Chiefs of at least two other Ohio tribes bore the same title. William E. Connelley later claimed that after his adoption into the family of

Allen Johnson Sr., he was given this name, as well as the titles of Half King and Sastaretse(!), presumably because of his services to the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

Tooh-kwah-nah-yooh-teh; She (the Deer) Speaks Fair (Deer Clan). Cordelia Theresa “Delia” Hicks, daughter of Henry Hicks and granddaughter of John Hicks Jr.

Tooh-nehs; the Pond, i.e. the deer-lick (Deer Clan). Miriam Ernestine “Mattie” Brown, daughter of Eldridge H. and Melinda Brown.

Tooh-noh-shah-teh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Francis A. Hicks, son of John Hicks Sr. and Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation at the time of the treaty of 1842. Towara; meaning unknown (clan unknown). One of 10 Wyandots who died in January, 1852, most of them from cholera.

Towh-heh-shrih (Connelley) or Ta-che-ere (Barbeau); the Dawn of Day, i.e. the Turtle sees the light (Big Turtle Clan). Isaiah Walker, son of Isaac R. and Rebecca Walker, nephew of Joel, Matthew, and William Jr., and husband of Mary Williams Walker. Veteran of Doniphan’s Ride, Treasurer of the Wyandott City Company, Wyandott alderman, member of the Kansas State Legislature, and a leader in the development of the community, his home in Wyandott just north of the downtown was called Turtle Hill. A member of the same clan as his wife, their marriage was allowed as he was not born into her clan (his mother was a non-Wyandot).

Treh-hehn-toh; Tree Shaking (Little Turtle Clan). Margaret Charloe Pipe, daughter of John Charloe and wife of Thomas Pipe.

Tsoohn-dehn-deh; She (the Snake) Clothes the Stranger (Snake Clan, adoptive). Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks, wife and widow of (1) Francis Driver and (2) Francis A. Hicks.

Tsoohn-dih-shrah-teh (Connelley) or Cen-da-cre-te (Barbeau); meaning unknown (Big Turtle Clan). Bertram Nicholas Oliver “B.N.O.” or “Bert” Walker, youngest son of Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker, and one of Barbeau’s sources.

Tsoon-dow-e-no; the Grey Eyed Man (clan unknown). Son of an adopted (Scots) captive, Michigan Wyandot chief, and father of the three Greyeyes brothers: Lewis “Esquire” Greyeyes, Matthew “Doctor” Greyeyes, and Robert Greyeyes.

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Wa-wah-che-pa-e-kar; meaning unknown. Black Bob, chief of a traditionalist band of Missouri Shawnee from Cape Girardeau, opponent of the treaty of 1825. His band subsequently settled near the present city of Olathe in Johnson County, Kansas. (Shawnee)

Wah-brohn-yoh-noh-neh; She (the Little Turtle) Takes Care of the Sky (Little Turtle Clan). Mrs. Nancy Stannard.

Wah-wahs; Lost Place, i.e. the place where the Turtle was lost (Big Turtle Clan). Joel Walker, tenth and youngest child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, brother of Matthew and William Jr., and husband of Mary Ann Ladd Walker. Born near Amherstburg in Upper Canada during the War of 1812. Longtime secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council, President of the Quindaro Town Company and partner in the Wyandott City Company.

Weh-yah-pih-her-sehn-wah; meaning unknown. Bluejacket, or Captain Bluejacket (born Marmaduke Van Sweringen), adopted captive and Shawnee war chief, leader of the Northwest Confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. His children lived among the Wyandots at Brownstown, and some had Wyandot descendents. (Shawnee)

Wen-da-ye-te (Barbeau); Carrying an Island On His Back (Big Turtle Clan). Thomas E. Walker, son of Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker, and one of Barbeau's sources. The name seems to be a variant of Wyandot in both spelling and meaning.

Yah-ah-tah-seh; a New Body, i.e. the Snake slips her skin (Snake Clan). Sarah "Sally" Driver Payne Dagnett, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, stepdaughter of Francis A. Hicks (she gave his sword-cane to Connelley), and wife and widow of (1) Dr. W. A. Payne and (2) Lucian Dagnett. In her youth, one of the prettiest girls in the Wyandot Nation.

Yah-nyah-meh-deh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Believed by Connelley to be the last full-blood Wyandot, who died in Canada about 1820.

Yah-rah-queh-neh-tah; meaning unknown (Bear Clan, adoptive). Lucy B. Armstrong, the "Wyandott Bride," daughter of the Rev. Russell and Margaret Irwin Bigelow, wife of John M. Armstrong, staunch opponent of slavery and champion of women's and Indians' rights.

Yah-rah-quehs; meaning unknown (Small Turtle Clan, adoptive). Hannah Finley, wife of the Rev. James B. Finley.

Yah-rohn-yah-ah-wih (Connelley) or Yarona'-a-wi (Barbeau); the Deer Goes in the Sky and Everywhere (Deer Clan). Catherine Coon Johnson, daughter of Maiy and John Coon, niece of Smith Nichols, and wife of Allen Johnson Sr. Adoptive mother of William E. Connelley and one of Barbeau's sources.

Yahn-yooh-meh-tah; meaning unknown (Wolf Clan, adoptive). Wife of the Cherokee Boy, she was an adopted Delaware (Connelley) or Mohican (Walker). A member of the same clan as her husband, their marriage was allowed as neither was born into their clan.

Yooh-muh-reh-hooh; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mrs. Bearskin.

Yooh-reh-zheh-nohs; the Wind Blows It Over, i.e, the strong wind flattens the Porcupine's quills (Porcupine Clan). Tobitha N. Armstrong Vedder Philips Thomas, eldest daughter of Silas and Sarah P. Armstrong, and wife and widow of (1) Edwin T. Vedder, (2) -----Philips and (3) Seymour Thomas. She had at least six children, outlived all three of her husbands, and died in Kansas City, Kansas, at the age of 80.

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Yourowquains; meaning unknown (clan unknown, adoptive). Sally Frost (born Catherine "Caty" Sage), daughter of James and Lovice Ott Sage, adopted Wyandot captive, and wife and widow of (1) Tarhe, (2) Between-the-Logs, and (3) Frost. Her Wyandot proper name and that of Hannah Finley above may be differing pronunciations of the same name.

Zhah-hah-rehs; meaning unknown (clan unknown). Mary Mush (Mary Peacock Bearskin).

Zhau-shoo-to or Daugh-shut-ta-yah; the Extended Sun (Bear Clan). Wyandot war chief, commonly called Shoo-to. Led his own clan at St. Clair's defeat, and supposedly saved the life of Simon Girty when Girty first came to the Ohio country. Lyman C. Draper believed he might be Abram Kuhn. William Walker Jr. thought it possible, but noted that as a white man, Kuhn could not have become a civil chief.

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INDEX

At the present time, no index has been prepared for this work, although it is hoped to eventually include one. But as long as the work remains in a state of flux, the constant additions and corrections make any sort of usable index a virtual impossibility; just one addition on one page could throw off all the subsequent index entries.

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