

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 pay off 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.

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.

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<sup>20</sup> 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.

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<sup>20</sup> A Wyandot who took the name of the famous Indian Agent out of respect for that individual.

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-Président Louis Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in a bloodless *coup d'état*.

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 Kayrahoo 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 1852.

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.

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.



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 Corn 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.

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, pro-slavery 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.)

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 Chief's 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 Kayrahoo, 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. Two-thirds 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.

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 Wolf's 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 55<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 authorised 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 (just 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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 Oread, 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,<sup>21</sup> 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.

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<sup>21</sup> 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.

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,<sup>22</sup> 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.

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<sup>22</sup> 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.

September 2; Congress directs that the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

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.



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.

- 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 Principal Chief.
- 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.C.) 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.

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 (non-Indian) population is 8,501, with 2,905 eligible voters. There are 151 free blacks and 192 slaves within the territory.

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 fiancé, 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.

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 17<sup>th</sup> 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. Isacks 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 anti-slavery 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 lay out territorial roads (defined as any road extending through more than one county).

August 9; for the last time, His Serene Highness, President-for-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.

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.

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).

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.

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 40<sup>th</sup> 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.

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.

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 Leecompton, 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."



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 Leecompton.

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 Leecompton.

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.

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 Osawatimie. Brown's Station is burned to the ground.

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 Leecompton 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.

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.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> In 1876, the name will be changed to Mendias Chapter in honor of Mrs. Walker, whose Wyandot name that was.

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 overland 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 Leecompton, 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 burning hay 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.

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 pro-slavery 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."

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.

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,<sup>24</sup> 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.

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<sup>24</sup> 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 Leecompton.

That same day, in response to demands by Governor Geary, Mayor William E. Murphy of Leavenworth City issues a proclamation that the pro-slavery "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.

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 Rebecca 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<sup>25</sup> bordering the Missouri River for our new town...."

That same day, 32 of the Free State prisoners being held at Leecompton 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.

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<sup>25</sup> 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."

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 rumours (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 (i.e. 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."

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.

1857 - 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 Leecompton. 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.

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.



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 Leecompton.

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.

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 Leecompton.

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 Leecompton 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.)

The first non-Wyandot 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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' stern-wheeler 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 Wyandot 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.

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.

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 Leocompton 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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.

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.<sup>26</sup>

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.

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<sup>26</sup> 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.

Also that day, F. A. Hunt writes from Wyandott City to William Barnes, 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 55<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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."



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 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, two companies of the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 37<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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*.

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 37<sup>th</sup> 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 Quindaro in the area between 10<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> on Washington, the Garno House on the northwest corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> and Minnesota, and the Augusta House on the south side of Minnesota just west of Commercial Alley (the north-south alley west of 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.)

June 15; election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Leocompton. 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; Alson 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.

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.

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,<sup>27</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

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<sup>27</sup> This seems to be a late example of traditional matrilineal descent.

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.

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 Leecompton 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.



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.

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 Alson 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 ¼ 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.

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.

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 Wyandott 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.

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).

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 55<sup>th</sup> 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 Miege, 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.

January 4; the third Kansas Territorial Legislature convenes in regular session in Leecompton.

That same day, two elections are held, one for the approval of the Leecompton 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 Leecompton, 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 Leecompton 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 Leecompton 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 (i.e. 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.

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 27<sup>th</sup> 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.



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 any one 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.

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.)

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 19<sup>th</sup> Street and Grand Boulevard in Kansas City, bridges Turkey Creek, crosses the state line near the present 26<sup>th</sup> 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 Kayrahoo 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<sup>th</sup> Street), a block west of the church.

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 Bodenbunq 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.

March 24; the third Kansas constitutional convention adjourns from Minneola to the larger and more readily accessible Leavenworth City.

That same day, the Wyandot 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.

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.

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 pay off 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.

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 Wyandot 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.



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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 ½ 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.

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 parishoners. A church is subsequently built at the southeast corner of 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 Sarraheis 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 Florella Adair in Osawatomie.

August 16; a telegraph message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan is transmitted over the newly laid trans-Atlantic cable.

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 21<sup>st</sup>. 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. He 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.<sup>28</sup>

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.)

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<sup>28</sup> 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.

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 Sarrahess, 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 lists 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.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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?

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 (i.e. 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.



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 17<sup>th</sup>, 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.

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 47<sup>th</sup> 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 Leecompton. 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.

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.

January 23; the Wyandot delegation to Washington is appointed: Principal Chief John Sarraheess, 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 Sarraheess' 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 Tem.)

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 Doys 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.

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, pro-slavery 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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 Tauromee 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. Forsyth), 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 Bodenburg, who had acquired the property the previous March, sells the Quindaro Brewery to Charles Morasch.

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 Bigsinev 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.



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 Alson 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.

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."<sup>29</sup>

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.

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<sup>29</sup> 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.

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 stonemason 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 Osawatimie. 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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."

July 5; at 12:00 noon, 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.

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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.



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. Forsyth, 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. Greyeyes 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 24<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> Streets, moving there from their home near the present 55<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 55<sup>th</sup> 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 53<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

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 7<sup>th</sup> District (Wyandott County), County Attorney William L. McMath (Democrat) defeats Thomas J. Williams (Republican) and A. B. Bartlett (Free State).

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 (just 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.

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.

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. Wyandott 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).