

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).

January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

That same day, Ebenezer O. Zane sells the Wyandott House hotel in Quindaro to Julius G. Fisk for \$152. The Fisk & Richmond Mercantile Store now occupies the first floor of the Jacob Henry Building adjoining the Wyandott House, and Fisk (Quindaro's first town marshal in 1858) has also acquired a controlling interest in the Quindaro Steam Saw Mill Co.

January 2; the fifth Kansas Territorial Legislature assembles. Over Governor Medary's veto, the meeting is again moved from Lecompton to Lawrence.

January 16; the arson case of 1856 is partially resolved. Silas M. Greyeyes agrees to pay Amelia Charloe one half of the back annuities due him that were retained by the several agents.

January 17; a Wyandot National Convention votes to approve the council taking the remainder of the stocks held by the U.S. government and putting them in the market. The convention also votes to resist the levying of taxes on their property by Wyandott County. A competent attorney is to be hired. (Under Article 4 of the treaty of 1855, the allotments are supposed to remain tax exempt for five years after statehood.)

January 23; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints administrators to receive allotment patents for the estates of 30 of the deceased. They also order John Hicks Jr., appointed to receive back annuity payments for the estate of the late Anthony Hat, to pay one half the full amount to Lucy Ann Charloe. The arson case is settled.

January 24; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong and Hiram M. Northrup to hire an attorney in Kansas City for the tax fight.

February 11; after "a spirited and angry debate," the Kansas Territorial Legislature passes a bill abolishing slavery in the territory. (A similar bill is passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature at about the same time.)

February 15; a Wyandot National Convention meets to discuss the patents and Wyandott County's attempt to tax them. It is decided to ask Congress to make an appropriation to pay the taxes, as well as the treaty annuity now due. Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and Irvin P. Long are to go to Washington.

February 20; Governor Medary sends a lengthy and detailed veto message to the territorial legislature on the bill prohibiting slavery in the territory. He defends the institution of chattel slavery, expounds on the constitutional principle of State's Rights, and denies the authority of the legislature to pass such an act, as Kansas is not yet a sovereign State. The bill is passed over his veto.

That same day, the Kansas Territorial Legislature charters a new ferry at Quindaro, owned by George W. Veale, Abelard Guthrie, Fielding Johnson and Julius G. Fisk, to replace the discontinued Webb ferry.

February 21; the Shawnee Tribal Council presents a memorial to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Greenwood regarding the manual labor school, together with the 1858 report of the joint committee. They protest the manner in which the school has been operated for the past several years, and request the \$6,000 annual school fund be placed at the disposal of the council, to be used to pay tuition to send their children to the district schools in the area.

That same day, Hiram M. Northrup informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that he has received an offer from Philadelphia for the Wyandots' stocks. The council wishes to make sure that Northrup's power of attorney is still in effect.

March 1; Nancy "Nannie" Mae Journeycake, daughter of Delaware Charles Journeycake, marries Lucius B. Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, in a ceremony performed by Rev. Pratt. The newlyweds are both 18 years of age.

March 5; elections are held in Wyandott County. William McKay, Dr. J. E. Bennett, and Samuel E. Forseyth are elected county commissioners, Luther H. Wood elected county sheriff in place of Forseyth, Charles Chadwick elected mayor of Quindaro, replacing Alfred Gray, and George Russell elected mayor of Wyandott, replacing James R. Parr. Parr subsequently opens a mercantile business at 3rd and Everett.

March 6; a copy of the legal descriptions of the Wyandott Allotments is filed by Wyandott County Clerk Moses B. Newman.

March 8; Frank H. Betton, 25, marries 19-year-old Susannah Mudeater, eldest daughter of Wyandot Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and his wife Nancy.

March 13; the Quindaro Common Council passes a preamble and resolutions regarding railroad development (specifically the Parkville & Grand River Railroad) and authorizing Thaddeus Hyatt and Dr. Charles Robinson to pursue a government land grant. Signed by Charles Chadwick, Mayor, and William W. Dickinson, Clerk.

March 15; the fifth annual session of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convenes in Leavenworth. The Rev. John M. Chivington is appointed Presiding Elder of the Pike's Peak (i.e. Denver) District.

March 16; two more of John Brown's raiders, Kansans Stevens and Hazlett, are hanged in Charles Town, Virginia.

March 20; a substantial crowd watches as the steam packet *WYANDOTT CITY*, built by one Captain Wiltz, is launched at the Levee in Wyandott. Intended for the Kansas River trade, the 90' boat will draw just 6" once her engines are in place, and may be the first steamboat actually built in Kansas.

March 21; William Walker Jr. sends a biographical sketch of his father to Lyman C. Draper in Wisconsin.

March 27; Matthew R. and Lydia B. Walker convey the deed to 40.41 acres of their 289.27-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 161) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

March 30; Dr. Charles Robinson writes to Mrs. Emma Millard concerning her interest in Kansas history. He notes that there were four parties in the recent conflict: pro-slavery "disunionists" who wished to separate North and South, pro-slavery men who wished to expand slavery into Kansas by legal means, men who wished to make Kansas a Free State by constitutional means, and those who wished to end slavery everywhere and hoped the Kansas conflict would spark a "general conflagration." Up until August 1857, the two sides were dominated by their extremes.

March 31; teacher Clara Gowing goes on a picnic with Lucius and Nannie Pratt at the site of the first Delaware Baptist Mission near the present Edwardsville. The young couple is living with his parents while their own house is under construction.

April 2; Clara Gowing accompanies Rev. Pratt to the home of Charles Ketchum, about six miles from the mission. Ketchum is ill.

That same day, Elizabeth May Dickinson and her friend Helen Bottum go for a buggy ride with Julius G. Fisk. This is apparently Miss Dickinson's first outing with Fisk.

April 3; Russell, Majors and Waddell's overland mail service (the Pony Express) begins operation, a relay of dispatch riders carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, and back again in a matter of days.

April 10; Elizabeth May Dickinson and Helen Bottum walk from Quindaro to Kansas City for the day. They stop on the way at Matilda Hicks' home (near the present 9th Street and Quindaro Boulevard), where her son William Driver gives them pony rides.

April 11; the U.S. House of Representatives votes to admit Kansas as a State under the Wyandott Constitution, 134 to 73. The matter now goes to the Senate.

April 13; the Quindaro Town Company refiles Woodard's plat of Quindaro with Wyandott County Register of Deeds Vincent J. Lane. Proprietors of Quindaro are still Guthrie, Robinson, and Simpson.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council makes out its appropriations bill for 1859-60, to be submitted to the Legislative Committee. They request a meeting with the Agent, as several Wyandots now living on the Seneca Reserve have returned to receive their allotment patents.

April 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays attorney George W. Perkins \$80 for defending the council on taking the administration of estates away from John H. Millar and others.

April 19; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes a treaty payment to the tribal members of \$37,669, or \$67.75 per person.

April 21; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro that Susanna, a free black woman who looked after Mrs. Nichols' house in her absence, has been kidnapped by Missourians. She notes that the kidnapping was reported in the *Lawrence Republican*.

April 22; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes payments to guardians, who are required to settle up their accounts and give new bonds.

April 23; Democratic Presidential nominating convention meets at Charleston, South Carolina.

April 26; Irvin P. Long marries Therese Tallcharles, widow of Tall Charles.

April 28; the Wyandot Tribal Council brings its books up to date. A treaty payment of \$5,871.50 has been sent to the Emigrating Party Wyandots on the Seneca Reserve.

May 3; Democrats adjourn without a Presidential ticket after the Deep South withdraws over the slavery plank in the party platform.

That same day, the Shawnee Tribal Council again expresses dissatisfaction with the operation of the manual labor school, asks for the mission contract to be rescinded and the \$6,000 school fund to be placed under the control of the council, and asks for the Rev. Thomas Johnson's bond as guardian of 35 orphans to be delivered to them. They request that the land set aside for the Absentee Shawnee be sold (the time set for their return having expired), along with the 160 acres set aside for the now-closed Baptist mission, but that the Friends (Quaker) mission's land title be confirmed in view of their many services to the Nation.

May 6; Millar's plat of the Wyandott Allotments is filed for record in the Wyandott County Clerk's office.

That same day, Elizabeth May Dickinson formally joins the Quindaro Congregational Church.

May 7; Lucinda Splitlog, widow of Charles Splitlog, conveys the deed to 25.16 acres of her 301-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 146) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

May 9; Constitutional Union Party nominates John Bell and Edward Everett at Baltimore, Maryland.

May 16; Republicans convene at Chicago to nominate a Presidential ticket.

May 18; Republicans nominate Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

May 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council decides to send Principal Chief Matthew Mudeater and Silas Armstrong to Washington, D.C., to try to get Congress to make up for the loss on stocks taken in lieu of money.

May 30; the Treaty of Sarcoxieville. The Delaware agree to take the lands of their Diminished Reserve in severalty, as provided for in the treaty of 1854. Each tribal member is allotted 80 acres, with allotments set aside for the approximately 200 Absentee Delaware. Principal Chief John Connor is to receive 640 acres in fee simple, while band chiefs Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, Kockatowha, and interpreter Henry Tiblow are each allotted 320 acres. The chiefs are also to draw an annual salary of \$1,500 from the tribal trust fund. (The bribery usually isn't this obvious.) A tract of 320 acres is set aside on Stranger Creek where the mill, schoolhouse and Ketchum's store are, 160 acres for the agency building, 160 acres for the Baptist Mission, and 40 acres each for the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with the unallotted balance to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway at \$1.25 per acre.

Six-Mile House, so called because it is six miles by road from the Wyandott ferry landing, is built west of the Quindaro city limits on the stage road to Leavenworth City and Lawrence, near the present 4960 Leavenworth Road. Owned and operated by Jacob A. Bartles and his son Theodore (and sometimes called the Bartles Tavern), it soon becomes a notorious resort of outlaws, horse thieves, and, during the war, the pro-Union guerillas called Red Legs. (J. A. Bartles previously owned a meat market in Quindaro, at the northwest corner of 7th and N Streets.)

June 4; although passed in the House, Kansas' admission to the Union is tabled in the U.S. Senate, 33 to 27. Southern senators will manage to keep the issue bottled up for the next seven months.

June 9; William G. Bradshaw is engaged to operate the Delaware mill on Stranger Creek, replacing William Cortez.

June 18; Democrats reconvene at Baltimore.

That same day, at the request of Rev. Pratt and others, Alfred Gray writes from Quindaro to George W. Patterson in opposition to the new Delaware treaty, which Gray says was extorted from the Delaware by Agent Sykes. Sykes stated that the government "could not and would not" protect the Delaware any longer unless the treaty was immediately agreed to. He also made the elected councilmen sign over power of attorney to the four old chiefs, so that only the chiefs were involved in approving the treaty. The councilmen were then excluded from the council chamber, the doors shut, and the chiefs got drunk. This outrage was done for the benefit of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway, the city of Leavenworth, and certain Democratic Party interests with ties to the Buchanan administration.

June 22; anti-Douglas delegates again withdraw from the Democratic convention.

June 23; Regular Democrats nominate Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. National or Independent Democrats (the more radical anti-Douglas, pro-slavery delegates) nominate John C. Breckinridge (Buchanan's Vice President) and Joseph Lane.

June 26; Abelard Guthrie writes to Judge Josiah Miller concerning his lawsuit against Robinson and Simpson. He has been trying to get legal papers served on his erstwhile partners, but hasn't had any luck. Work on the Parkville & Grand River Railroad is progressing, but Quindaro will be "as dead as pickled herring" as long as Robinson has anything to do with the town.

June 30; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro. Mrs. Nichols' daughter Birsha's school continues, but with the depressed economy, money is very hard to come by. Mrs. Nichols makes an oblique reference to Underground Railroad operations in Quindaro: "There are some blessed events I would so like to rejoice your heart by narrating, but prudence prevents – Suffice it to say humanity can have railroads without grants from Congress."

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau moves from Kansas City to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where she purchases a property called "Little Rock." She leases her Kansas City house at Market and Pearl Streets, first to John G. Adkins, then to G. W. Toler, father-in-law of her son Benjamin.

July 1; George M. Beebe replaces Hugh S. Walsh as Kansas Territorial Secretary.

July 4; Elizabeth May Dickinson takes a holiday excursion on the steamboat *BLACK HAWK*.

July 7; the Wyandot Tribal Council orders a National Convention to be held at the old camp ground on July 11 for the purpose of nominations to the council. Messenger John Solomon is ordered to notify the members of the Nation.

July 11; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held in Wyandott. The National Convention votes to discontinue the Legislative Committee.

That same day, the Treaty of Sarcoxieville is ratified.

Also that day, the Wyandott County Commissioners purchase Walker and Barker's store building at 326 Nebraska Avenue from Isaiah Walker for use as the first county courthouse. Walker is paid \$50 cash in hand and \$1,750 in interest-bearing county bonds, payable in 10 years. The building is moved to the front of the lot and a log jail added at the rear.

July 12; the Wyandot Tribal Council agrees to pay County Clerk Moses B. Newman \$7 for plates of the Wyandott Purchase.

July 18; C. W. Jones, a free black man, is kidnapped by slave hunters James Lester and Cornelius Sager from the farm of Joseph W. Armstrong on the Delaware Reserve in western Wyandott County. He is beaten and taken into the Kansas River bottoms, where they are joined by Samuel E. Forseyth (in his capacity as Deputy U.S. Marshal) and local resident Louis M. Cox. Threatened with death, Jones is coerced into confessing to being a runaway slave. He is taken to Kansas City, then to jail in St. Joseph.

July 19; Willie Sortor fatally shoots Frank Battle in Quindaro. Both are pupils of Elizabeth May Dickinson, who is greatly saddened.

July 20; death of the Rev. Charles Ketchum, interpreter, ordained deacon, and chief Delaware supporter of the northern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the age of 48. He is buried in the cemetery at the White Church.

July 21; a day after Frank Battle's funeral, Elizabeth May Dickinson attends an ice cream party at Dr. Welborn's in Quindaro. She notes that people in the West seem hardened to death.

Released as unsaleable due to his light skin, C. W. Jones makes his way from St. Joseph to Quindaro, where he makes an affidavit that brings Forseyth and Cox before Justices Chadwick and Duncan. Their attorney, Alson C. Davis of Wyandott, in turn accuses Jones of passing counterfeit money, and he is arrested. Jones is released when his attorney, Alfred Gray, extracts incriminating testimony from Lester and Sager, whom Jones recognizes as his kidnapers.

July 28; the Westport *Border Star* publishes a reminiscence of Madame Grand-Louis Bertholet (Margaret Gauthier Bertholet), the first non-Indian woman to live in what is now Kansas City.

July 30; in Quindaro, the *Kansas Tribune* reports the launch of the *KANSAS VALLEY*, a 90' side-wheeler with a 12" draft and a cargo capacity of 14 tons, built for Messrs. Nelson and Simpson for the Kansas River trade. The paper claims that it is the first steamboat to be built in Kansas (apparently ignoring the launch of the *WYANDOTT CITY* in March). The claim is repeated in the Leavenworth *Daily Times* on August 7 and the Emporia *News* in August 11.

July 31; the members of the Wyandot Tribal Council and several other prominent Wyandots discuss the tax situation until late in the evening.

August 1; Wyandott County Treasurer Robert Robitaille issues an itemized statement of taxes paid by Dr. Charles Robinson for the year 1859 for properties in Quindaro Township (including lots and blocks in both Quindaro and the Addition to Quindaro, as well as certain unplatted lands), to the amount of \$41.18.

August 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council and members of the Nation are to meet at the old council ground with the Wyandott County Commissioners and County Treasurer to defend their tax case. (Uncertain if meeting is held.)

That same day, Alfred Gray issues a writ against Lester and Sager for the assault and kidnapping of C. W. Jones. They escape prosecution by fleeing back to Missouri.

After a year's hiatus, the *Wyandott Gazette* is revived in August by S. D. McDonald and Richard B. Taylor, with Taylor as editor. It will continue under various publishers (most notably John and Lucy Armstrong's son Russell B. Armstrong), editors and names until 1909.

August 11; the nation's first silver mill begins operation near Virginia City in Nevada Territory.

That same day, the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Shawnee Methodist Mission church is held at the Shawnee campground. The Rev. Joab Spencer presents charges against the Rev. Eli Blackhoof, claiming that he drank whiskey "divers times," sang songs that were not for the "Glory of God," and that he danced (outcome unknown).

August 14; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Matthew Mudeater is reelected Principal Chief.

August 30; a letter from Quindaro to the *Lawrence Republican* tells of yet another kidnapping of a free black man. Assaulted in Leavenworth, he was taken by carriage to the Missouri River bottoms between Quindaro and Wyandott. There he escaped and made his way to Quindaro. The writer claims the slave hunters were part of the same gang that kidnapped C. W. Jones.

September 12; Elizabeth May Dickinson begins teaching school in Wyandott, with about 20 pupils.

September 26; Elizabeth Robitaille, 18, daughter of Robert and Julie Bernard Robitaille, marries her cousin Louis Eugene Napoleon Robitaille in Westport.

October 1; a daily mail line starts from Cameron, Missouri, to Quindaro by way of Parkville, and then south. The Kansas Stage Co. has a line of stages from Quindaro south to Burlington, with connections at Shawneetown to the Kansas City and Lawrence stage. (Alfred Robinson's direct line from Quindaro to Lawrence has apparently been discontinued.)

In October, 50 Delaware send a letter to President Buchanan protesting the Sarcoxieville treaty and complaining that Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes had provided three of the chiefs with liquor, so that they were drunk when signing.

October 9; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. "At the present, it is as dull there, as any place can possibly be," and the drought has been severe. The Delaware treaty should have been to the benefit of Quindaro rather than Leavenworth, and would have been but for the efforts of Agent Sykes. He even tracked down one of the Delaware chiefs who tried to avoid it by going on a buffalo hunt, and made the chief sign it.

October 14; death of Matthew Rankin Walker, Chief Justice of the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory and founder of Freemasonry in Kansas, in Wyandott at the age of 50. Buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery, his and his wife's graves will be moved to the Quindaro Cemetery on March 9, 1906, when sale of the cemetery is threatened.

October 24; Silas and Zelinda Armstrong convey the deed to 61.43 acres of their 295.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 7) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

That same day, Moses Grinter closes his trading store at Secondine. His account book shows \$14,134.13 still owed to him by his Delaware customers.

Clarina I.H. Nichols leaves her home in Quindaro to spend the winter in Ohio, joining a campaign for the rights of married women similar to the rights included in the Wyandott Constitution. The campaign is successful, although it does not include suffrage.

November 6; Abraham Lincoln (Republican) is elected President of the United States in a four-candidate election, defeating Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), John C. Breckenridge (National or Independent Democrat), and John Bell (Constitutional Union).

That same day, election for the sixth Kansas Territorial Legislature. In the 7th District (Wyandott County), W. Y. Roberts (Republican) defeats William Weer (Democrat), 282 to 163.

Also that day, Sarcoxie and Neconhecond lead a delegation to Indian Territory to inspect lands that might be purchased from the Cherokee for the resettlement of the Delaware.

November 9; South Carolina calls a secession convention.

November 10; South Carolina's James Chesnut, a moderate, resigns from the U.S. Senate, to be followed by his colleague James H. Hammond.

November 14; in response to the economic depression and drought, a Territorial Relief Convention is held in Lawrence. A Relief Committee is appointed, and Samuel C. Pomeroy, now mayor of Atchison, elected committee president.

November 15; Maj. Robert Anderson is sent to take command of the Charleston defenses.

November 19; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the southeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church for the consideration of \$1.00, paid to Company Treasurer Isaiah Walker. Witnessed by S. M. Emerson, Notary Public.

November 23; Maj. Anderson asks for reinforcements, with no response.

November 28; Maj. Anderson again asks for reinforcements, again with no response.

That same day, the Delaware inspection party signs a letter at Cherokee Station on the Neosho River offering to buy 200 sections of land from the Cherokee Nation.

December 1; Maj. Anderson sends a third plea for reinforcements for the Charleston forts, but continues to be ignored by President Buchanan.

December 3; the Quindaro sawmill burns, destroying several thousand board feet of lumber along with the tools and machinery. The loss is uninsured.

December 4; in his last annual message to Congress, President Buchanan declares that secession is unconstitutional but denies that the Federal government has the power to force states to remain in the Union.

December 5; five Quaker abolitionists from Kansas go to the farm of Morgan Walker in Jackson County, Missouri, intending to liberate his slaves. Three are killed when they are betrayed by a companion named William Clarke Quantrill, a sometime school teacher from Ohio. He later claims that this was done in revenge for the murder by abolitionists of a nonexistent older brother.

December 8; Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb of Georgia resigns, believing secession is imperative.

December 9; President Buchanan agrees not to reinforce the Charleston forts without notifying South Carolina congressmen.

December 10; Samuel Medary resigns as Territorial Governor of Kansas. Territorial Secretary George M. Beebe becomes acting governor, and will hold that office until statehood.

December 14; Secretary of State Lewis Cass of Michigan resigns because of Buchanan's failure to reinforce Anderson at Charleston.

December 18; Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky proposes six amendments to the Constitution, protecting slavery.

December 20; South Carolina becomes the first state to secede from the Union.

December 22; President-elect Lincoln's opposition to the key Crittenden proposal protecting slavery in the territories is made public.

That same day, the reactionary forces in Mexico are defeated by the republicans at San Miguel Calpulalpan. End of the War of the Reform.

December 26; Maj. Anderson withdraws all the U.S. forces in Charleston Harbour from Fort Moultrie to the stronger Fort Sumter.

December 27; the liberal army enters Mexico City.

December 29; Secretary of War John Floyd of Virginia resigns.

December 31; President Buchanan finally orders reinforcements for Maj. Anderson.

That same day, Territorial Chief Justice Pettit declares the act abolishing slavery in Kansas Territory to be unconstitutional, as under the Dred Scott decision, no territory may prohibit slavery. The suit has been brought by one Samuel Haley, in an attempt to recover a slave woman named Fanny.

Also that day, Abelard Guthrie publishes a 16-page pamphlet entitled "To The Public," accusing Dr. Charles Robinson of abusing his position as Treasurer and Agent of the Quindaro Town Company toward fraudulent and financially disastrous ends. In his diatribe he refers to Simpson only as "Snots," and denounces Robinson "as a *liar*, a *swindler* and a *perjurer*, and I have reason to suspect that these are not the blackest of his crimes."

Also that day, Hiram M. Northrup conveys the deed to the northwest corner of Huron Place to the Wyandott Methodist Episcopal Church South for the consideration of \$1.00. Trustees are Silas Armstrong, James Barnett, John W. Ladd, Henry Clay Long, and former Wyandott Agency blacksmith Samuel Priestly.

1861 -

January 1; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Methodist minister and grandson of Bluejacket, is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing Graham Rodgers. He and his wife have a large, two-story frame house near the present 51st Street and Quivira Road, Shawnee, Kansas, surrounded by several hundred well-tended acres (including 80 acres in southern Wyandott County).

That same day, Abelard Guthrie's lawsuit against Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel N. Simpson is finally resolved by a three-man arbitration panel in Robinson and Simpson's favor. Judge O. B. Gunn complains of Guthrie's lack of cooperation, and Guthrie in turn in his pamphlet has accused the judge of collusion with Robinson.

January 3; Claiborne Fox Jackson is inaugurated fourteenth governor of the State of Missouri. Although nominally a Douglas Democrat, he withheld his support in the recent election and begins to activate the state militia in anticipation of secession.

January 5; the *Star of the West* sails from New York with men and supplies for Fort Sumter.

January 7; the sixth and last Kansas Territorial Legislature convenes, and again moves its meeting from LeCompton to Lawrence.

That same day, Isaiah Walker and Mary Ann Walker, as joint administrators of the estate of the late Joel Walker, convey the deed to 55.50 acres of Walker's 289.50-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 162) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

Ten Wyandot widows, including Lucy B. Armstrong, Lydia B. Walker (noted as the Administratrix of the Estate of Matthew R. Walker), Charlotte Williams, Susan Beaver, Jane Tilles Barnett, and Margaret Punch, petition the Kansas Territorial Legislature to amend the act incorporating Wyandott City so as to exclude their properties. They were not consulted on being included, their properties are remote from the center of town, municipal taxes will be too high for them to pay, and the city now has the power to force streets and alleys through their properties and even their houses.

January 8; Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson of Mississippi resigns.

January 9; South Carolina gunfire prevents the *Star of the West* from entering Charleston Harbour.

That same day, Mississippi secedes.

January 10; Florida secedes.

January 11; Alabama secedes.

That same day, Secretary of the Treasury Phillip F. Thomas of Maryland resigns, completing the Southern withdrawal from Buchanan's cabinet.

Also that day, President Juarez and his government are established in Mexico City.

January 12; a Wyandot National Convention meets to discuss sending an agent to Washington, D.C., to collect the amount due the Nation for losses sustained in taking depreciated Tennessee and Missouri state stocks in lieu of the U.S. 5% stocks stipulated in the treaty of 1850. Irvin P. Long agrees to go at his own expense, in exchange for 20% on the dollar (Isaiah Walker wants 23%). The council is directed to provide Long with credentials or power of attorney.

January 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council instructs Irvin P. Long not to proceed until further ordered, "as the members of both Houses of Congress were too much excited at the present time."

That same day, Irvin P. Long, as administrator of the estate of the late Robert Armstrong, conveys the deed to Armstrong's 28.19-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 9) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

January 15; the printing office of the *Wyandott Gazette* is destroyed in a fire, along with the building it occupies. (Owner Richard B. Taylor is in the East at the time, unable to return until March.)

January 16; William Walker Jr. gives a 2-page written statement on the history of the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal church, the church split (omitting any mention of his own role), the subsequent burning of the two churches "by persons to the affiant unknown," and his estimate of the value of the two churches - \$500 to \$600 for the log church, and the brick church with its seats, lights and other fixtures, not less than \$2,500. Subscribed and sworn to before Stephen A. Cobb, Notary Public.

January 19; Georgia secedes.

That same day, Wyandott County Sheriff Luther H. Wood publishes a notice for the sale of properties belonging to James C. Zane and Abelard Guthrie, apparently for back taxes. They include an eighth interest in 40 lots on Levee and Main Streets in Quindaro, including the site of the burned Quindaro saw mill together with surviving equipment, as well as all of Block 19 in the Addition to Quindaro.

January 21; five more southerners, including Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, resign from the U.S. Senate.

January 26; Louisiana secedes.

January 29; with seven southern Senators now absent, Kansas is admitted to the Union under the Wyandott Constitution as the 34th state.

February 1; Texas secedes, despite the outspoken opposition of Sam Houston. Forced to resign as governor, the elderly hero of Texas independence is reviled and threatened.

February 2; the Kansas Territorial Legislature adjourns and surrenders authority to the new state government.

February 3; the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs of the Quindaro Congregational Church reports that over \$1,000,000 in provisions and clothing have been received in Atchison for the relief of victims of the financial panic and drought in Kansas. Samuel C. Pomeroy has been acting as director of the relief efforts.

February 4; the seceded states open a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a new government.

That same day, a secret peace conference meets in Washington, D.C. with 133 commissioners from 22 states, including Virginia, North Carolina and the border states (but not the states that have already seceded). Former President John Tyler of Virginia serves as president of the conference.

February 6; Elizabeth May Dickinson, her friend Helen Bottum and a gentleman named Robert go on horseback to Kansas City for the day, and have three miniatures taken.

February 7; the General Council of the Choctaw Nation adopts a resolution declaring allegiance to the South, "in the event a permanent dissolution of the American Union takes place."

February 8; the Constitution for a provisional Confederate government is adopted at Montgomery.

February 9; Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are elected provisional Confederate President and Vice President by the Montgomery convention. Ironically, Davis becomes an advocate of a strong central government, while Stephens initially opposed secession.

That same day, Dr. Charles Robinson of Lawrence and Quindaro is sworn in as first governor of the State of Kansas, and Dr. Joseph P. Root of Wyandott as lieutenant governor. (James H. Lane, no friend of Robinson, tries to assert that Robinson's two-year term of office should be regarded as having begun with Robinson's election in December, 1859.)

February 15; the Montgomery convention, acting as the provisional Confederate Congress, passes a resolution to take Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens in Florida, by force if necessary.

In February, Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes shoots a deer in the vicinity of the Delaware Baptist Mission. According to Vincent J. Lane, it is the last deer to be killed in Wyandott County until 1872, an indication of the increasingly settled and developed nature of the county.

February 23; President-elect Lincoln arrives in Washington, a plot to assassinate him in Baltimore having been foiled by detective Allan Pinkerton.

February 27; the secret peace conference in Washington adjourns. The conference's report is considered by Congress and finally rejected.

February 28; Colorado Territory is organized, straddling the continental divide and including portions of both Utah Territory and the former Kansas Territory lying west of the new state's western boundary at 102 West Longitude.

That same day, a Missouri State Convention, called by the General Assembly at the behest of Governor Jackson, meets in Jefferson City with former governor Sterling Price as president. The convention soon relocates to St. Louis. To the governor's disappointment, the elected members of the convention, the majority of them conservative Unionists, reject secession but support the Crittenden Compromise. Its work concluded, the convention does not disband but goes into recess.

Also in February, Father Casper Mueller is assigned to the vacant St. Mary's Parish in Wyandott by Bishop Miege.

March 2; the U.S. Congress passes the Morrill Tariff Act, long opposed by the South.

March 4; Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated. In a show of unity and support, Senator Stephen A. Douglas stands beside the new President on the inaugural platform, and holds his hat when he takes the oath of office.

March 6; the Confederacy calls for 100,000 volunteers.

That same day, death of Jane Montague Dickinson, younger sister of Elizabeth May Dickinson, from consumption in Quindaro at the age of 19. She is buried in the Quindaro Cemetery. Elizabeth Dickinson is heartbroken.

March 9; Alson C. Davis ends publication of *The Western Argus* in Wyandott and resigns his position as U.S. Attorney, intending to join the military. The press and printing office are purchased by Richard B. Taylor, owner and editor of the *Wyandott Gazette*, to replace the office destroyed by fire.

In late March, Clarina I.H. Nichols returns from Ohio to her home in Quindaro, to find the roof leaking and the house damaged in the heavy rains that have finally ended the drought in Kansas. She is forced to take money from Birsha's school funds to repair the damage.

April 4; President Lincoln orders a relief expedition to Fort Sumter.

April 12-13; Fort Sumter is fired on in Charleston Harbour, and surrenders after 34 hours of continuous bombardment. The American Civil War begins.

April 15; President Lincoln declares that a state of insurrection exists and calls for 75,000 volunteers. Thirty-five Wyandots eventually serve in the regular army, while 30 join General James H. Lane's Kansas Brigade of irregulars.³⁰

April 16; Col. William H. Emory, commander of U.S. troops in Indian Territory, withdraws his outnumbered troops from Forts Washita and Arbuckle on the Texas border and Fort Smith in Arkansas, concentrating them at Fort Cobb in the west of the territory, near Anadarko some 60 miles southwest of the present Oklahoma City.

³⁰ With Kansas statehood approved, Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy have been elected to the U.S. Senate by the new state legislature.

Warned by the noted Absentee Delaware scout Black Beaver, Col. Emory attacks an advancing party of Texas Mounted Rifles, taking the first Confederate prisoners of the war. In retaliation, Texans destroy Black Beaver's farm near Fort Arbuckle, seize his livestock and grain, and place a price on his head.

April 17; Virginia secedes.

April 19; at its annual meeting in Louisville, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in response to a proposal put forward by the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, agrees to sell its remaining interest in the manual labor school property, including one section of land, to the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

That same day, Col. Robert E. Lee of Virginia resigns his commission after 30 years service in the U.S. Army. Like many at the time, he feels that his first loyalty is to his state rather than to his country.

April 29; Maryland's House of Delegates votes against secession.

That same day, George W. Veale receives a colonel's commission in the Kansas State Militia from Governor Robinson, and raises a company of volunteers in Quindaro.

May 6; Arkansas secedes.

May 7; Tennessee in effect secedes from the Union by forming an alliance with the Confederacy. Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, a Democrat, remains loyal to the United States and refuses to resign from the U.S. Senate as instructed by his state government.

May 8; the 1st Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment is organized at Camp Lincoln near Fort Leavenworth, with George W. Deitzler as colonel.

May 10; Capt. Nathaniel Lyon secures Federal control of largely pro-Union St. Louis after taking a Missouri militia detachment into custody and putting down rioting by local secessionists. (The city gave a majority of its votes to Lincoln in the 1860 election, the only part of Missouri to do so. The rest of the state split between Douglas and Bell, with Breckenridge in third place.)

That evening, a panicked Missouri General Assembly gives Governor Jackson all he wishes for in organizing the militia for the state's defense. Despite his opposition to secession, Sterling Price is named commander of the militia, now termed the Missouri State Guard.

May 13; William P. Dole is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Alfred B. Greenwood.

May 17; John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, proclaims Cherokee neutrality.

May 20; North Carolina reluctantly secedes and Kentucky proclaims its neutrality.

May 21; the Confederate Congress votes to move the capital from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond, Virginia.

May 24; 10,000 U.S. troops occupy Alexandria, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington.

May 31; guided by Black Beaver, Col. Emory's troops and prisoners safely reach Fort Leavenworth after a 500-mile march from Fort Cobb in Indian Territory.

June 3; all he worked for in ruin, death of Senator Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago from typhoid fever at the age of 48.

In June, the *Kansas Tribune* ceases publication in Quindaro. John Francis moves the paper to Olathe in Johnson County, and renames it the *Olathe Mirror*.

June 11; western Virginia counties refuse to secede and set up their own state government. There are similar areas of pro-Union resistance throughout the South, as well as Confederate sympathizers (called "Copperheads") in northern states such as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

June 12; Charles Chadwick writes to investor Hiram Hill concerning Quindaro. Chadwick is now in Bellemont, Kansas, which like Quindaro is in decline. The effect of the financial panic continues to be severe, with no money in circulation. He states that last October, Territorial Chief Justice Pettit declared the Wyandot lands to be taxable, in violation of the treaty of 1855, and under that questionable decision the Wyandott County Treasurer has proceeded to advertise and sell all unpaid taxes. Chadwick has paid the taxes on a number of investors' properties in Quindaro, including those owned by Hill, in return for a 1/3 premium. M. W. Bottum has left Hill's building at 21 Kansas Avenue and moved his business to the Henderson Building on the hill near the Congregational Church. The Quindaro House is closed, Johnson and Veale are going to shut up their store, and the Quindaro paper has moved to Olathe. Titles to properties in Quindaro can presumably be obtained from Governor Robinson and Abelard Guthrie, but Guthrie is declining to sign deeds, claiming more money is owed. (Hill is one of those that Guthrie has asked for more money.) A court action has been commenced to compel him to sign deeds.

June 13; Missouri authorities abandon the state capital after learning that Nathaniel Lyon, now a brigadier general, is preparing to embark troops from St. Louis for Jefferson City.

June 15; Brig. Gen. Lyon arrives by steamboat in Jefferson City with 2,000 U.S. troops. He soon proceeds on to Boonville.

June 17; Brig. Gen. Lyon routs the secessionist militia commanded by Missouri Governor Claiborne Jackson at Boonville, securing Missouri for the Union and keeping the Missouri River open. Sterling Price and the remaining State Guard retreat to the southwest corner of the state. (There are already two state militias in Missouri, the pro-Confederate State Guard and the pro-Union Home Guard. Some in the State Guard will switch their allegiance when the Guard is disbanded.)

June 21; Quindaro businessman Fielding Johnson, newly appointed Delaware Indian Agent, is sent a form letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs with regard to the information and reports he is to submit to the Bureau. Johnson has replaced the venal Thomas B. Sykes, who left to join the Confederate army. (Johnson's walnut desk, with the word "Quindaro" painted on the back, is now in the Kansas Museum of History.)

June 22; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes a large number of troops, together with many wagons carrying provisions, passing through Quindaro on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Kansas City.

June 24; the upper floors of the Lipman Meyer Building in Wyandott collapse (probably as the result of hurried and shoddy construction). Nineteen recruits for the 2nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment are in the building and have to be dug out of the rubble, but none are seriously injured. The balance of the local recruits had left the building shortly before, and are marching down the Southern Bridge Road when the collapse occurs.

June 25; the Kansas State Legislature passes a resolution requiring Wyandott lands for which patents of title have been issued to be taxed, in violation of the treaty of 1855.

June 30; the 2nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment is mustered into Federal service at Lawrence, with Robert B. Mitchell as colonel.

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending June 30, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, A. S. and P. C. Johnson, teachers.

July 1; death of Sophia Walker Clement, wife of David V. Clement and daughter of William Walker Jr., in Wyandott at the age of 31. She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery.

July 2; a new treaty is signed in Leavenworth between the Delaware and attorney Thomas Ewing Jr., agent for the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway, allowing the railroad to secure title to Delaware lands with a mortgage rather than cash. The railroad issues bonds to pay for the land, using 100,000 acres as security, then offers the remaining 123,000 acres for sale at \$20 to \$50 an acre. This allows a profit of up to \$3,000,000 without the railroad investing a cent of its own money.

July 4; the Union Club sponsors a Fourth of July celebration at Mr. Saviers' (the Junction House), with Mayor S. A. Cobb of Wyandott as the principal speaker. In a speech following the dinner, the Rev. Thomas Johnson condemns secession and proclaims his loyalty to the Union. Both pro-Union and pro-slavery, his divided stance means that he is trusted by neither side. (The violently pro-slavery Benjamin F. Stringfellow, now settled in Atchison, has taken a similar position.)

July 12; pro-Confederate Cherokees organize the Cherokee Mounted Rifles with Stand Watie, John Ross' bitter rival, as colonel and regimental commander.

In July, the Delaware are assigned their 80-acre allotments. The commissioners carrying out the work board at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

July 20; the citizens of Quindaro donate their cannon, nicknamed "Lazarus," to Col. William Weer of the 10th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment. (It will subsequently be captured by Confederates at the Battle of Lexington.) Quindaro's remaining population shrinks even further as the men enlist and many noncombatants leave for the greater safety of Wyandott or the East.

July 21; the First Battle of Bull Run ends in a U.S. rout.

That same day, Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont assumes command of U.S. forces in the West at St. Louis.

July 22; the Missouri State Convention elected in February reconvenes in Jefferson City with approximately 80% of its members in attendance. They declare the executive offices vacant, abrogate the recent militia act, thereby disbanding the State Guard, and elect Hamilton R. Gamble provisional governor.

That same day, Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson arrives in Memphis, Tennessee, from Richmond, Virginia, where he has been conferring with Confederate authorities. A Missouri government-in-exile is established, first in Memphis and later in Arkansas.

In the summer, Benjamin Franklin Mudge - attorney, scientist, educator - settles with his family in Quindaro, intending to teach school.

A gang of 15 Jayhawkers enters and robs the bank of Northrup & Company in Kansas City while Hiram M. Northrup is at dinner. Northrup, together with his partner Joseph S. Chick, son of William Miles Chick, soon moves both his family and his bank to New York (Northrup & Chick, 33 Nassau Street, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange), where they will remain (and prosper) until 1873.

August 1; Alfred Gray writes from Quindaro to a non-resident investor in the town that with the panic and drought, "You have no conception of the entire prostration of all kinds of business."

August 3; the *Wyandott Gazette* reports 13 unpunished murders in the county in the past two years, many in the vicinity of Six-Mile House.

August 6; the U.S. Congress passes a Confiscation Act, providing for the seizure of property, including slaves, used for insurrectionary purposes.

August 10; the Battle of Wilson's Creek. U.S. troops near Springfield, Missouri, are forced back to the railhead at Rolla by Sterling Price's numerically superior Confederates. Brig. Gen. Lyon is among those killed, as is Lt. John W. Dyer, a Wyandott County Commissioner, and three other Wyandott County men in the 1st Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

August 14; Maj. Gen. Fremont places St. Louis under martial law.

August 16; President Lincoln prohibits the states of the Union from trading with the seceding states.

August 21; a Cherokee National Convention votes to support Principal Chief John Ross and neutrality. Ross raises a regiment commanded by Col. John Drew and carefully fends off Confederate demands.

August 24; Bryan Henry, wounded at Wilson's Creek and left for dead, arrives home in Wyandott, "bare headed, bare footed, his pants worn out above the knees..., as bloody as a butcher and the vermin gamboling through his wound." He is soon in the hands of Dr. Root, and once the doctor is finished, is fitted out by Henry West in one of Grautman's best suits.

August 30; Maj. Gen. Fremont proclaims martial law in Missouri and orders the confiscation of property of Missourians aiding the Confederacy.

August 31; Elizabeth May Dickinson is severely beaten by her brother William because she has been out walking with Julius G. Fisk, a gentleman for whom she apparently feels some attraction.

In September, Clara Gowing reports that the Parkville-Quindaro Ferry has been sunk by Missourians, supposedly to keep it from being used to aid escaping slaves.

September 4; Confederate Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk seizes Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River, ending that state's neutrality.

That same day, Charles B. Garrett, as administrator of the estate of his late son Henry Garrett, conveys the deed to Henry's 23.25-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 72) to John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company.

September 5; the sixth and last meeting of the Kansas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convenes in Atchison. Given two hours to meet and get out of town, they reconvene at the Grasshopper schoolhouse 15 miles west of Atchison. The meeting is held under surveillance.

September 11; President Lincoln orders Maj. Gen. Fremont to modify his confiscation proclamation to conform to the Confiscation Act.

September 18-20; the Battle of Lexington. Sterling Price's Confederates besiege and overwhelm the U.S. garrison at Lexington, Missouri, capturing 3,500 men, 3,000 rifles and other equipment. Wyandot inventor, mechanic, and entrepreneur Mathias Splitlog is captured along with his steamboat, which has been helping with Union transport on the Missouri River. The boat's pilot, George Shreiner, loses an arm in the battle, but Splitlog manages to escape his captors and make his way back to Kansas City.

September 22; Lane's Kansas Brigade ignores the threat of Price, burns the Missouri town of Osceola and advances toward Kansas City, looting and burning.

September 24; Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and John Connor address a petition from the Delaware to George McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation, imploring his tribe to side with the Union. (The Creek, like the Cherokee, are deeply divided over the issue.) "We, the Chiefs of the Delawares, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the Nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded...We will permit no other Nation to war against the Union with impunity."

That same day, a man named Hunneywell is taken by troops from Fort Leavenworth for supposedly attempting to incite the Delaware against the Union. A resident of the Delaware Reserve with a Delaware wife and a Delaware Allotment near the present 123rd Street and Donahoo Road, he had gone to Missouri to see about some horses for Rev. Pratt and was arrested on his return.

September 25; Hunneywell is released through a friend's influence.

September 26; work is completed on a school building at the northeast corner of the Lovelace property in Farmer, near the present southwest corner of South 55th Street and Inland Drive. The school has been organized by Hannah Hewitt, wife of Dr. Richard Hewitt, but will not employ a regular schoolmaster until the fall term in 1862. (In the reorganization of 1867, this will become School District No. 8.)

Price retreats leisurely southward, pursued by Fremont, Lane and Sturgis.

In the fall, with feelings in Kansas running high, many Southern Methodist ministers such as the Rev. William Barnett are afraid to take up their appointments. The Wyandott Methodist Episcopal Church South is forced to close.

September 30; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending September 30, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, A. S. and P. C. Johnson, teachers.

October 1; the Delaware chiefs' statement of September 24 is published in the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative*.

That same day, the Rev. John G. Pratt contracts with Agent Johnson to serve as physician for the Delaware for \$1000 per annum, to be paid quarterly, for a period of four years. Rev. Pratt has already been performing this function (without salary) for several years.

October 4; fifty-four Delaware under Captain Falleaf enlist at Fort Leavenworth.

October 7; Principal Chief John Ross, with no Union assistance in sight, is forced to sign a treaty of alliance between the Confederate States and the Cherokee Nation.

In October, Charles Journeycake is chosen as a chief of the Delaware. By 1865 he will be one of two Assistant Chiefs, the traditional three band chiefs having apparently been done away with.

October 21; Clarina I.H. Nichols writes to Susan Wattles from Quindaro that she has been acting as a physician this past summer and fall with some 20 patients, most of them too poor to seek medical help elsewhere. She saved a pregnant black woman with a fever that a Wyandott doctor had given up on; her boy, now two months old, is the woman's first free child out of 11 still in slavery. She is the same woman (Susanna) that was kidnapped a year ago by Missourians, but her husband got her back.

October 22; at about 10:30 in the evening, the town of Gardner in Johnson County, Kansas is raided by a band of bushwhackers from Missouri, the armory emptied and the town looted. (Gardner may have been targeted as the principal Free State settlement in an otherwise largely pro-slavery county.) This is the first of eight guerrilla raids into Johnson County during the war.

October 24; a telegraph link across the continent to California is completed. After less than 19 months in operation, the Pony Express is becoming obsolete. Never operating at a profit, the company will eventually go bankrupt.

Late in October, at the request of Fielding Johnson, Clarina I.H. Nichols hides an escaped slave named Caroline in her dry cistern from a gang of slave hunters camped in Quindaro Park. The next morning the slave hunters leave, and Caroline and another woman are safely conducted to Leavenworth in the evening.

October 29; together with Lane's Kansas Brigade, the Delaware volunteers arrive at Maj. Gen. Fremont's encampment near Springfield, Missouri.

October 31; with the U.S. preoccupied with secession, Britain, France and Spain sign a treaty agreeing to a joint use of force to enforce claims against Mexico. Napoleon III has been persuaded by conservative exiles that Mexico would welcome a monarchy.

November 2; Maj. Gen. Fremont is relieved of the Western command. The renowned explorer and cartographer has proved to be a less-than-adequate general officer. Captain Falleaf's Delaware volunteers accompany Fremont back to Sedalia; out of personal loyalty to the general, they refuse to continue their service. He discharges them and they return to Kansas.

November 6; Davis and Stephens are elected to full six-year terms as Confederate President and Vice President.

November 9; a Wyandot National Convention again votes to send Irvin P. Long to Washington to pursue their losses in the state stock debacle.

In November, death of John Williams Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission at the age of 13. His doctors from Leavenworth diagnose his illness as the plague.

November 15; Thomas J. Barker is reappointed Wyandott postmaster by Postmaster General Montgomery Blair.

November 19; Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck replaces Fremont in command of U.S. forces in Missouri.

November 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council orders Secretary Edwin T. Vedder to make out true and correct copies of the proceedings of January 12, January 14, and November 9, 1861. In an unrelated matter, the secretary is allowed to charge \$.25 for making copies of council records, but no copies are to be made without the council's consent, and no fee charged members of the Nation.

December 4; the last patent to a Wyandott Allotment is finally issued, almost seven years after the treaty of 1855.

In December, Father Casper Mueller leaves Wyandott and St. Mary's Parish. He has been able to collect only \$15 during his 10-month residence. For the next three years, the parish will be without a priest.

December 14; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants power of attorney to Irvin P. Long for his negotiations in Washington.

That same day, 6000 Spanish troops arrive in Vera Cruz.

Also in December, the Creek chief Opothleyahola leads a large group of pro-Union Indians to Kansas, fighting their way northward through Indian Territory. With him are at least 111 Absentee Delaware refugees, including James McDaniel, a political ally of Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross. Many will die from attacks by pro-Confederate Indians, cold, hunger and exposure before they reach refuge in southern Kansas.

December 21; Elizabeth May Dickinson comments that "Quindaro is a very desolate place, scarce anybody here."

December 25; the Dickinson family takes Christmas dinner at the home of R. M. Gray. He resides at the southeast corner of 11th and Kansas (the present Farrow and 27th), in Block 26 of the Addition to Quindaro.

December 31; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending December 31, 1861. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

c. 1861 - African-American families in Wyandott - the nucleus of the congregations of the future First Baptist and St. James African Methodist Episcopal (present First A.M.E.) churches - obtain use of the former Wyandot Council House (Armstrong school) for church services. Called the "Flagpole Church" for the U.S. flag atop a tall pole in front of the building.

1862 - January 1; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 2; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole rules that Citizen Class Wyandots in Kansas should remain classified as Indians for their own protection. He also requests the various agents to encourage Indian enlistments, hoping to assemble 4000 Indian volunteers.

January 7; Elizabeth May Dickinson goes for a sleigh ride (the first of the season) with an "Indian gallant." Her brother William W. Dickinson has been elected to the state legislature, and is now in Topeka. He was forced to borrow the \$3.00 stage fare from Mrs. Nichols.

That same day, 3000 French troops and 700 British marines join the Spanish in Vera Cruz. The French soon increase their number, ostensibly to achieve parity with the Spanish.

January 18; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Silas Armstrong to administer the estate of the late George Punch on behalf of the incompetent and minor heirs.

That same day, death of former President John Tyler. Following the failed peace conference, he was a member of Virginia's secession convention, and was subsequently elected to the Confederate Congress; the U.S. government issues no official acknowledgement of his death.

January 20; the recently-organized 9th Kansas Volunteers under Col. Alson C. Davis, with Owen A. Bassett as lieutenant colonel and Julius G. Fisk and Thomas B. Eldridge as majors, is ordered from Fort Leavenworth to winter quarters in Quindaro, to protect the partially deserted town from bushwhackers and border raiders.

January 23; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that a company of cavalry has arrived in Quindaro and is stopping at the Quindaro House.

January 26; Elizabeth and Ellen Dickinson attend evening services at the Quindaro Congregational Church, with many soldiers present.

January 27; Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that there are now 700 men in Quindaro belonging to Davis' cavalry regiment. (They outnumber the shrunken town's population.) Vincent J. Lane will later report that the idle and poorly supervised troops quarter their horses in vacant buildings, pull down houses for firewood, and generally devastate the community.

That same day, John McAlpine as Trustee of the Wyandott City Company files suit against his partners and the minor heirs of Joel Walker and Gaius Jenkins, to ensure the company's right to sell and convey the heirs' interest in the lands of the town site, and to bar Mary Ann Walker and Ann M. Jenkins from any interest.

In the winter, George Washington, a slave owned by Jesse Miller of Platte County, Missouri, escapes with the aid of a fellow slave and makes his way to Leavenworth by way of the established escape route through Parkville and Quindaro. He subsequently joins the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment when it is formed in August.³¹

February 15; a census is completed by the Rev. John G. Pratt of the Delaware living within the jurisdiction of the Delaware Agency.

February 16; the sermon at the Quindaro Congregational Church is preached by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, chaplain for the 9th Kansas Volunteers.

February 18; the Secretary of the Interior declares taxation of Wyandott lands by Kansas to be illegal.

February 22; Jefferson Davis is inaugurated as President of the Confederate States of America.

February 23; shortly after midnight, three Missourians attempt to retake a family of escaped slaves being sheltered in Quindaro by Benjamin F. Mudge, but he discourages them with a shotgun borrowed from Rev. Storrs. The slaves, part of a group of eight that has crossed the Missouri on the ice, are then escorted to Leavenworth, as Mudge believes Col. Davis to be pro-slavery. He notes that their owner lives almost within sight across the river, and has offered \$50 a head for their recovery.

February 26; Elizabeth May Dickinson arrives back home in Quindaro after a visit to Leavenworth, Topeka and Lawrence.

February 28; Col. Robert B. Mitchell, severely wounded at Wilson's Creek and his battered 2nd Regiment discharged, is assigned to the command of the 9th Kansas Volunteers at Quindaro, Col. Davis having resigned.

March 6; Quindaro's incorporation is repealed by the Kansas State Legislature. Quindaro Township is named successor to the Quindaro Town Company, and instructed by the legislature to wrap up the company's affairs.

That same day, death of James Barnett, son of John and Hannah Charloe Barnett and husband of Jane Tilles Barnett, in Wyandott at the age of 35.

March 7-8; U.S. forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis decisively defeat Van Dorn's Confederates at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, ensuring effective Union control of Missouri.

³¹ He is the great-great grandfather of Kansas City area teacher James S. Johnston III.

March 9; the ironclads USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia* (formerly USS *Merrimack*) meet in an indecisive battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia. The *Virginia* has already destroyed two U.S. warships prior to the *Monitor's* arrival; the age of wooden ships and sail is over.

March 11; Halleck is given command of all U.S. forces in the West.

March 12; the 9th Kansas Volunteers, under the command of Col. Mitchell, leave their winter quarters in Quindaro and pursuant to orders, move to Shawneetown.

In March, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole convinces the War Department that two regiments of Indian volunteers should be raised to escort hundreds of loyal Indian refugees in Kansas back to their homes in Indian Territory.

March 31; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending March 31, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

April 6-7; the Battle of Shiloh ends with Grant the battered victor.

In April, the Spanish and British withdraw from Mexico when it becomes clear that the French are intent on overthrowing President Benito Juarez's republican government.

April 11; the Battle of Glorieta Pass. A Confederate invasion force of 3,700 men under Maj. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, after seizing Albuquerque and looting Santa Fe, is defeated in northern New Mexico Territory, thanks in large part to the 1st Colorado Volunteers under Col. John M. Chivington. Having lost their provisions and transport, the Confederates are forced to retreat all the way back to Texas. Fifteen hundred will not make it.

April 15; the District Court rules in favor of McAlpine's suit against the minor heirs of Walker and Jenkins.

April 16; the Confederate Congress votes conscription of able-bodied men between 18 and 35; subsequent acts provide exemptions for owners of 20 or more slaves.

That same day, Congress passes a bill prohibiting slavery in the District of Columbia.

April 21; Elizabeth May Dickinson is teaching school at the Quindaro Congregational Church. She has 24 pupils.

April 25; New Orleans is captured by U.S. naval forces under Admiral David G. Farragut.

Also in April, five or six Delaware steal 14 head of horses from Tauomee on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. He pursues them back to Kansas and recovers part of his property. He then files a claim against the Delaware Nation for \$830 in loss and damages.

May 2; Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt takes command of the Department of Kansas. He assigns Col. William Weer of the 10th Kansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment to command Dole's "Indian Expedition." Two regiments are formed, the 1st Kansas Indian Home Guard consisting of loyal Creeks and Seminoles, and Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard, a more diverse group including Delaware, Kickapoo, Osage, Seneca, Shawnee, and refugees from the Five Civilized Nations.

May 5 (Cinco de Mayo); the Battle of Puebla. Out-numbered and ill-equipped Mexican forces defeat a French army. The struggle to maintain Mexican independence against the imperialist ambitions of Napoleon III begins.

May 16; Maj. Julius G. Fisk with Squadrons A and D of the 2nd Kansas Cavalry (formerly the 9th Kansas Volunteers) is ordered to New Mexico Territory. This apparently ends Fisk's involvement with Quindaro.

May 20; the U.S. Congress passes the Homestead Act.

June 3; the American Baptist Missionary Union agrees to relinquish its indenture to the 160-acre allotment occupied by the Delaware Baptist Mission to the Rev. John G. Pratt. The government will continue its appropriation for the school and convey title in the property to Rev. Pratt, and Rev. Pratt will then lease the property back to the Union on the same terms as their previous occupation.

June 6; the Rev. Sylvester Dana Storrs and his wife leave Quindaro.

In June, Confederates invade the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory, force the pro-Union Wyandot emigrants now settled there to flee back to Kansas, and confiscate their property. Thomas Mononcue returns to Indian Territory only to be captured and held prisoner for nine months by the Confederates.

Also in June, Col. John Ritchie with Captain Falleaf's help recruits 86 mounted Delaware for Company D of the 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard. Delaware enlisted in the service of the United States now number 170, out of 201 eligible Delaware between the ages of 18 and 45.

That same month, Rev. Pratt accompanies the Delaware chiefs to Washington. It is agreed that the Delaware can remain on their present reserve, and schools and improvements are to be encouraged. The government promises to restore to the Delaware their stolen bonds and to build an academy, but neither is done.

The Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school is closed.

June 12; as a procedural matter, Rev. Pratt gives up his interest in the American Baptist Missionary Union's former indenture to the Delaware mission property.

June 19; slavery is abolished in the U.S. territories.

June 25 - July 1; the Seven Days ends with McClellan's retreat, which Lee is unable to cut off.

June 28; the First Federal Indian Expedition under Col. William Weer leaves Fort Scott for the Cherokee Nation. The 1st Regiment has more than 1000 men, while Col. Ritchie's 2nd still has only 500 to 600. Roughly half are mounted. Weer is convinced that Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross is still pro-Union despite the Cherokee Nation's treaty of alliance with the Confederacy.

June 30; Rev. Pratt prepares a report on the Delaware Baptist Mission School. For the last six months there have been 52 boys and 30 girls in attendance.

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending June 30, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

July 1; President Lincoln signs the Pacific Railroad Bill, authorizing government assistance for the construction of a transcontinental railroad.

July 2; Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson reports Tauromee's claim against the Delaware to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He vouches for Tauromee's loyalty, and asks for instructions.

That same day, the U.S. Congress passes the Morrill Act, providing land grants to the states for agricultural colleges.

July 3; troops from Col. Weer's expedition surprise Col. James J. Clarkson's Confederates at Locust Grove in Indian Territory, taking 110 prisoners. Over the next three days, most of Col. John Drew's Cherokee Regiment (supporters of Principal Chief John Ross) go over to the Union, although Drew remains loyal to the Confederacy. The Cherokee are attached to Ritchie's 2nd Regiment.

July 4; Elizabeth May Dickinson attends a Fourth of July picnic "in the country" with about 500 persons present.

July 9; Jane Tilles Barnett, widow of James Barnett, gets a receipt from Secretary Edwin T. Vedder showing that \$100 was paid in full by her late husband to Catherine Young, as ordered by the Wyandot Tribal Council on August 9, 1860. Last entry in the council minutes book. All patents of title having been issued and the terms of the treaty of 1855 having been largely fulfilled, the Wyandot Nation technically no longer exists.

July 15; Capt. Harris S. Greeno of the 6th Kansas Cavalry arrives at John Ross' home at Park Hill. As nominal allies of the Confederacy, Ross and the officers of two Cherokee Home Guard regiments are formally arrested.

July 16; Weer's expeditionary force occupies the Cherokee capital of Tahlequah.

That same day, Admiral David G. Farragut is promoted rear admiral, first U.S. naval officer to attain that rank.

July 17; Congress passes a second Confiscation Act, freeing the slaves of those who support rebellion.

That same day, the citizens of Wyandott hold a public meeting at the courthouse and form a "Committee of Safety," with Vincent J. Lane as president. They resolve that, "J. A. & Theodore Bartles shall leave this county and that Six Mile House being a den of thieves be taken down and the lumber delivered to the lumbermen and carpenters who have never been paid for the materials used, and labor performed in building the house." There is apparently some talk of hanging the Bartles and Col. Alson C. Davis.

July 18; the Wyandott Committee of Safety gathers at Ebenezer O. Zane's house near Quindaro, intending to go to Six-Mile House, but is stopped by troops hastily dispatched from Fort Leavenworth. They are ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth for trial the following Tuesday.

That same day, Col. William Weer occupies Fort Gibson, some 30 miles southwest of Tahlequah. Despite his clear success, he is accused of exceeding his orders, removed from his command, and replaced by Col. R. W. Furnas.

July 22; as ordered, 30 members of the Wyandott Committee of Safety travel to Fort Leavenworth by steamboat. Arriving about noon, by 3:00 p.m. all but seven have been released. Those seven are required to post \$1000 bond each "to keep the peace." J. A. Bartles is later arrested but released for lack of evidence. Theodore Bartles and Col. Davis flee the state.

July 24; death of former President Martin Van Buren.

July 26; the *Fort Scott Bulletin* reports that Senator James H. Lane of Kansas is making an effort to raise a black regiment in Leavenworth. The paper notes, "There are contrabands enough in Fort Scott to fill up two companies."

July 27; while scouting the area between Tahlequah, Fort Gibson and Park Hill, troops from the expeditionary force encounter part of Stand Watie's Choctaw-Cherokee regiment at Bayou Manard. Thirty-six Confederate Indians are killed (including their commander, Lt. Col. Thomas F. Taylor) and over 50 wounded.

That same day, Principal Chief John Ross (now under a parole issued by Col. Weer), his relatives and supporters, with the Cherokee national records and \$250,000 in Confederate gold, start north for Kansas.

July 29; the Confederate commerce raider CSS *Alabama*, constructed in secrecy in a British shipyard, leaves Liverpool for the Azores, where guns, ammunition, and a crew are waiting.

August 4; Capt. James M. Williams, Company F, 5th Kansas Cavalry, is appointed by Senator Lane to recruit and organize a black regiment. The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment is established, with recruits drawn from Wyandott, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Mound City and Fort Scott. Although opposed by some in Kansas and many in Missouri (where slavery is still legal), the effort has the support of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt.

August 7; Ross and his party arrive at Fort Scott. A week later he and his family leave for Pennsylvania, where they will remain for the duration of the war. Backed by the Confederacy, Stand Watie assumes the position of Principal Chief of the so-called Southern Cherokee, while pro-Union Cherokee continue to insist that John Ross is still Principal Chief of the undivided Cherokee Nation.

August 11; Col. William C. Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Independence, Missouri. Many of the guerrillas are no more than teenagers, for the most part poorly educated, romantic, impressionable, and when pushed, prone to violence of the worst sort. (As for "Col." Quantrill, the rank is apparently self-bestowed after Confederate authorities refuse him a commission.)

August 16; the *Fort Scott Bulletin* reports, "Gen. Lane is still going on with the work of organizing two Colored Regiments, notwithstanding the refusal of the President to accept black soldiers. Last Tuesday about fifty recruits were raised here."

August 17; the *New York Times* reports Senator Lane's efforts to raise a black regiment, and notes that two companies are being raised in Lawrence.

August 20; Governor Robinson telegraphs Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton concerning Senator Lane's black regiment, and asks if he should commission the officers in the usual manner.

August 22; Secretary of War Stanton writes at length to Senator Lane, telling him that black regiments can only be raised, "upon the express and special authority of the President," which has not been given. Lane ignores him.

August 26; the citizens of Wyandott hold another public meeting and declare no sympathy with border raiders of either side.

August 29-30; the Second Battle of Bull Run ends in another U.S. rout.

September 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson submits his last annual report on the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School to Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent James B. Abbott. Attendance in the past year has been 52 Shawnee children, ranging in age from 7 to 16.

In September, Maj. Gen. Elie Frederic Forey arrives in Mexico with 30,000 French troops and instructions from Napoleon III to declare himself military dictator.

September 15; in his annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Agent Abbott vouches for the loyalty of the Shawnee, with some 60 serving in U.S. forces and perhaps 40 more planning to enlist. He states that the manual labor school appears prosperous and well run.

September 16; about midnight, Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Olathe in Johnson County, Kansas. Three residents are killed, the rest herded into the public square, the town looted, and the printing office of the *Olathe Herald* destroyed.

September 17; the Battle of Antietam, with 23,000 casualties the bloodiest single day of the war, ends in a narrow U.S. victory.

September 20; in an engagement at Shirley's Ford in Missouri, Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard begins fighting with other U.S. troops in the confusion of an attack. Ritchie loses his command over the incident, and Captain Falleaf's Delaware return to Kansas. Some are eventually classified as deserters; Falleaf and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson work for over a year to straighten out the mess.

September 22; encouraged by Antietam, President Lincoln issues the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, testing the national sentiment and warning the seceding states that if they do not return to the Union, the Proclamation will go into effect January 1.

That same day, a *New York Times* correspondent writes from the headquarters of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, "Camp Jim Lane near Wyandott," near the present 29th Street and State Avenue. He reports that the regiment is making excellent progress.

September 23; Secretary of War Stanton telegraphs Senator Lane, again telling him that he has no authority to raise a black regiment. Lane continues to ignore him.

September 26; the Revs. Nathan Scarritt and J. Thompson Peery make affidavit that monies owed by the government to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are actually due to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, by virtue of the April 1861 contract between Rev. Johnson and the Society.

That same day, Capt. E. E. Harvey reports that his command, Co. B, 6th Kansas Calvary, has been encamped at the manual labor school for about two months.

September 30; operation of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School is suspended and the contract between the government and the Methodist Episcopal Church South is annulled. At the same time, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presents the government its account of \$1,500 for the operation of the manual labor school for the quarter ending September 30, 1862. Certified by Thomas Johnson, superintendent, R. C. and Eliza Meek, teachers.

October 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole that he has no objection to the closing of the school and wishes to settle the financial accounts, which show a balance of \$7,500 still owed by the government for the period July 1, 1861 - September 30, 1862. As \$2,000 of the \$10,000 owed to the government by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the three sections of land has yet to be paid, deducting that amount from the balance due leaves \$5,500 still to be paid by the government. The Society is entitled to a patent of title to the three sections, and as Rev. Johnson has in turn bought the land from the Society, the patent should be made out to him.

October 17; Quantrill's Confederate Partisan Rangers attack Shawneetown in Johnson County, Kansas. The primary purpose of the raid is apparently to obtain clothing. Two residents are killed and 13 injured, the others rounded up in the town square, the town looted and many buildings burned, with 14 houses completely destroyed.

October 18; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole submits the Johnson claim to the Secretary of the Interior.

October 21; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole reports to the Secretary of the Interior that there were 30 children at the manual labor school in 1858 (when the Shawnee Tribal Council first considered closing the school), 49 in 1859, 31 in 1860, and 43 in 1861.

October 28; five companies of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment successfully engage Confederates at Island Mound near Butler, Missouri, making a bayonet charge through a grass fire set by the enemy to cover their advance. This is the first engagement of the war involving African-American troops.

December 3; the Rev. John G. Pratt and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson sign the final contract by which the 160 acres occupied by the Delaware Baptist Mission becomes the property of Rev. Pratt.

December 7; death of Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson of pneumonia, near Little Rock, Arkansas.

December 13; the Battle of Fredericksburg.

December 18; "The chiefs and counselors of the Delaware tribe of Indians convened at the council house," adopt a code of laws for the government of the Nation. Articles I through V, and X (possibly an afterthought; it deals with adultery and rape), provide for a national jail to be built near the council house, then list various criminal offenses and the requisite punishments. Article VI provides for three sheriffs at a salary of \$150 per year each, and a clerk and jailer at \$100 per year each. (Unlike the Shawnee or Wyandots, most offices are appointive, with power remaining concentrated in the hands of the chiefs.) Articles VII through IX deal with questions of property, inheritance, and relations with whites, including those instances where a white man has married a member of the Nation.

That same day, a man named Smith is shot at Six-Mile House by a posse looking for horses stolen near Westport.

December 22; a group of traditionalist Wyandot refugees from the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory meet at Abelard Guthrie's house in Quindaro and organize their own tribal council, with Tauomee as Principal Chief. Members include Michael Frost as Second Chief, James Armstrong, Shadrach Bostwick, John W. Greyeyes, John Hicks Jr. and Jacob Whitecrow, with Robert Robitaille as Secretary.

December 23; Guthrie is voted power of attorney by the Tauomee council.

- c. 1862 - Rev. Eben Blachly, the Presbyterian minister at Quindaro, together with his wife Jane, begins offering schooling to the children of escaped slaves who are beginning to settle in the Quindaro area.
- 1863 - January 1; the Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect. Slavery is abolished in those states that are presently in rebellion - but not in slave-holding states still in the Union such as Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.
- That same day, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.
- January 13; the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Lt. Col. James M. Williams, commanding, is mustered into the U.S. Army at Fort Scott, Kansas. It is the fifth black regiment to enter the regular Army, although the first to be organized and see action.
- January 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole recommends government assistance for Wyandot refugees from Indian Territory, as the help of the Citizen Class Wyandots is not sufficient.
- January 24; the Tauromee council, styling themselves "the Chiefs and Headmen of the Wyandott Indians," send a memorial to Congress. Presumably drafted by Guthrie, the memorial explains that many of the Wyandots mistakenly took citizenship or allotments, and were placed in the Citizen Class "without knowledge or consent of those interested." The new council requests government assistance for that "part of our people who preferred to remain as Indians."
- That same day, the Turkey Band of the Delaware send a petition to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, asking for government recognition of Tonganoxie as successor to the late Kockatowha as chief of the Turkey Band, and Joseph W. Armstrong as councilor.
- February 13; in Richmond, the unelected Missouri lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds, publicly announces Governor Jackson's death and his own assumption of power. The Missouri government-in-exile will continue, first in Arkansas and then in Texas.
- March 27; the Wyandots are transferred from James B. Abbott's Shawnee Agency to Fielding Johnson's Delaware Agency, partly at the request of Tauromee's Indian Party. There is continuing friction between the two factions and their respective councils.
- March 30, Elizabeth May Dickinson begins a new term of teaching school in Quindaro.
- In April, the Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school reopens at the request of the Shawnee Tribal Council. It becomes a school for Indian orphans generally.

Also in April, Thomas J. Barker (a Virginian and a Douglas Democrat) is pressured into resigning his position as Wyandott postmaster. He is replaced by Richard B. Taylor, owner and editor of the *Wyandott Gazette*. Despite his resignation, the post office remains in Barker's building at 3rd and Nebraska.

April 2; bread riots take place in Richmond.

April 12; Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson appeals to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole to decide which council legitimately represents the Wyandots. Johnson favors the Mudeater (Citizens Party) council. No decision is reached.

April 16; Porter's flotilla runs the Vicksburg guns.

April 29; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, urging settlement of the manual labor school accounts. He has expended his own funds on the school, and for the government to delay payment is an injustice.

May 2; the Battle of Chancellorsville. Stonewall Jackson is accidentally shot by his own men.

May 8; Thomas J. Barker acquires the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 12 South, Range 25 East, from Johnson County for \$89.39 in back taxes for the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. The quarter section was formerly part of Wyandott Reserve No. 30, the late Doctor Greyeyes' Wyandott Float, which Barker already owns a half interest in.

May 10; death of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, C.S.A.

May 11; the Delaware Tribal Council repeats the request of January 24 for the recognition of Tonganoxie and Armstrong.

Shortly thereafter, death of Neconhecond, chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware, at the age of 54. He is buried in the Delaware Indian Cemetery a quarter mile southwest of the council house, near the present northeast corner of 134th Street and State Avenue.

May 14; William Walker Jr. supports the Tauomee council, saying that legally, members of the Citizens Party are no longer members of the Wyandot Nation under terms of the treaty of 1855, and that no council election has been held since 1860. Agent Johnson notes that four members of the Tauomee council are citizens, and their secretary, Robert Robitaille, is not only a citizen but also a justice of the peace in Wyandotte³² County. Arguments continue.

³² Spelling gradually changed to "Wyandotte" in popular usage at this time, apparently more from ignorance than design, although "Wyandott" can be found on maps, plats, and other official documents as late as 1888.

May 17; Puebla falls to the French after seven weeks of siege.

May 22; Grant opens the siege of Vicksburg after two frontal assaults on the city fail.

May 30; the Citizens Party holds an election for Wyandot Tribal Council. Matthew Mudeater is again elected Principal Chief, with John D. Brown, William Johnson, Irvin P. Long and John Sarrahess as members of the council, and Silas Armstrong as Secretary.

May 31; President Juarez's government leaves Mexico City for San Luis Potosi, and the French enter the city. At this point, President Lincoln can offer President Juarez little more than moral support.

June 2; the Tauromee council appoints Francis Cotter Jr. to fill the vacant council seat of Shadrach Bostwick, who has joined the U.S. Army. William Bearskin is appointed runner, or tribal messenger.

June 3; Lee launches a second invasion of the North from Fredericksburg.

June 20; West Virginia is admitted to the Union as the 35th state.

July 1-2; Col. Williams' 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, part of a mixed escort of a military wagon train from Baxter Springs, Kansas, to Fort Blunt, drives off a large force of Texans and Confederate Indians near Cabin Creek in northeastern Indian Territory. This is one of the first engagements in which white and black troops fight side by side.

July 1-3; the Battle of Gettysburg.

July 4; Vicksburg surrenders to Grant and Lee retreats from Gettysburg. The turning point.

That same day, the citizens of Quindaro hold a Fourth of July celebration in Quindaro Park. The festivities are marred by the accidental death of a boy struck by the wheel of a runaway wagon.

July 9; the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, completes Federal control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy.

July 13-16; the New York City draft riots. The rioters are predominantly poverty-stricken Irish immigrants, looting the homes of the rich and lynching African-Americans who they blame for their problems.

July 16; a party of bushwhackers crosses the Missouri River near Parkville to attack both Six-Mile House and Wyandotte. They fail to reach their objectives; some are caught and taken to Kansas City for trial.

July 17-18; the Battle of Honey Springs. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's 3000 U.S. troops defeat superior Confederate forces near the present Checotah in Indian Territory, some 30 miles south of Fort Gibson. The 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment in particular distinguishes itself, capturing the colors of a Texas regiment. Col. Williams is severely wounded, but soon returns to his command.

In July, troubles increase near the Delaware Baptist Mission. One night a black man working on Charles Journeycake's farm is abducted at gunpoint by a party of bushwhackers.

Despite the troubles, the Delaware Baptist Mission school reaches its peak with 107 pupils. Lucius Bolles Pratt assumes direction of the school, his wife Nannie and her father Charles Journeycake both serving part of the time as teachers. At about this time, Rev. Pratt erects a steam-powered mill in a stone building on the east side of Mission Creek. It replaces an earlier animal-powered mill just to its south.

July 24; another gang of bushwhackers attacks the Junction House in southern Wyandotte County. The well-armed owner, Mr. Saviers, is wounded but manages to drive them off. A neighbor named Bookout is killed by the raiders.

July 26; death of Sam Houston at his farm at Huntsville, Texas, at the age of 70.

July 31; Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr., commander of the Department of the Border, establishes military posts at Westport, the manual labor school, and Little Santa Fe to protect the border from guerrillas.

August 13; a building at 1425 Grand Avenue in Kansas City, being used as a Women's Prison for nine female relatives and supporters of Confederate guerrillas, suddenly collapses. Four - Charity McCorkle Kerr, Susan Crawford Vanever, Armenia Crawford Selvey, and Josephine Anderson (sister of "Bloody Bill" Anderson) - are killed.

August 21; the Lawrence Massacre. Entering Kansas by a roundabout route, Col. William C. Quantrill with 450 men attacks and burns Lawrence, Kansas. Some 200 buildings are destroyed, and in the largest single atrocity of the war, 182 men and boys (mostly unarmed noncombatants) are killed. A Shawnee courier named Pelathe rides from Little Santa Fe to Kansas City, then to Lawrence by way of Six-Mile House to try to warn the town, but arrives too late. The guerrillas retreat as armed Delaware arrive at the north side of the Lawrence ferry.

In the aftermath of the Lawrence raid, Delaware led by White Turkey cross the ferry and pick off stragglers from Quantrill's band. Jim Vaughan, one of Quantrill's men, is captured in Wyandotte and promptly hanged.

August 23; alarmed by what turns out to be a brush fire and fearing a guerrilla attack, the children are hurriedly sent home from the Delaware Baptist Mission.

August 25; in response to the Quantrill raid, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing Jr. issues the infamous "Order No. 11." The populace in four Missouri counties bordering Kansas – Jackson, Cass, Bates and Vernon - must swear allegiance to the Union, leave their homes and move to within one mile of the U.S. Army posts in Kansas City, Independence, Pleasant Hill, and elsewhere. Some 20,000 people are affected, farms are burned and resisters shot. Missouri artist George Caleb Bingham, though strongly pro-Union, paints his famous protest.

Late in August, Joseph Nichols, a slave in Clay County, Missouri, escapes and makes his way to Quindaro. (As Missouri has not seceded, the Emancipation Proclamation is not in effect there.)

Many of the traditionalist Black Bob band leave their reserve in the Shawnee Lands to seek refuge with the Absentee Shawnee in Indian Territory.

The German Methodists sell the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place in Wyandotte to the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, who build a log church from trees felled on the site.

September 2; Joseph Nichols is taken from Quindaro to Leavenworth, where he joins Company I, 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment, the second black regiment raised by Senator Lane.

September 7; construction begins in Wyandotte on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway. Division headquarters is at 1st and Nebraska, on the two lots just north of the site of the demolished Lipman Meyer Building.

September 10; U.S. Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele occupies Little Rock, Arkansas.

September 14; Brig. Gen. Ewing grants a Safeguard to the Rev. John G. Pratt and to his property and family. The Safeguard is to be respected and Pratt's family and property protected; violation of the Safeguard by U.S. troops is punishable by death.

September 19-20; the Battle of Chickamauga.

October 6; Quantrill's Partisan Rangers, disguised as Union troops, attack Baxter Springs, Kansas. Lt. James Pond's surprised garrison – two companies of Wisconsin cavalry and one company of the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry – have to break through the Confederate lines to get to their weapons. The guerillas capture 17 noncombatants (Army musicians) who are put to death.

October 9; Isaiah Walker is elected vice president of the Kansas City Horticultural Society.

October 13; Col. Jo Shelby's Confederate cavalry, raiding from Arkadelphia, Arkansas, is turned back at Marshall, Missouri. In one month he has fought 10 actions and destroyed supplies valued at \$1,000,000.

That same day, Alexander S. Johnson is commissioned lieutenant colonel, 13th Regiment, Kansas State Militia.

October 14; the First Annual Fair sponsored by the Wyandotte County Agriculture Society (first county fair) is held on the levee near 1st and Nebraska in Wyandotte, with 140 exhibits including fruit trees, pumpkins, apples and peaches. Despite the war, the Society has been organized by Benjamin F. Mudge, with Silas Armstrong as vice president.

October 17; Grant is made supreme commander of U.S. forces in the West.

October 28; in retaliation against those Cherokee who have sided with the Union, Col. Stand Watie's Confederate Indians burn the Cherokee capitol at Tahlequah.

October 29; Stand Watie's men burn John Ross' house at Park Hill.

November 19; President Lincoln delivers his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

November 23-25; the Battle of Chattanooga.

Late in the year, Clarina I.H. Nichols leaves Quindaro to join her daughter Birsha in Washington, D.C., where they are employed as female clerks in the Treasury and Army Quartermaster Departments. Mrs. Nichols' son Howard is in the Union Army, while George remains in school at Baker University in Baldwin City, Kansas.

December 7; death of Hannah Barrett Walker, wife of William Walker Jr., in Wyandotte at the age of 63. She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery.

Hunted in Missouri, Quantrill and his men drift south to winter in Texas. Kept at arm's length by Confederate military authorities, some of the guerrillas turn to banditry, preying on the same people whose cause they have supposedly been fighting for.

December 23; the City of Wyandotte agrees to deed the public levee over to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway.

December 27 - January 12; heavy snowfall and high winds block the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. For 16 days no mail from the east reaches Leavenworth.

1864 -

January 1; the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 11 and 13; testimonials are filed as to the loyalty of the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Lt. Col. Alexander S. Johnson, and their continuing support for the Union cause.

In January, the Tauromee council begins planning their return to Indian Territory. They visit the Seneca refugee encampments on the Marais des Cygnes, and draft yet another treaty for receiving lands from the Seneca at the conclusion of the Civil War.

February 3; John Moses and 150 Delaware send a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole informing him that Ben Simon has been chosen to succeed Neconhecond as chief of the Wolf Band, with James Simon as second chief. Joseph W. Armstrong has been chosen as chief of the Turkey Band with Joseph Thomas as second chief.

February 12 and 15; the Kansas State Legislature calls for the removal of all Indians from the state.

Also in February, the state legislature votes to establish a School for the Blind, and accepts the offer of Oakland Park in Wyandotte as the site for the proposed school.

February 17; CSS *H. L. Hunley*, under Lt. George Dixon, completes the first successful submarine attack on an enemy ship, sinking the USS *Housatonic* outside Charleston harbor. The *Hunley*, Lt. Dixon and his crew of 8 are lost. (The ship and its crew are recovered in 2001.)

February 20; the Pomeroy circular, a letter written by Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas calling for the nomination of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase instead of President Lincoln, is published.

February 24; Clara Gowing returns to her home in Concord, Massachusetts, ending over four years service as a missionary teacher at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

March 4; civil government is restored in Louisiana. Although supported by President Lincoln, this is opposed by some of the Radical Republicans in Congress.

March 9; Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is promoted lieutenant general.

March 11; a social life of sorts continues in Quindaro. Elizabeth May Dickinson notes that her mother has gone to R. M. Gray's for a call and her sisters to Mr. Matoon's for a visit, while Alfred Robinson was at the Dickinson's house for dinner.

March 12; Lt. Gen. Grant becomes General in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

March 18; Sherman assumes command of the principal U.S. armies in the West.

That same day, a new treaty with the Shawnee is drafted which would nullify the treaty of 1854 and would declare forfeit the contract between the government and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with the mission lands to be sold. The treaty is tabled in the Senate when Senator Lane is assured of the loyalty of the Johnsons.

Death of Mary Brigitte Chouteau Hopkins, wife of steamboat captain Ashley Hopkins and only surviving daughter of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, of cholera in St. Louis at the age of 28.

April 4; Hanford N. Kerr purchases 105.5 acres from a 113-acre portion of Jacob and Therese Whitecrow's 224.5-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 167) for reportedly just 33 1/3 dollars in gold. By 1887, the Kerr estate just west of the Wyandotte city limits (the present 18th Street) will have grown to 380.5 acres, including portions of the allotments of John S. and Sarah Bearskin (No. 19) and John and Susan Sarraheess (No. 140).

April 6; William Walker Jr. marries Eveline Jane Barrett, widow of his former brother-in-law, in Harden County, Ohio.

April 10; Napoleon III's puppet, Archduke Maximilian of Austria (younger brother of Emperor Franz Josef I), is crowned Emperor of Mexico in violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

April 11; civil government is restored in Arkansas.

April 12; the Fort Pillow Massacre. Confederates under Nathan Bedford Forrest capture Fort Pillow, Tennessee, and massacre the black U.S. troops there.³³ The Confederate government has declared that no mercy is to be shown to black troops or their white officers captured under conditions of war. (The white troops captured at Fort Pillow, mostly Tennessee Unionists, will be sent to Andersonville prison where they are singled out for harsh treatment and most will die.)

³³ Forrest, a slave trader before the war, will later head the terrorist organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. At Fort Pillow, perhaps knowing what will happen, he uncharacteristically holds back from the action.

April 14; the Rev. John G. Pratt's appointment as U.S. Indian Agent for the Delaware is approved, and Senator Lane writes to so inform him. Fielding Johnson has been dismissed (despite Rev. Pratt's continuing support) after killing a man who was trying to assault him.

April 23; attorney W. M. Slough of Leavenworth writes to Rev. Pratt, urging him not to accept the position as Delaware Indian Agent. (At this point, Pratt has yet to be formally notified of his appointment.)

Also in April, construction of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway westward from Wyandotte reaches Secondine on the Delaware Reserve.

In the spring, death of Black Bob, chief of the traditionalist Shawnee, probably in Indian Territory.

May 3; Wyandotte County Register of Deeds, Clerk of the District Court and sometime Wyandotte City Clerk James A. Cruise, 25, marries 21-year-old Margaret E. Kerstetter.

May 5; the armies of Lee and Grant collide in the Wilderness. The fighting is indecisive.

May 6; Sherman opens the Atlanta Campaign.

May 10; Col. Stand Watie is promoted brigadier general by President Jefferson Davis, and placed in command of most Confederate Indian forces in Indian Territory.

May 15; Fielding Johnson receives official notification of Rev. Pratt's appointment, and in turn writes Pratt of his readiness to turn over the office. The Tauromee council welcomes the change, and Pratt regularly attends their council meetings.

May 28; the Emperor Maximilian arrives in Vera Cruz with his Empress, Charlotte-Amelie (Carlota), daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. They are accompanied by Austrian and Belgian "volunteers," joining the French military forces already in Mexico.

May 31; dissident Republicans meeting at Cleveland nominate John Charles Fremont for President and John Cochran for Vice-President.

June 3; the Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 7-8; the Republicans, meeting at Baltimore, nominate Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat, as National Union Party candidates.

June 9; J. C. Wyland sends Fielding Johnson an estimate of the cost of constructing a new Delaware mill, including moving the engine and boiler from their present location at Sarcoxieville to Evansville. The total is \$4,638.30.

June 12; Maximilian and Carlota arrive in Mexico City.

June 18; Grant opens the siege of Petersburg.

June 19; the Confederate commerce raider *CSS Alabama*, having destroyed 65 U.S. merchant ships in just 22 months, is sunk by the USS *Kearsarge* in an hour-long naval duel outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France.

Johnson County begins taxing the Shawnee allotments for which patents of title have been issued. The Rev. Charles Bluejacket, Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, files suit against the county commissioners and fights this all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

At the Shawnee Friends Mission, 30 of the 76 students contract smallpox, but only three die.

July 4; William Walker Jr. prepares a speech in which he praises America but condemns what he perceives as the trend toward miscegenation, "Negro-o-logical mania," and racial degradation. (Uncertain if this racist diatribe by a former slave owner is actually publicly delivered.)

July 30; a Federal mine breaches Lee's Petersburg lines, but the Confederates halt the U.S. breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater.

August 5; U.S. Rear Admiral David G. Farragut is victorious in the Battle of Mobile Bay: "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"

August 29; the Democrats, meeting at Chicago, nominate Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President on a peace platform.

September 2; the Centralia Massacre. A band of Quantrill's Partisan Rangers led by Bloody Bill Anderson kill, mutilate and scalp 150 U.S. soldiers in Centralia, Missouri, including 35 dragged unarmed off a train. A young guerrilla named Jesse James is seriously wounded in the fight (just five days short of his 17th birthday), and will remain convalescent for some 18 months.

That same day, Sherman occupies Atlanta.

Also in September, the Wyandotte City Council purchases the unsold lots in Oak Grove Cemetery from Thomas J. Barker (who has acquired title from J. L. Hall) for \$800, making the City the sole owner of the property.

September 13; Rev. Pratt, in his new office as Delaware Indian Agent, submits a report on the status of the Delaware to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole. There are 1,065 members of the Delaware Nation resident on the Reserve. An inventory of their possessions includes 554 horses worth \$40,800 (the numbers down substantially because of the war), 989 head of cattle worth \$24,275, 1,807 swine worth \$10,842, and 92 sheep worth \$460. Despite the tribe's wealth, "The Delawares are affected by the unsettled conditions of the country. Many of them are in the army. Their families are consequently left without male assistance."

September 19; Maj. Gen. Sterling "Pap" Price, accompanied by Missouri Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, launches a last-ditch Confederate raid on Missouri, hoping to draw off U.S. forces from the East.

September 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole writes to Rev. Pratt concerning 26 Delaware who were mustered into the 6th Kansas Cavalry in 1862. The Army says they were mustered in for three years, but the Delaware were supposedly told it was only for the remaining term of the regiment. Dole wants documentation.

September 22; Fremont withdraws from the Presidential race.

September 24; a pontoon bridge is completed across the Kansas River at Wyandotte, on the site of the present James Street Bridge. The road from Minnesota Avenue to the ferry landing is extended south to the new bridge.

September 27; Price's Confederates, advancing on St. Louis, are repulsed with the loss of at least 1,000 men at Pilot Knob, Missouri.

October 1; having failed to pierce fortified lines at St. Louis, Price turns toward Jefferson City. His army, numbering over 25,000, is hampered by the size of its wagon train and a large contingent of untrained and ill-equipped recruits. They are pursued across the width of Missouri by U.S. cavalry under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton.

October 4; the Kansas militia mobilizes some 12,000 men. Most regular forces in Kansas are in Indian Territory fighting Stand Watie's Confederate Indians.

In October, Father Anton Kuhls, a 24-year-old German immigrant, is sent to Wyandotte by Bishop Miede to reactivate St. Mary's Parish. On his retirement 44 years later he is one of the most prominent and beloved figures in Kansas City, Kansas.

October 18; portions of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt's division engage Price near Lexington, Missouri, then fall back toward Independence in the face of superior numbers. (Senator James H. Lane is present, and takes an active part in the fighting.) Price's objective appears to be Kansas City and possibly Fort Leavenworth.

October 21; greatly outnumbered U.S. forces fight an 8-hour holding action on the Little Blue River while Independence is evacuated.

October 22; the Battle of the Blue. U.S. forces confront Price along a 15-mile-long front along the Blue River in Jackson County. Severe fighting at Byram's Ford and Hickman Mills before the U.S. troops retreat and the Confederates cross the river.

October 23; the Battle of Westport. U.S. regulars and Kansas, Missouri and Colorado militia under Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis confront Price's Confederates on the high ground south of Brush Creek in the area of the present Loose Park, in the largest battle of the war west of the Mississippi. The line of battle stretches west almost to the manual labor school (which is struck by stray artillery rounds). The Confederate ranks are broken and Price retreats southward along the Kansas-Missouri state line. Both sides alternately use the Wornall house as a temporary hospital.

October 24; retreating Confederates arrive at Trading Post (6 miles north of the present Pleasanton, Kansas) and attempt to regroup. U.S. cavalry drives them south across the Marais des Cygnes the next morning.

October 25; the Battle of Mine Creek. Price's rear guard of 7,500 cavalry faces Maj. Gen. Pleasanton's advance cavalry of 2,500 along either side of the Fort Scott road north of Mine Creek, in an attempt to protect the Rebel retreat. The largest battle fought in Kansas ends in a crushing Confederate defeat, with the capture of 900 Confederate soldiers, two Confederate generals, all eight remaining pieces of Confederate artillery, and many wagons of the Confederate train. The retreating Confederates cross back over the state line into Missouri.

That same day, Union dead from the Battle of Westport (including Topeka Battery, 2nd Regiment, Kansas State Militia) are buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery in Wyandotte.

October 26; his guerrillas having failed to aid Price, Bloody Bill Anderson is killed in a fight with U.S. troops in Ray County, Missouri. His head is displayed on a post.

October 28; Price's retreating Confederates attempt to make a final stand in and around the southwest Missouri town of Newtonia. Nearly 650 men are killed or wounded before the Rebels resume their southward flight. The war in the West is over.

October 31; Nevada is admitted to the Union as the 36th state, although its population is too low for it to qualify. (Both its silver and its three electoral votes are of prime importance to the Union.)

November 8; Abraham Lincoln (National Union or Republican) is reelected President, defeating Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan (Democrat).

That same day, U.S. forces end their pursuit of Price's Confederates at the Arkansas River. Price continues his retreat across the Choctaw Nation and into Texas. Price's superior, Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby-Smith, believes the whole enterprise to have been disastrously foolish.

November 15; Sherman begins his March to the Sea.

November 25; the Tauromee council petitions for the removal of 31 individuals from the Incompetent and Orphan Classes under the treaty of 1855. The request is denied.

November 29; the Sand Creek Massacre. In southeastern Colorado Territory, Black Kettle's Cheyenne and Arapaho are attacked by Colorado Volunteers under Col. John M. Chivington. It soon becomes known that what was at first claimed as a victorious battle was actually an unprovoked attack on a peaceful Indian encampment flying the American flag, with over 100 - mostly women, children and old men - killed by small arms and artillery fire, their bodies mutilated and scalped. General Grant calls it murder, and inquiries are begun, but an unrepentant Rev. Chivington returns to civilian life before charges can be brought. Beginning of 30 years of warfare between the plains tribes and the U.S.

December 6; in Wyandotte, Clarina I.H. Nichols' youngest son George B. Nichols, 19, marries 17-year-old Mary C. Warpole, daughter of the late John and Catherine Warpole. Mrs. Nichols will subsequently try to assist her daughter-in-law with her claim to her family's 160-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 165), which Mrs. Nichols believes was improperly sold by Mary's guardian for approximately one-fifth its actual worth.

December 13; as part of the general reorganization of black regiments in the U.S. Army, the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment becomes the 79th United States Colored Troops (USCT) and the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment is designated the 83rd USCT.

December 22; Sherman occupies Savannah, Georgia, and offers it to President Lincoln as a Christmas gift.

Also in December, eight of the Union dead from the Topeka Battery in the Huron Indian Cemetery are exhumed and reinterred in Topeka. The body of a black teamster attached to the unit is apparently not removed.

Construction of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches a point on the north side of the Kansas River opposite Lawrence.

1865 -

The Kansas state census indicates that there are now 429 African-Americans residing in Quindaro Township, including at least three families – those of Joseph Taylor, Jackson Harris, and W. Pope – that also resided there in 1860. Most are refugees from Missouri (particularly from Platte County) who have settled in or near the former town.

January 1; Elizabeth May Dickinson is now living and teaching school in Atchison. Her family remains in Quindaro.

That same day, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 2; shortly after noon, the Rev. Thomas Johnson, living on his farm east of Westport, is called to his front door and murdered - by partisans of which side has never been determined. He is 62 years old.

January 4; Amos Cotter, an Orphan Class Wyandot, returns to Wyandotte County after three years service in the U.S. Army, only to find his 53-acre farm near the present 51st Street and Leavenworth Road (Wyandott Allotment No. 262) usurped by J. A. Bartles.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is buried in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery, southeast of the manual labor school.

January 9; the seventh annual prayer meeting of the First Congregational Church of Wyandotte, at the southeast corner of 5th and Nebraska, is host to 250 U.S. soldiers.

January 11; a Missouri state constitutional convention meeting in St. Louis passes an emancipation ordinance by an overwhelming vote (only four conservative delegates vote against it), to take effect immediately. The General Assembly is notified, and Governor Fletcher issues a proclamation that evening. Slavery is ended in the state of Missouri.

January 17; in a petition to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, the Shawnee Tribal Council supports the claim of the Rev. Thomas Johnson (or his heirs) to the three sections of manual labor school land, and asks that the draft treaty of 1864 be so amended. They also ask that the government pay any monies owed to Rev. Johnson on the school contract.

The government grants a \$640,000 bond loan to the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway for having completed 40 miles of track.

January 31; Congress submits to the states the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing chattel slavery in the United States.

February 3; the Hampton Roads Conference. President Lincoln and Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens meet aboard the *RIVER QUEEN* off the coast of Virginia, regarding an end to the Civil War.

February 6; General Robert E. Lee is appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies (a position long denied him because of the jealousy of Jefferson Davis and others).

February 7; A. N. Blackledge, attorney for the late Thomas Johnson, sends documents to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole showing that Alexander S. Johnson is administrator for the estate of his father, and requesting that matters regarding the manual labor school be adjusted at the earliest convenience.

February 17; Sherman occupies the South Carolina state capital, Columbia.

February 18; U.S. troops seize Charleston.

February 22; Tennessee adopts a new state constitution abolishing slavery.

February 23; Freedman's University is formally organized at Quindaro and papers of incorporation filed. Trustees include the Rev. Eben Blachly, M. W. Bottum, R. M. Gray, Fielding Johnson, Byron Judd, R. Morgan, R. W. Oliver, John G. Reaser, and William A. Sterritt.

March 3; Congress establishes the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau).

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church presents a claim to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School property (which was constructed and first operated under its auspices).

March 4; President Lincoln is inaugurated for a second term.

March 13; at the urging of General Lee, the Confederate Congress after much debate authorizes the use of slaves as combat soldiers, but refuses to promise them their freedom in return for their services.

That same day, William Walker Jr. loses his clothing when the stagecoach he is traveling in is attacked by 14 bushwhackers between Kansas City and Warrensburg, Missouri.

March 18; the Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time in Richmond.

March 28; in a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole, Governor Crawford, Senators Lane and Pomeroy, and Congressman Clarke of Kansas support the Johnson claim, and attest the loyalty of Alexander S. Johnson. Alexander S. Johnson makes affidavit regarding his father's ownership of the school, explaining how he came to own the three sections of land and declaring that they have been paid for in full.

March 31; attorney A. N. Blackledge submits additional arguments concerning the Johnson claim to Commissioner Dole.

April 1; Sheridan turns Lee's flank at Petersburg by defeating Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, Virginia.

That same day, Commissioner Dole sends copies of the documents in the Johnson claim to Secretary of the Interior Usher, saying that \$7,500 should be paid to the estate's administrator, \$5,500 directly and \$2,000 credited to his account (as per Rev. Johnson's letter of October 6, 1862), and that he can see no reason why the patent of title should not be granted.

April 2; Grant breaks through Lee's lines at Petersburg. Lee begins to retreat westward toward Amelia Court House. The Confederate government flees from Richmond, where there is looting and arson.

April 3; U.S. troops enter Richmond.

That same day, Secretary of the Interior Usher directs Commissioner Dole to pay the \$5,500 to Alexander S. Johnson. The question of the patent to the three sections is under consideration, pending an appeal by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 4; President Lincoln visits Richmond, and calls at George Pickett's house. (He had known Pickett years before in Springfield.)

April 5; Sheridan blocks Lee's escape route south from Amelia Court House. Lee moves west toward Lynchburg.

That same day, civil government is restored in Tennessee.

April 6; Grant cuts off and captures Lee's rear guard.

April 7; Lee's troops fight off a Union attack at Farmville. Grant and Lee enter into correspondence leading to surrender.

April 8; Sheridan reaches Appomattox Station to cut off Lee's retreat.

April 9; Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

April 11; Secretary of the Interior Usher directs Commissioner Dole to issue a patent for the manual labor school property to the late Thomas Johnson. This is strongly protested by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 14, Good Friday; John Wilkes Booth shoots President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, and Lewis Paine wounds Secretary of State Seward.

April 15; death of Abraham Lincoln at 7:22 in the morning. "Now he belongs to the ages." Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeds to the Presidency.

April 25; President Johnson directs Secretary of the Interior Usher to suspend further action regarding the Johnson claim until May 10.

April 26; Johnston accepts from Sherman the same surrender terms Grant offered Lee. The Confederate cabinet meets for the last time at Charlotte, North Carolina.

That same day, John Wilkes Booth is trapped and killed by U.S. cavalry near Bowling Green, Virginia.

April 27; the steamboat *SULTANA* explodes and burns on the Mississippi River near Memphis, killing more than 1,400 returning Union prisoners of war.

May 4; President Lincoln is buried in Springfield, Illinois, following a 12-day funeral procession by train across seven states, the route lined with thousands of mourners.

That same day, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church presents to President Johnson a full statement of their claim to the manual labor school property.

May 9; Secretary of the Interior Usher presents to President Johnson a statement of the case for the Johnson heirs' claim to the manual labor school property, which he supports.

May 10; Jefferson Davis, disguised in his wife's cloak, is taken prisoner by U.S. cavalry at Irwinville, Georgia.

That same day, William Clarke Quantrill is run down and shot by Union irregulars near Bloomfield, Kentucky. Severely wounded, he is taken as a prisoner to Louisville, some 30 miles distant.

Also in May, death of Michael Frost in Wyandotte at the age of 40. He is replaced as Second Chief on Tauromee's Indian Party council by 28-year-old John Kayrahoo II.

May 26; Kirby-Smith surrenders Confederate troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department to Maj. Gen. Edward R.S. Canby at New Orleans, ending the Civil War.

That same day, a patent for the three sections of land is filed and the heirs of the Rev. Thomas Johnson become the legal owners of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School property some 26 years after its founding.

By the end of May, 25,000 veteran troops under Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan are ordered to south Texas as a pointed reminder of American objections to the French presence in Mexico.

June 6; death of William Clarke Quantrill in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1887, his mother, Mrs. Caroline Clarke Quantrill, will have his bones disinterred – and sell them.

June 9; Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup convey a warranty deed to Lots 1 to 8, Block 148 in Northrup's Part of Wyandott City to Bishop Miede, so that the property can be sold and St. Mary's Church moved "nearer to town." The existing church at 8th (9th) and Ann is considered to be too far from the center of the community, too hard to reach (it is on the west side of a deep ravine), and too small for the needs of a growing congregation.

June 19, "Juneteenth;" U.S. forces under Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger arrive in Galveston, Texas, and slaves in south Texas learn about emancipation for the first time.

June 23; Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, C.S.A., surrenders to U.S. officers near Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation, the last Confederate general officer to yield his command.

John Solomon and his wife Margaret (daughter of Esquire Greyeyes and widow of David Young) return to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to live.

J. B. and Lucinda Mahaffie build a two-story stone farm house on the Westport branch of the Santa Fe Trail northeast of Olathe in Johnson County, with a dining hall/kitchen to serve the stagecoach trade. Still standing at the present 1100 Kansas City Road, Olathe, Kansas.

July 1; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway receives its deed to the portion of the public levee in Wyandotte lying north of Nebraska Avenue. The portion between Nebraska and the Wyandot National Ferry Tract remains reserved for public use.

July 4; refusing to surrender, Brig. Gen. Jo Shelby's Confederate cavalry brigade buries their battle flags in the Rio Grande and crosses into Mexico, intending to join Maximilian and the imperialist forces.

July 5; William Booth founds the Salvation Army in London.

July 7; four of John Wilkes Booth's alleged fellow conspirators are hanged in Washington, D.C.

July 10; Dennis N. Cooley is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing William P. Dole.

August 18; a Citizens Party election for Wyandot Tribal Council is held in Wyandotte. Silas Armstrong is elected Principal Chief, with John D. Brown, William Johnson, Irvin P. Long, and Matthew Mudeater as members of the council.

August 31; Mathias Splitlog, himself a Catholic, sells three acres of his 288.61-acre allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 145) on the west side of 5th Street between Armstrong and Barnett Avenues to Father Kuhls for \$800 in gold, as the site for a new St. Mary's Church. Father Kuhls then sells the former church property at 8th (9th) and Ann to James Hennessey.

September 1; death of Lucius Bolles Pratt, son of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission at the age of 24. The mission school continues under the direction of his widow, Nannie Mae Journeycake Pratt.

September 6; death of Pierre Chouteau Jr. in St. Louis at the age of 76.

September 7; Principal Chief Silas Armstrong, accompanied by Matthew Mudeater, acts as delegate from the Wyandot Nation at an Indian council called by the government at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

September 14; a peace treaty is signed between the government and Confederate-allied tribes at the Fort Smith council.

September 18; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cooley directs Rev. Pratt to consult with Silas Armstrong as the recognized Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation.

September 25; death of John W. Ladd, father-in-law of Joel and Matthew Walker, in Wyandotte at the age of 73.

October 1; the 79th United States Colored Troops (formerly 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment) is mustered out at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. With the loss of four officers and 156 enlisted men out of the original 206 recruits, the regiment has sustained the heaviest losses of any of the 17 regiments and four batteries raised in Kansas.

October 3; the Black Decree. Pressured by the French, the Emperor Maximilian issues a decree ordering that all Juaristas taken under arms shall be shot without trial. The decree is denounced in Congress, and the U.S. quietly begins to supply arms and materiel to President Juarez.

October 19; the "Friends of Ireland" meet at the Wyandotte County Courthouse, with Col. William Weer and attorney Charles S. Glick among the speakers. A Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood is organized with 41 members, to assist in the "redemption of Ireland from British misrule."

October 23; the Pacific Railroad of Missouri (Missouri Pacific) is completed between St. Louis and Kansas City. The Kansas City station is at the present 2nd Street and Grand Boulevard on the riverfront.

November 7; Isaiah Walker is elected to the Kansas State Legislature from Wyandotte County.

November 11; another robbery in the vicinity of Six-Mile House.

November 17; at 8:00 in the evening, someone fires a shotgun through the window of Dr. J. B. Welborn's home, on the south side of the Leavenworth road across from Six-Mile House. Dr. Welborn and his wife are both wounded, but will recover.

November 24; the Tauomee council, with John W. Greyeyes as Acting Principal Chief, protests the government's recognition of Armstrong, despite the fact that Tauomee and John Hicks Jr. have already returned with their families to the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory. Greyeyes appoints his brother Silas M. Greyeyes and his brother-in-law Philip Monture to fill the two vacancies on the council. Rev. Pratt asks Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cooley for advice.

December 14; death of Silas Armstrong, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and President of the Wyandott City Company, in Wyandotte at the age of 55, reportedly as a result of hardships suffered on his trip to the Fort Smith council. Many white men and over 1000 Indians attend his funeral. His successor as Principal Chief is Matthew Mudeater.

December 18; the 13th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, abolishing slavery in the United States.

December 24; several Confederate veterans organize the Ku Klux Klan in Pulaski, Tennessee. The social club soon turns into a terrorist organization to fight against Reconstruction.

December 26; the Wyandotte County Commissioners examine the route and appraise properties to be taken for the Missouri River Railroad (later the Missouri Pacific).

In late December, Benjamin F. Mudge moves from Quindaro to Manhattan, Kansas, to take up an appointment as professor of natural history and natural science at the new Kansas State Agricultural College (a Morrill Act land grant college), as well as the position of state geologist.

1866 -

January 1; Graham Rodgers is elected Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation, replacing the Rev. Charles Bluejacket.

That same day, construction on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches a point on the north side of the Kansas River opposite Topeka.

January 29; five years having passed since the approval of Kansas statehood, the Wyandott Allotments are now legally subject to taxation.

February 12; Secretary of State William H. Seward formally demands the withdrawal of French forces from Mexico.

That same day, the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company is incorporated. A contract is let to R. S. Twombly and R. W. Hilleker to build a Howe truss bridge across the Kansas River at the foot of 3rd Street in Wyandotte, near the site of the former Wyandot ferry and the Civil War pontoon bridge. Construction begins almost immediately.

February 13; Frank and Jesse James, formerly with Quantrill, invent the daylight bank robbery in Liberty, Missouri. One innocent bystander, a student from William Jewell College, is killed.

February 16; death of Ida E. Walker, daughter of Joel and Mary Ann Walker, just six days short of her 15th birthday. She is buried near her father in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 7; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place to Jesse Elkins, Thomas King, Albert Buchanan, Joseph Robinson and Charles Shelton, Trustees of St. James A.M.E. Church, for the consideration of \$1.00. Witnessed by James A. Cruise, Register of Deeds for Wyandotte County.

March 8; the Rev. John G. Pratt testifies before Congress. He holds that Wyandot claims are valid, that citizens cannot legally speak for the tribe but are entitled to their share of all funds due the tribe.

Missouri River Railroad section boss John Tehan, drunk, hires Wyandotte livery stable owner J. L. Conklin to take him to Kansas City. During the trip, Conklin is shot in the groin. Arrested in Kansas City the next day, Tehan is brought back to Wyandotte, identified by Conklin as his assailant, and jailed. In the night he is taken from the jail behind the courthouse and lynched on the courthouse steps. (Many later believe him to be innocent.)

March 22; William Walker Jr. in a petition to Rev. Pratt reverses his position of three years before, and asks for recognition of the Citizens Party council, particularly in view of Tauromee's absence.

Also in March, Abelard Guthrie helps the Tauromee council draft a new treaty with the Seneca (the third since 1859) securing a home for the Wyandots on the Seneca Reserve, uniting Wyandots and Senecas in a single tribe. The draft states that only non-citizen Wyandots and those adopted by the Tauromee council can be members of the united tribes.

March 30, Good Friday; William Walker Jr. begins a new volume of his daily journal: "At 5 minutes past 9 p.m. a total lunar eclipse took place. During the obscuration a dark cloud intervened preventing further observation."

In the spring, the Rev. Archibald Beatty arrives in Wyandotte with his wife and five children. He is to replace the Rev. Rodney S. Nash as Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Beattys stay with Dr. Frederick Speck and his wife until they can move into the rectory.

April 10; the heirs of Silas Armstrong file suit against the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company, claiming that the bridge construction is damaging the Armstrong interest in the ferry crossing.

April 12; a "notorious robber" named Newt Morrison, arrested the day before, is found lynched from the bannister of the Wyandotte County Courthouse.

May 2; Eveline Walker leaves Wyandotte aboard the *PEORIA CITY* to visit family and friends in Ohio.

May 7; Robert Robitaille, secretary of the Tauromee council, pleads with Rev. Pratt to help Wyandots find a home in Indian Territory.

May 15; the Union Pacific, Eastern Division opens a branch line across the Delaware Reserve to Leavenworth.

May 26; Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett quit claim the 30.10 acres of Wyandott Allotment No. 70 back to the allotment's original owner, their son Russell B. Garrett, for the customary amount of \$1.00. Noted as being done out of "Natural Love and Affection," this may be intended as a wedding gift. Done before Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge of Wyandotte County.

May 30; death of Maria Walker Garrett, wife of Charles B. Garrett and younger sister of William Walker Jr., in Wyandotte at the age of 59.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules in favor of the Shawnee in the Rev. Charles Bluejacket's suit against the Johnson County Commissioners, much to the disgust of the Kansas Supreme Court, which does not believe that a treaty with "savages" should have the force of law.

In June, a flooding Neosho River on the Seneca Reserve destroys the crops of Tauromee and others who have settled there. Starvation becomes a real prospect.

June 14; Eveline Walker and her step-granddaughter, Inez Theresa Clement, return home to Wyandotte from Ohio. William Walker Jr. dismisses his ward, George A. Coon Jr., who he believes is a bad influence on his grandsons, John and William Walker McMullan. The three children, their mothers having died, live with their grandfather at "West Jersey."

June 17; death of Lewis Cass in Detroit at the age of 83.

June 29; death of Matilda Stephenson Driver Hicks, widow of Francis Driver and Francis A. Hicks, in Wyandotte at the age of 61. She is buried beside her first husband and two daughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

July 1; James H. Lane, the "Grim Chieftain," U.S. Senator from Kansas, opportunist, idealist, murderer, friend of Lincoln, and almost certainly insane, shoots himself while visiting his brother-in-law near Leavenworth.

July 4; the Delaware sign a treaty agreeing to sell their remaining lands in Kansas. The railroad through the former reserve having been completed, the Delaware are to receive full value of the lands sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western in the treaty of 1860. The new treaty authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell all the remaining part of the Delaware Reserve to the Missouri River Railroad Company (successor to the L.P. & W.) at \$2.50 per acre. Those Delaware who elect to become U.S. citizens will receive patents of title to their 80-acre allotments, and are entitled to an equitable share of the sale proceeds. The children of citizens at age 21 can then elect to become citizens or Delaware. Monies from the sale of allotted lands, and the improvements thereon, will go to the individual owners, while the monies from the sale of unallotted lands will be added to the tribe's general fund. The U.S. in turn agrees to sell to the Delaware 160 acres for every man, woman and child that chooses to remove to Indian Territory, at the price the U.S. paid for it (Indians now being expected to pay for their own removal). Almost as an afterthought, railroads are granted 200-foot rights of way through any new Delaware Reserve.

July 10; death of James H. Lane at the age of 52.

July 13; William Walker Jr. notes the death of "Dr. Goldammer," German druggist, in his journal.

July 14; Special Indian Agent W. H. Watson arrives at the Pratt Agency to investigate the Wyandot situation, and meets with representatives of both parties. Members of the Indian Party say they are ready to move but the Seneca won't recognize citizens as legitimate Wyandots.

July 25; Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is promoted General of the Army, first officer to attain that rank.

July 26; the Citizen's Party council informs Special Agent Watson that they would be happy to reunite with the Indian Party.

July 27; George D. Bowling shoots Albert Saviers in Wyandotte. William Walker Jr. refers to Saviers as a "notorious thief." (It is uncertain if this is the same Mr. Saviers who owned the Junction House.)

July 31; the Quindaro and Parkville Ferry Company is chartered by Alfred Gray, Francis A. Kessler Sr., Francis A. Kessler Jr., David Pearson, and Alfred Robinson in an effort to reestablish the ferry at Quindaro. The landing is near the mouth of Eddy Creek.

August 1; death of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in Washington, D.C. at the age of 75.

August 10; the Indian Party refuses reconciliation, says it is a matter of honor.

August 11; the U.S. signs a treaty with the Cherokee, regularizing their post Civil War relationship. Although John Ross has died, he directed negotiations from his sick bed, and pro-Union Cherokee insist that he be listed as Principal Chief. The pro-Confederate Cherokee are largely marginalized and denied separate recognition. Article 15 of the treaty provides for the settlement of friendly Indians on unoccupied Cherokee lands, at a price to be mutually agreed upon by the tribes. The government hopes to relocate the Delaware to the lands in question.

August 20; President Johnson formally declares the Civil War to be over.

That same day, Russell B. Garrett and his bride Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett (younger sister of Vincent J. Lane) give a mortgage to secure a bond of \$5,000, to secure the support of Russell's father Charles B. Garrett during his lifetime. The Garretts' home, called "Forest Cottage," is on the northward extension of 7th Street a short distance north of Jersey Creek and west of William Walker Jr.'s residence.

Edwin T. Vedder is appointed Wyandotte postmaster, replacing Richard B. Taylor. After a short time, Vedder is asked to resign because of alleged irregularities in his accounts, and in turn is replaced by Arthur B. Downs who will hold the office until 1881. Downs moves the post office up the hill from Thomas J. Barker's building at 3rd and Nebraska, first to 438 Minnesota Avenue and later to 429 Minnesota.

September 12; publication of the first issue of *Die Fokel (The Torch)*, first German-language newspaper in Wyandotte, with H. W. Kaster as editor and publisher. Printed on the press of the *Wyandotte Gazette*, the paper runs for a few months, and then is removed to Atchison.

Also in September, Father Kuhls' new St. Mary's Catholic Church is dedicated in Wyandotte at the southwest corner of 5th Street and Ann Avenue. The brick church has been constructed at a cost of \$9,000, with Isaiah Walker as general contractor.

Across the street on the northeast corner of 5th and Ann, the new brick German Methodist Episcopal Church is dedicated that same month by the Rev. M. Schnierly.

The First Baptist Church is built in the 600 block of Nebraska Avenue in Wyandotte. Pastor of the small, 23' by 36' African-American church is the Rev. Joe Straighter.

October 3; the *Wyandotte Gazette* reports that the suit between the Armstrong heirs and the Wyandotte and Kansas City Bridge Company has been settled, the heirs receiving \$4000 in company stock for their claims.

October 13; Rev. Pratt issues instructions to the Delaware delegation (the council and their interpreter) that has been chosen to proceed to Indian Territory and examine the Cherokee lands. He provides them with a map of the lands in question, a copy of the Cherokee treaty, and a certificate of their authority.

October 14; Joseph Gilliford, a former Red Leg (and "a bad man" according to William E. Connelley), is shot in Herscher's Saloon in Wyandotte by his wife's cousin, Russell B. Garrett. Gilliford had reportedly robbed Garrett's father, Charles B. Garrett, and threatened Garrett's life.

October 19; Wyandotte County Clerk Jesse J. Keplinger files a copy of the Wyandott Allotments with Register of Deeds James A. Cruise, almost five years after the issuance of the last allotment patent.

October 26; Rev. Pratt prepares a memorandum concerning the type and value of the Delaware public improvements located a mile and one-half northwest of the Baptist mission. They include a two-story, 22' by 36' wood frame council house valued at \$500, a log structure (the tribal jail?) valued at \$50, a one-story dwelling house valued at \$200, and a blacksmith shop valued at \$75.

Sometime thereafter, the Delaware Council House burns down.

October 30; in order to protect Eliabeth's interest in the property (and with a possible murder charge hanging over Russell's head), Russell B. and Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett quit claim Russell's 30.10-acre allotment property to their attorney, John B. Scroggs, for the customary \$1.00. Scroggs then quit claims the property back to Elizabeth for the same amount. Done before Isaac B. Sharp, Probate Judge of Wyandotte County. Garrett is subsequently acquitted.

November 1; Lewis V. Bogy is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Dennis N. Cooley.

November 14; Taumoee formally adopts the members of his council who are citizens (a majority) back into the Wyandot tribe, making the adoptions retroactive to December, 1862.

November 25; David V. Clement, widowed son-in-law of William Walker Jr., shoots himself in despair over finances. He is probably buried near his wife Sophia Walker Clement in Oak Grove Cemetery.

December 3-4; at midnight, the new Delaware mill at Evansville burns. Some say the Delaware are being "railroaded" out of Kansas.

December 13; a report to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Bogy from Special Indian Agent James C. Homile states that 57 Indian Party Wyandots have again returned to Kansas because of hardships, but 37 remain on the Seneca Reserve. The Indian Party council states that there are approximately 200 Wyandots under its jurisdiction, including 70 Methodists and 17 Catholics.

December 15; the government begins work on settling treaty differences between the Indian Party Wyandots and the Seneca.

December 16; Special Commissioners Vital Jarrot and Joseph Bogy write to Rev. Pratt from Lawrence. They have been commissioned to make new treaty proposals to the various tribes still resident in Kansas, and ask Pratt to assemble the Delaware at Tiblow (the present Bonner Springs, Kansas) on Saturday the 22nd. If the tribe is favorable to their proposal, Pratt and two tribal delegates are authorized to return to Washington with the commissioners to sign the treaty.

December 21; Anson Clement and his wife, parents of the late D. V. Clement, arrive in Wyandotte to visit the Walkers.

December 25; Special Commissioners Jarrot, Bogy and W. W. Farnsworth write to Rev. Pratt from De Soto in Johnson County. Pratt has asked them if they also wish to confer with the Wyandots, but Abelard Guthrie has informed them that the majority of the Wyandots are now in Indian Territory and the others dispersed (but see December 13 report above). Still, if two Wyandot delegates can be chosen to go to Washington, they could go with Rev. Pratt and the Delaware delegates.

December 29; the Paymaster General for the District of Kansas at Fort Leavenworth requests Rev. Pratt's assistance in making payment to Cos. B, C and D, 2nd Regiment of Indian Home Guards. Pratt is to inform him as to where and when the companies can be assembled.

1867 -

January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 8; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy at Atchison instructs Rev. Pratt to make an immediate investigation of the burning of the Delaware mill.

January 9; possibly alerted by Guthrie, the Tauomee council meets at the Neosho Agency in Indian Territory and decides to send Tauomee and John Kayraho II as delegates to the treaty conference in Washington.

That same day, the Clements leave Wyandotte to return to Ohio.

January 14; Martin Stewart is qualified as the legal guardian of the three Walker grandchildren. Stewart resides on the west side of the present 10th Street north of Quindaro Boulevard, on the former allotment of Louis Lumpy (Wyandott Allotment No. 119), where he has a substantial fruit and vegetable farm.

January 25; Rev. Pratt prepares a Memoranda of National Expenses for the Delaware for the latter part of 1866. The salaried positions include three sheriffs at \$100 each, one jailer and one clerk at \$75 each, two assistant smiths at \$45 per month, and a lumber measurer (miller) who is paid by the board foot.

Also in January, the Rev. Eben Blachly's school at Quindaro, Freedman's University, is placed under the governance of the Kansas Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

January 31; the Delaware Tribal Council notifies Rev. Pratt that they have decided not to rebuild the mill and to discharge miller William G. Bradshaw. Pratt is to sell any equipment and lumber that is salvageable.

That same day, a group of Citizen Class Wyandots protests the Tauomee delegation in Washington, suspecting they will not act in the best interest of the whole tribe.

February 5; the French withdraw from Mexico City. In Paris, Carlota pleads in vain with Napoleon III not to abandon her husband.

February 6; the Mexican imperialist general Miramon is defeated by the republicans at San Jacinto.

In February, a young engineer named Octave Chanute arrives in Kansas City. He has been hired by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to design and supervise construction of the first bridge across the Missouri River.

The Kansas State Legislature approves amendments to the state constitution for submission to the voters, granting full suffrage to both women and African-Americans. The vote will not be until the fall, giving all sides time to debate the issues.

February 13; Rev. Pratt requests a military escort for the treaty payment he is to pick up at the 1st National Bank of Leavenworth on the following Monday.

February 14; the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth approves the military escort, but denies Rev. Pratt's request for the use of Sibley tents to shelter the Delaware at the payment site. "If shelter is to be provided at all, it should be provided by the Indian Department."

February 16; the new Wyandotte Bridge is carried away by flood waters, at considerable loss to the stockholders. The Southern Bridge is apparently also lost.

That same day, miller William G. Bradshaw sends a detailed report of the burning of the Delaware mill, together with an estimate of the loss, to Rev. Pratt. The total is \$2,335. Bradshaw believes the fire was arson - the roof was a sheet of flame before any of the rest of the building was touched - and suspects employees of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway. There have been conflicts with the railroad over the cutting and milling of timber on the Delaware Reserve.

February 18; the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative* reports that George W. Veale has given a stone building in Quindaro to Freedman's University, and Dr. Charles Robinson has conveyed his remaining interest in the townsite to the school.

February 18-24; Rev. Pratt makes a treaty payment to the Delaware. The official enrollment list of the Delaware Nation prepared by Rev. Pratt lists 1,160 Delaware, 985 of whom have reluctantly agreed to move to Indian Territory. The remaining 175 Delaware are to become U.S. citizens, and retain their 80-acre allotments.

February 19; Maximilian arrives at Queretaro, halfway between Mexico City and San Luis Potosi, and assumes command of the imperialist army. They are soon surrounded and under siege.

February 23; the omnibus treaty negotiated by the Special Commissioners is signed in Washington, D.C., affecting a half dozen tribes with lands in Kansas. The treaty provides for the surrender of the last lands still held by the Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, and the Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankashaws. The mixed band of Seneca (Mingos) and Shawnee is to divide, the Mingos joining the main group of Western Seneca, and their lands sold separately for different amounts. (There is no mention of the Wyandots with the mixed band.)

Tauomee and John Kayrahoo II sign one part of the omnibus treaty (Articles 13-15), allowing the Indian Party Wyandots to purchase 20,000 acres between the Missouri state line and the Neosho River from the Seneca and resume tribal status, the government to pay the Seneca \$20,000 for the land. Monies still owed the Wyandots are to be determined, and a register of all tribal members is to be prepared by Rev. Pratt on or before July 1, 1867. No citizens or their descendants can become tribal members except by consent of the reorganized tribe, and certification by the agent that the person is unfit to continue as a citizen and likely to become a public charge. Once the register is complete, monies due are to be paid to both citizens and tribal members, the \$20,000 payment and \$5,000 resettlement expenses to be deducted from the tribal share. All restrictions on alienation of the allotments held by Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes are removed, allowing for the sale of their Kansas lands. Among the signatories as witnesses are George Wright, interpreter for the Wyandots, and Abelard Guthrie.

That same day, Wyandotte becomes a city of the second class.

Also that day, the Kansas State Legislature relinquishes to Freedman's University all its interest in taxes on lots of the Quindaro townsite.

Clarina I.H. Nichols has returned to her home in Quindaro after an absence of over three years. She begins making plans to move to a small farm that she purchased in 1862, at the southwest corner of the present 18th Street and Parallel Parkway, just west of the Wyandotte city limits. At the same time, she begins a vigorous state-wide campaign in support of the women's suffrage amendment, with the help of national figures such as Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

March 1; Nebraska is admitted to the Union as the 37th state.

March 4; elections in Wyandotte County. Silas W. Armstrong, just turned 25, is elected county sheriff.

March 12; the last French troops leave Vera Cruz. Napoleon III abandons Maximilian to his fate.

In March, the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway reaches Abilene, Kansas. Illinois stockman Joseph G. McCoy spends \$35,000 to build a stock and shipping yard, and sends out flyers and agents to Texas. Over the next five years, 1,000,000 head of cattle will be driven up the trails from south Texas to Abilene, first of the Kansas "cow towns."

March 25; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to Lots 25 to 27, Block 115, Wyandott City to the Wyandotte Board of Education for the consideration of \$1.00. The lots at the southeast corner of 6th and Kansas (State) are already occupied by one of the one-story Cincinnati frame buildings.

March 26; last meeting of Tauromee's Indian Party council to be recorded in the council minutes book. (No details of the meeting are given.)

March 29; Parliament passes the British North America Act, uniting Quebec and Ontario with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in a self-governing confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

That same day, Nathaniel G. Taylor is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Lewis V. Bogy after less than five months, but his confirmation is delayed. There is continuing turmoil in the Bureau.

March 30; Seward's Folly. Secretary of State Seward concludes an agreement with Russia for the purchase of Alaska for \$7,200,000.

Six years after closing, the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Wyandotte reopens with the Rev. Joseph King as pastor. The Kansas Mission Conference having disbanded, the church is once again attached to the Missouri Conference.

April 8; an agreement is signed in Washington, D.C., between the Delaware and the Cherokee, by which the Delaware are to become part of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. They are to pay \$279,424.28 into the Cherokee tribal fund for what they assume are citizenship, voting rights and a proportionate share of Cherokee lands, although they do not intend to give up their Delaware identity and tribal organization. (There is over \$900,000 in the Delaware tribal fund; by contrast, in the wake of the Civil War the Cherokee are land rich but money poor.)

Many Delaware feel they are being cheated by the Cherokee; they have no legal representation but the Cherokee's attorney is Thomas Ewing Jr. Among other problems, the Delaware allotments are in a 10 by 30 mile area in the present Washington County, Oklahoma, but are interspersed among the Cherokee rather than contiguous, much of the land purchased turns out to supposedly be for life tenure rather than in perpetuity, and the Delaware are excluded from access to certain Cherokee tribal funds.

That same day, Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy writes to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Atchison that the Delaware-Cherokee treaty will allow the government to save the cost of one agency.

April 10; William Walker Jr. finishes writing a biographical sketch of Jonathan Pointer, "Afro-Indian," for J. McCutcheon in Ohio.

April 11; the Delaware Tribal Council writes to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for an accurate account and final settlement of the monies due the tribe.

In April, a Wyandotte County grand jury with Byron Judd as foreman reports that the present courthouse is entirely inadequate.

April 24; the Rev. Joseph King writes to the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* concerning the reopened Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South. The congregation is building him a parsonage that should be finished by the end of May.

May 15; Maximilian surrenders to republican forces at Queretaro.

The Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway completes the first railroad bridge across the Kansas River at Wyandotte, a mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ upstream from the river's mouth. It is initially shared with the Missouri River Railroad, which will later build its own bridge parallel to and north of the first. (There are still two railroad bridges in this location.) Much of the property on the west bank of the river has been purchased by the two railroads from Mathias Splitlog's allotment (Wyandott Allotment No. 145), leaving him the richest individual in the Wyandot Nation.

The two railroads build a joint depot and a hotel called the State Line House between their parallel lines, east of the new bridge on the Missouri side of the state line in the West Bottoms.

Pleasant Green Baptist Church, the third African-American church in or near Wyandotte, is begun in the West Bottoms by the Rev. I. H. Brown, in a small building that had previously been an ice house.

Work begins on a new building for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wyandotte, on the southeast corner of 5th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue. It is completed in 1871 (although cornerstone is dated 1875).

June 8; birth of Frank Lloyd Wright in Richland Center, Wisconsin.

June 9; an Irishman named Michael Morrow is found brutally assaulted in Wyandotte. He dies the next day.

June 13; two African-Americans are dragged from the Wyandotte jail and lynched, on suspicion of being the murderers of Michael Morrow.

June 14; African-Americans in Wyandotte ("Blue Radicals" according to William Walker Jr.) protest the lynching.

June 19; following a month-long trial, Maximilian is executed by firing squad, together with imperialist generals Miramon and Mejia. Carlota, alone in Europe and already insane, lives on until 1927.

June 21; Mexico City falls to republican forces under General Porfirio Diaz.

In the summer, Clarina I.H. Nichols' son Howard moves her house from Quindaro to her property on the west edge of Wyandotte. Ever the thrifty New Englander, she reuses the bricks from the walls of her cistern in Quindaro to build a new chimney for her relocated house.

July 7; Martha R. Walker (Gilmore Reeding) marries for the third time, to widower Jesse B. Garrett of Clay County, Missouri.

July 15; President Juarez enters Mexico City. The republic is restored.

August 12; President Johnson defies Congress by suspending Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton from office. (Stanton literally barricades himself in his office.)

August 15; a new Southern or County Bridge across the Kansas River is dedicated southwest of Wyandotte, replacing the bridge lost in the February flood.

August 21; William Walker Jr. attends the Masonic ceremonies laying the cornerstone for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad's new Kansas City Bridge (Hannibal Bridge) across the Missouri River. (Walker is photographed at about this time, formally posed and wearing his Masonic apron.) Octave Chanute's design for the elegant iron structure on stone piers includes a double-length section of the bridge near the south bank that will pivot on its center, allowing for the passage of steamboats.

September 29; death of Sterling Price, former Governor of Missouri and late Major General, CSA, in Missouri at the age of 58. Although like Shelby's brigade he had gone to Mexico intending to join the imperialist forces, he returned home within a year, "a broken man."

October 9; six lots in Block 23 of the Addition to Quindaro, at the northeast corner of 11th and P Streets (Farrow and 28th), are purchased from Alfred and Julia Robinson by the District No. 4 school board for the erection of a new Quindaro School for white children. A one-room stone school building is subsequently built by R. M. Gray. (There is still a Quindaro Elementary School at this location.)

October 18; William Walker Jr. writes to Richard Vaux of Pennsylvania, offering a watch taken by an Indian at Braddock's defeat in 1755 to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The offer is accepted.

That same day, the U.S. formally takes possession of Alaska from Russia.

The proposed state constitutional amendments for African-American and women's suffrage are finally voted on in Kansas. The white male electorate defeats both amendments by a two-to-one margin, black male suffrage 19,421 to 10,483, and women's suffrage 19,857 to 9,070.

November 12; death of Sarah Washington, widow of James Washington, in Wyandotte of a congestive chill (age unknown).

December 2; the first Wyandotte County Courthouse having become too crowded and the voters having twice rejected bonds for a new courthouse and jail, the county commissioners rent quarters in Cooper and Judd's Building, on the south side of Minnesota Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets, for \$350 per year.

That same day, death of Charles B. Garrett, veteran of the War of 1812 and brother-in-law of William Walker Jr., at the home of Russell B. and Elizabeth J. Lane Garrett in Wyandotte at the age of 73. He is buried beside his wife in the Huron Indian Cemetery, where their stone-walled family enclosure is the most substantial improvement in the cemetery.

Beginning in December and continuing through the following spring and summer, the Delaware move from Kansas to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. Nominally supervised by Rev. Pratt, each family makes its own preparations and travels at its own expense, the 200-mile journey taking from 10 days to two weeks. They suffer considerable hardship, and there will be numerous deaths over the next year.

The Delaware Baptist Mission school is finally closed. Missionary teacher Elizabeth S. Morse, 53, retires after 20 years of service at the mission and goes to live with friends.

December 20; death of Martha R. Garrett, daughter of William Walker Jr., at the age of 37, less than six months after her wedding. Walker has now outlived all five of his children.

December 26; the Wyandotte County Commissioners grant two blind persons the use of the former courtroom in the old courthouse for the storage of materials for the making of brooms.

1868 -

January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 16; death of Noah Zane, eldest son of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 49.

January 17; death of Edwin T. Vedder, onetime clerk in the Surveyor General's office, secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council, first Wyandott city clerk, former Wyandott postmaster, and husband of Silas Armstrong's eldest daughter Tobitha (age unknown).

February 21; in the wake of the Delaware treaty, the plat of Connor City, Kansas, as surveyed and drawn by Samuel Parsons of Wyandotte, is signed by owners Alfred W. Hughes and William S. Hughes and witnessed by Samuel H. Gleason, Notary Public. The eight double blocks of the new town in northwestern Wyandotte County straddle the Missouri River Railroad, four to the north and four to the south, with Connor's Creek looping through the blocks south of the tracks.

February 24; President Johnson is impeached by the House of Representatives for his attempt to remove Secretary of War Stanton from office.

Octave Chanute selects a location in the West Bottoms for a depot for the Kansas City, Cameron & Quincy Railroad, which will be linked via his Kansas City Bridge to the Quincy's parent line, the Hannibal and St. Jo. (Chanute's small depot will be replaced by the first Union Depot in 1878.)

The Broadway (Coates House) Hotel opens at the southeast corner of Lancaster Avenue (the present 10th Street) and Broadway in Kansas City, near St. Francis Regis Church at the southern limit of the town's developed area. Work on the building was begun in 1857, but had not proceeded beyond the foundations when the Civil War began. During the war, the foundation walls became part of a U.S. Army post.

April 7; William Walker Jr. ships the watch he is donating, along with a letter giving its history, to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

April 13; the Wyandotte County Commissioners rent the upper rooms in the old courthouse to J. A. Berry for \$8.00 per month.

Frank H. Betton and William P. Overton erect a saw mill on a half section of land purchased from Alexander Caldwell and Lucien Scott, and lay out the town of Pomeroy (named for Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy) on the Missouri River Railroad, some five miles west of Quindaro and a bit over two miles east of Connor City. They build a side track on the railroad at their own expense, erect a store building occupied by Derrick Stone, and secure a U.S. post office with Stone as postmaster.

May 26; the Senate trial of President Andrew Johnson ends in acquittal when the Senate falls one vote short of the two-thirds majority needed for conviction. The deciding vote is cast by Senator Edmund Ross of Kansas. Other Senators are prepared to vote for acquittal if need be, but Ross' vote has spared them the necessity. (An outraged Kansas newspaper editor suggests that Ross, who was James H. Lane's replacement in the Senate, should follow Lane's example and shoot himself with Lane's pistol.)

June 1; death of former President James Buchanan.

June 12; Birsha Carpenter, 37-year-old daughter of Clarina I.H. Nichols, marries former Civil War general George Franklin Davis, a widower with three children. Much to Mrs. Nichols' regret, the couple returns to Vermont to live.

June 18; the Senate finally ratifies the treaty of 1867. The Tauromee or Indian Party council, thus recognized as the only legal Wyandot Tribal Council, approves the treaty as ratified.

June 25; with Reconstruction governments in place, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina are readmitted to the Union. (Lincoln's position was that they had never legally left the Union in the first place, so readmission was unnecessary.)

June 28; historian Lyman C. Draper visits William Walker Jr. and his wife Eveline at their home in Wyandotte. He conducts an extensive interview concerning Wyandot history, covering the period from 1774 onward but with an emphasis on the persons and events of the War of 1812 that Walker saw first-hand.

July 5; Lyman C. Draper interviews Adam Brown Jr. at Abelard and Nancy Guthrie's house in Quindaro.

July 6; Draper conducts a second interview with William Walker Jr.

St. James A.M.E. Church in Wyandotte replaces its original log church on the southwest Church Lot in Huron Place with a new wood frame structure.

Fielding Johnson having moved to Topeka in 1866, Johnson's son-in-law and business partner, George W. Veale, quit claims the title to Johnson's house and property at 83 R Street (3464 North 26th Street) in Quindaro to Freedman's University for \$1,200. The Rev. Eben Blachly will reside in the house until his death in 1877.

Freedman's University acquires some 160 acres of the Quindaro townsite, from L Street east to Y Street and from 8th Street north to the river, in tax sales for a total of \$2579.75.

The Grinter Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South and adjoining cemetery are founded on two acres donated by Moses and Anna Grinter from their Delaware Allotment, at the southwest corner of the present South 78th Street and Swartz Road in Kansas City, Kansas.

The Kansas City Times is founded by Col. John C. Moore and John N. Edwards. Edwards in particular is strongly pro Confederate in his opinions.

Eight men - Silas W. Armstrong, Thomas Ewing Jr., David E. James, Nicholas McAlpine, Thomas H. Swope, William Weer, Luther J. Wood, and Dr. George B. Wood - form the Kansas City, Kansas Town Company to plat and develop the West Bottoms between the Kansas River and the Kansas-Missouri state line, where the Wyandots first camped some 25 years before. A substantial portion of the area is the late Silas Armstrong's Wyandott Float, controlled by his heirs and business partners.

Edward W. Pattison and J. W. Slavens establish the first meat packing plant in the area of the newly organized Kansas City, Kansas, taking advantage of the thousands of head of cattle now being shipped east from Abilene on the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway.

July 28; the 14th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified. No state can make any law abridging the rights of a U.S. citizen, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws. (It will be almost 100 years before the amendment is taken seriously.)

August 10; Isaiah Walker, acting on behalf of the Wyandott City Company, offers to sell the vacant northeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Wyandotte County Commissioners for \$750 as the site for a new courthouse and jail, although the lot had previously been assigned to the Presbyterian Church. The commissioners make a counter-offer of \$700, which is accepted.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast is held in Wyandotte. Speakers are William Walker Jr., giving the Annual Address, John W. Greyeyes, the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, and attorney John B. Scroggs. Events include the naming of children, the bestowing of honorary names, and the feast, followed by a traditional Shawnee dance. Clarina I.H. Nichols reports on the event for the *Wyandotte Gazette*, comparing it very favorably to similar non-Indian gatherings.

August 24; Tauromee visits William Walker Jr. at his home in Wyandotte. Walker in his journal refers to him as an ex-chief of the Wyandots.

August 28; death of Eveline Jane Barrett Walker, second wife of William Walker Jr., (age unknown). She is buried in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery. Walker is devastated.

School District No. 1, Wyandotte, completes the Central School in the center of Huron Place. Paid for with \$12,000 in bonds authorized the previous year, the two-story brick building, its hipped roof topped by an Italianate cupola, is steam-heated, nine rooms with a capacity of 542. The first principal is Henry Alden, who is also superintendent of the district. The district boundaries correspond to the Wyandotte city limits.

A separate school for African-American children, Lincoln School, is established in the existing Cincinnati frame building at the southeast corner of 6th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue.

A second public school in Wyandotte Township, District No. 2, has been erected on an acre of ground donated by Hanford N. Kerr near the present 37th Street and State Avenue, just west of St. John's Catholic Cemetery. Called the Kerr School, the one-room stone building will remain in use (with additions) until 1923.

September 6; William Walker Jr.'s 13-year-old granddaughter, Inez T. Clement, enters the convent school at Atchison.

September 7; the first buildings of the Kansas School for the Blind are completed in Oakland Park in Wyandotte. The school opens with seven students. (As there is apparently some question of title, both City and County will formally convey title to the State in April and May, 1881.)

September 8; John McAlpine, Trustee for the Wyandott City Company, conveys the deed to the northeast Church Lot in Huron Place to the Wyandotte County Commissioners. Despite the purchase, no courthouse or jail is ever built on this site.

September 15; Kansas Wyandots approve the treaty of 1867. Over the next two years they attempt to clarify their status, only to be told that the treaty meant what it says: citizens are not Wyandots, and only the Tauromee council can adopt members into the legally recognized tribe. This means that many supporters of the Tauromee council are no longer Wyandots.

October 14; a treaty is signed setting aside certain provisions of the treaty of 1867, recognizing the Mixed or Confederated Seneca and Shawnee as a separate tribe and allowing their Kansas lands to be sold together at the higher price. (The government had similarly tried to divide the mixed band in the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, with similar lack of success.)

October 16; Charles Journeycake writes to Rev. Pratt from the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, and asks him to pay a debt of \$2,100, saying he will reimburse Pratt later. Rev. Pratt pays the debt.

November 3; Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) is elected President, defeating Horatio Seymour (Democrat). Although Grant is honest and well-intentioned, his administration proves to be the most corrupt in U.S. history.

December 25; freed from political considerations, President Johnson follows Lincoln's intent and grants an unconditional pardon to all persons involved in the Southern rebellion.

December 31; the Rev. John G. Pratt's term as U.S. Indian Agent is supposed to expire as of this date, but because of the many difficulties encountered by the Delaware in their move from Kansas to the Cherokee Nation, his appointment is continued to October, 1869. He will make five or six trips to Indian Territory during the coming year.

1869 -

January 1; Graham Rodgers is reelected Shawnee Principal Chief.

January 4; the Wyandotte County Commissioners, in response to petitions from area land owners, create two new townships out of Wyandotte Township. Shawnee Township is organized out of the former Shawnee Lands south of the Kansas River. Delaware Township is formed north of the river, south of the Second Standard Parallel, and west of the present 94th Street.

January 11; William Walker Jr. puts his house in Wyandotte up for sale.

January 13; in the wake of the events of the previous year, the Wyandotte City Council instructs the city attorney to notify the county commissioners "that the City claims the Huron Place entire as dedicated to public use."

The newly-built St. Mary's rectory on the northwest corner of 5th Street and Ann Avenue, which has yet to be occupied, is turned over by Father Kuhls to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth to serve as their convent. St. Alois Academy (St. Mary's Parochial School) is then built immediately north of the convent, the two-story brick building of four rooms costing \$3,000 to erect. (The two buildings occupy the site of the present, vacant St. Mary's Catholic Church.) Father Kuhls will remain housed in the church for another 11 years, until a new and larger rectory is finally completed.

March 3; death of Lydia Sweet Ladd, widow of John W. Ladd and mother-in-law of Joel and Matthew Walker, in Wyandotte at the age of 78. She is buried beside her husband and daughter in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 8; Prairie Township is organized by the Wyandotte County Commissioners north of the Second Standard Parallel and west of the present 91st Street, taking 30 square miles from Quindaro Township and making a total of five townships in Wyandotte County where there were formerly just two.

March 15; 70-year-old William Walker Jr.³⁴ makes the last regular entry in his daily journal. Having leased his house to a Mr. Weatherly and auctioned off his household goods, he leaves his home to live with friends and relatives. Big Turtle departs with great sadness, leaving his three grandchildren in the care of their guardian, Martin Stewart.

The name of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway is changed to the Kansas Pacific Railway.

April 5; the shrunken Quindaro Township is reorganized and new trustees elected: E. L. Brown, John Freeman, J. Leonard, Charles Morasch, and Arad Tuttle.

April 7; Congress authorizes the sale of the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas and legitimizes their occupation by squatters, allowing the claims to be purchased for \$2.50 an acre.

April 19; the White Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church is organized. It will share use of the Methodists' church building at White Church until 1883.

April 21; Ely S. Parker is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Nathaniel G. Taylor. Formerly General Grant's adjutant and secretary, Parker is a Seneca whose Indian name is Donehogawa.

April 25; the plat of the new town of Kansas City, Kansas is surveyed and drawn by Jno. McGee, Civil Engineer, Wyandotte, Kansas. North-south streets include State (on the Kansas-Missouri state line), Joy, Ewing, James, Wood, Armstrong, and Water Streets, the last adjacent to the Kansas River. East-west streets are Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth (the present West 9th), and Eighth Streets, and Pacific Avenue on the south edge of the plat adjacent to the "Railroad Lands." The plat drawing indicates the rebuilt Wyandotte Bridge across the Kansas River to the north of the town and the Public Road running parallel to the Missouri River that links Wyandotte to Kansas City, Missouri, and the Kansas Pacific Railway to the south.

May 2; the plat of Connor City is recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise, 15 months after being signed.

May 3; the plat of Kansas City, Kansas is recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise. The owners are listed as George B. and Annie B. Wood, David E. and Jennie James, and Nicholas and Maria Walker McAlpine (although Jennie James does not sign the plat).

³⁴ Walker sometimes gave his birth year as 1799, sometimes as 1800. The latter agrees with a list of the birth dates of all the children of William and Catherine Rankin Walker found in William Walker Jr.'s last journal.

May 5; Jno. McGee prepares an addendum to the new plat of Kansas City, Kansas, showing the "Addition of Estate of Silas Armstrong Decd. to Kansas City, Kansas, Wyandott County."

May 7; death of Theodore F. Garrett, second son of George and Nancy Walker Garrett, in Wyandotte at the age of 40.

May 10; the golden spike is driven at Promontory Point, Utah, marking the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. Thomas Hart Benton's dream is fulfilled.

Nine years after moving to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau sells her house in Kansas City to P. G. Wilhite.

June 7; despite differences in history, language and culture, the Shawnee from Kansas are officially merged with the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. The Shawnee are to pay \$50,000 for tribal membership and a share of Cherokee lands (a much better deal than the Delaware got), with money that they expect to get from the sale of the unallotted portion of the Reserve that was set aside for the Absentee Shawnee. The Shawnee in Indian Territory remain split into three groups: the Eastern Shawnee (descended from those with the mixed band) who have refused to be part of the merger, the Shawnee-Cherokee, who will eventually lose much of their separate identity, and the Absentee Shawnee, who will eventually include most of the Black Bob band. Only the last group will be able to retain much of the Shawnee language and cultural heritage.

That same day, John W. Greyeyes writes in dismay to William Walker Jr. that "the old man," Tauromee, has been persuaded by George Wright and Abelard Guthrie, "Damn him," that only non-citizens are owners of the land bought from the Seneca with Wyandot tribal funds.

Allen Chapel A.M.E. builds a log church in Quindaro, at the northeast corner of J and 8th Streets (33rd and Sewell). The pastor is the Rev. Skylar Washington.

J. W. Slavens sells his interest in the Pattison and Slavens meat packing plant in Kansas City, Kansas to Thomas J. Bigger and Dr. F. B. Nofsinger.

July 1; the number of Delaware now in the Cherokee Nation is 1,005, with one school in operation and two more planned.

July 3; Octave Chanute's Kansas City Bridge (Hannibal Bridge) is completed. The first bridge across the Missouri River, by 1871 it will provide Kansas City with a direct rail link to Chicago and the East, assuring the city's growth over rivals St. Joseph and Leavenworth.

July 18; death of William Gilliss at his home at 4th and Locust in Kansas City at the age of 72. Indian trader and entrepreneur, he dies the wealthiest man in Kansas City, leaving his considerable fortune to his niece, the widowed Mary Ann Troost.

A "Bird's Eye View of Wyandotte, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 1869" is published by Merchants Lith. Company, Chicago, showing the layout of the town as viewed from the southeast and the locations of the principal buildings, including the old county courthouse, Dunning's Hall, Central School, six churches, and the School for the Blind. The bridge across the Kansas River and the road to Kansas City, Missouri, are in the lower foreground. The view is generally quite accurate, although street names "Garrett" and "Barnett" are misspelled.

A "Ruger's Bird's-Eye View of Kansas City, Missouri, 1869" is published showing the layout of the town as viewed from the northeast. It includes the riverfront (with eight boats lined up along the landing), the Gilliss House with its distinctive cupola, downtown and the market area, the Broadway (Coates House) Hotel, St. Francis Regis Church, the West Bottoms, the recently completed Kansas City Bridge, and Haarlem on the north bank of the Missouri River.

August 23; the small number of non-citizen Wyandots still in Kansas hold a council election supervised by Rev. Pratt, apparently according to the 1851 tribal constitution. This new five-member council is headed by Tauromee's former colleague, the young John Kayrahoo II. It promptly adopts 25 citizens into the tribe. Tauromee protests that only his council has that right.³⁵

September 1; the Wyandotte City Council leases Oak Grove Cemetery to the non-profit City Cemetery Association of Wyandotte for a period of 10 years. All monies from the sale of lots are to be expended on the grounds, with the City to make up any annual deficit.

September 24; Black Friday. Thousands lose everything in a Wall Street panic when Jim Fisk and Jay Gould attempt to corner the gold market. The Panic of 1869 ends when President Grant orders the Treasury to sell U.S. gold reserves.

October 8; death of former President Franklin Pierce.

After eight years' absence, the Rev. William Barnett is returned as pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. Joseph King.

³⁵ He apparently also claims to be hereditary Principal Chief, which is highly questionable.

The Quindaro Congregational Church vacates its stone building at 8th Street and Kansas Avenue to move further west on the Leavenworth Road. The building is eventually purchased by the Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church.

November 17; the Suez Canal opens.

December 7; Frank and Jesse James rob the Daviess County Savings Association in Gallatin, Missouri, of \$80,000. Apparently irritated by cashier John Sheets' dilatory manner, Jesse shoots him in cold blood. In fleeing, Jesse manages to lose his fine mare and ends up stealing the inferior animal of Daniel Smoote, a Gallatin farmer. Smoote through his attorney Henry McDougal subsequently files suit against Jesse and Frank James, seeking attachment of Jesse's horse, saddle and bridle.

December 10; women are granted the right to vote in Wyoming Territory, first state or territory to grant women full suffrage.

1870 -

Ninth U.S. Census indicates that the population of the City of Kansas (Kansas City, Missouri) has grown to over 30,000, an increase of almost 700% in just 10 years. In Wyandotte County, the African-American population has grown to 2,120, with one-third in the vicinity of Quindaro.

January 10; John D. Rockefeller incorporates Standard Oil.

January 15; death of Tauomee in Wyandotte at the age of 59. He is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery, in a grave location that is now lost. Many Wyandots refuse to recognize the authority of the Kayrahoo council at Quindaro. Adding to the confusion, of 146 Wyandots now on the Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory, 103 are citizens, while a number of non-citizen Wyandots (including the Kayrahoo council) remain in Kansas.

February 1; death of James C. Zane Jr., son of James C. and Mary A. Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 3 years 1 month.

February 14; following the example of Wyoming (and with the backing of Brigham Young and the Church), women are granted the right to vote in Utah Territory.

February 23; Mississippi is readmitted to the Union following its approval of the 13th Amendment.

March 30; the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, last of the Civil War amendments, is ratified. The right to vote cannot be denied to any person because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

March 31; first burial in Oak Grove Cemetery under the management of the City Cemetery Association of Wyandotte. The Association later states, "No record of a single burial could be found when we took possession for the 12 years the City managed it."

April 20; death of William Zane, son of James C. and Mary A. Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 4 years 4 months. He is buried beside his brother in the Huron Indian Cemetery, and they share a common stone.

In April, 1000 copies of Origins and Traditional History of the Wyandotts, and Sketches of Other Indian Tribes of North America by Peter D. Clarke are printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto.

In the spring, the 30-acre townsite of White Church is laid out in the area surrounding the Methodist Episcopal Church South (the original White Church), adjacent Delaware Indian cemetery, and District No. 14 school near the present 85th Street and Parallel Parkway. The developers – A. Lethrage Barker, 3rd District County Commissioner Wiley M. English, Samuel J. McMillan, and Reason Wilcoxon – hope that the centrally located new town may eventually become the county seat of Wyandotte County. (The plat, if filed, has since disappeared.)

June 9; death of Charles Dickens at the age of 58.

In June, Peter D. Clarke moves from Canada to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, joining his wife Sabra (who had moved there two years before).

Also in June, Jesse James sends an open letter to Missouri Governor Joseph McClurg, denying having robbed the Gallatin bank. The letter, heavily doctored by editor John N. Edwards, is published in *The Kansas City Times*. The letter is the first of many, and Edwards becomes James' foremost apologist and, in effect, his public relations director.

June 15; faced with the continuing forgery of allotments and patents by squatters and land speculators in Johnson County, Congress forbids the further issuance of patents to those members of the Black Bob band of the Shawnee who wish to take allotments, sell, and move to Indian Territory. Legal problems drag on until 1895.

That same day, in response to a short-lived revolt led by Louis Riel among the mixed-blood Metis in the Red River Settlement, Manitoba is created by the Dominion of Canada as the 5th province.

A large and detailed "Map of Wyandotte County, Kansas, compiled from Official Records and Surveys, and Published by Heisler and McGee, Wyandotte, Kansas, 1870," is issued. It includes township and school district boundaries, a separate map of Wyandotte City, and business directories for Wyandotte City, Connor City, Edwardsville, Pomeroy, Quindaro, White Church, and Kansas City, Missouri. (E. F. Heisler and E. Milton McGee are dealers in real estate, in Wyandotte and Kansas City respectively. Heisler is also Wyandotte City Assessor, and McGee the newly-elected mayor of Kansas City.)

The Union Stockyards designed by Octave Chanute, first in the area, open in the West Bottoms on the Kansas side of the state line, south of the Kansas Pacific tracks, and are noted as "Cattle Yards" on the Heisler and McGee map. (The stockyards will not expand across the line into Missouri until 1887.) The map also notes the State Line House and adjoining depot northeast of the stockyards, as well as Chanute's Kansas City, Cameron & Quincy depot, which is already labeled "Union Depot."

The Chicago meatpacking firm of Plankinton and Armour rent the Pattison and Nofsinger Packing House in Kansas City, Kansas, as the nascent meatpacking industry begins to grow along with the stockyards. (The "T.J. Bigger Pork House" is noted on the Heisler and McGee map near the north end of James Street, served by a Missouri Pacific spur track.)

Quindaro businesses listed on the Heisler and McGee map include the agricultural concerns of Alfred Gray, E. D. Brown, and Thomas McIntyre, while W. J. Heaffaker has a dry goods and variety store (and is also Quindaro postmaster), Cyrus Taylor is a wagon maker, and D. R. Emmons & Co. operate a dry goods and grocery store. The map indicates a chair factory near the northwest corner of M and 8th Streets (the present 31st and Sewell), the boundaries of school districts 4 (white) and 17 (black) and the District No. 4 schoolhouse, the Methodist and Congregational churches, Freedman's University in the former commercial buildings at 34, 36, 38 and 40 Kansas Avenue, and the homes of Rev. Blachly, Alfred Gray, R. M. Gray, Abelard Guthrie, Francis A. Kessler, Charles Morasch and Elisha Sorter (sic), among others. The map does not show the African-American cemetery on the bluff above Quindaro Creek or the road leading up to it, Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church, or other elements of the post-war African-American community in the Quindaro area.

Dr. Welborn, R. M. Gray and Elisha Sortor all own property fronting on the Missouri River northwest of Quindaro, while Col. George S. Park owns a tract directly opposite Parkville that he may have acquired for either a ferry landing or a railroad crossing for the aborted Parkville & Grand River line.

The house of Clarina I.H. Nichols is indicated, just west of the Wyandotte city limits. A portion of her property lies within the city, and to her distress is therefore subject to city taxes. Her son C. Howard Carpenter has property adjoining hers on the south, with a house near the present northwest corner of 18th Street and Wood Avenue, just north of Hanford N. Kerr's "Walnut Grove" estate.

Thomas J. Barker has acquired several large parcels adjacent to the Missouri River Railroad, both three miles west of Quindaro (there is a station, post office and store at "Barker's Tank," with Barker as postmaster) and in the area of Connor City.

In western Wyandotte County, Rev. Pratt has acquired land adjacent to the original 160 acres of the Delaware Baptist Mission, his farm now totaling 480 acres. The Journeycake, Hunneywell, Ketchum and Grinter families also have substantial holdings, but most of the Delaware allotments have changed hands several times. The Heisler and McGee map shows the locations of the former Delaware council house and jail, and the Delaware cemetery a quarter mile to the south near the present 134th Street and State Avenue, all on property now owned by Thomas Murphy. There are now Kansas Pacific train stations at Secondine, at Edwardsville and at Tiblow (site of the present Bonner Springs, Kansas). The Tiblow ferry and Chouteau ferry at Edwardsville are both noted, but the Grinter ferry is no longer shown.

July 18; tricked by Bismarck, France declares war on Prussia.

August 9; death of Barbara Emma Gollings in Wyandotte at the age of 1 year 7 months. Although her relationship to the Wyandots is unclear, she is buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

Also in August, death of Jacob Curleyhead in Wyandotte at the age of 32. His replacement on the Kayrahoo council is John Kayrahoo Jr., younger cousin of the chief.

August 22; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Enoch Hoag's office in Lawrence forwards the draft of a new Wyandot census list based on the treaty roll of 1855 to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker. As Rev. Pratt failed to complete it as directed by the treaty of 1867, it has been prepared by the Superintendent's office with the assistance of William Walker Jr. Listing 521 individuals, it contains notes on family relationships, the economic status of various individuals (over half are said to be destitute), whether or not they desire to be tribal members (most do, saying they were absent when the treaty of 1855 was approved, or were listed as citizens without their consent, or have changed their minds), and their current place of residence. There are 242 Wyandots still resident in Kansas, while 214 are now on the new Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory. Nineteen persons have returned to Ohio, 15 (including the Rankin family) are now in Canada, and the Northrups are still in New York, while a handful of others are variously in Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico and California. Seven persons' locations are listed as "unknown," including several who went to California in the gold rush 20 years ago. This new draft is somewhat suspect, as it includes a number of names (some of them apparent misspellings or misidentifications) not found on any other roll.

September 1; the French are defeated by the Prussians at Sedan. Napoleon III is forced to surrender with 104,000 men and over 400 guns. He subsequently abdicates.

September 5; death in Wyandotte of the 7-day-old daughter of Franklin and Harriet Brown Butler.

September 9; death of Harriet Brown Butler, daughter of Adam Brown Jr. and younger sister of Nancy Brown Guthrie, in Wyandotte at the age of 33. She is buried with her daughter in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 14; a list is prepared of those Wyandots in the Incompetent and Orphan Classes who have died since the treaty of 1855 was ratified, noting 22 (out of 40) of the former and 14 (out of 41) of the latter, and identifying their heirs. It is attested to by Irvin P. Long, John Sarrahes, George Wright and Jacob Whitecrow. Done at the Neosho Agency, Indian Territory, before Wyandot Special Commissioner W. R. Irwin.

September 20; the siege of Paris begins.

September 26; Abelard Guthrie writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker from Quindaro regarding Wyandot claims.

The Rev. William Barnett is returned to the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the church is transferred from the Missouri Conference to the new Western Conference. The wood-frame White Church adjacent to the Huron Indian Cemetery is demolished, and construction begins on a new brick church on the same corner site.

October 3; Wyandot Special Commissioners W. R. Irwin and Stephen A. Cobb submit a report to the Department of the Interior on the sale of the allotments of the Incompetent and Orphan Class Wyandots, in accordance with Article 13 of the treaty of 1867. It includes a schedule of allotments and the names of the purchasers, including Jacob Whitecrow, Irvin P. Long, Isaiah Walker, John Kayrahoo II and Alexander X. Zane, and non-Wyandots such as Samuel F. Mather, Byron Judd and Nicholas McAlpine.

October 12; death of Robert E. Lee in Lexington, Virginia, at the age of 63.

October 28; death of Andrew A. Barnett, son of John R. and Elizabeth R. Barnett, in Wyandotte (age unknown).

October 29; the French Army of the Rhine surrenders to the Prussians at Metz, with 172,000 men and over 1,400 guns.

November 1; Kansas City's first streetcar line, Nehemiah Holmes' Kansas City and Westport Horse Rail Road Co., goes into operation. The line initially runs from the City Market at 4th and Main Streets south along Walnut to 17th Street and Grand Avenue, where a temporary stable and car barn have been erected.

November 5; a busy day for the Kayraho council. They ask Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker to prevent the settlement of Citizen Class Wyandots on the new Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, and ask President Grant for one half of all monies appropriated by Congress in 1870 for assistance to the various tribes covered in the 1867 treaty. Although signed by Joseph Whitecrow as Secretary, both letters from Quindaro are in Abelard Guthrie's handwriting. The council also signs an agreement with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to sell a 100-foot-wide strip of right-of-way and adjacent construction easements through the new reserve for just \$500 and the exclusive right to sell timber for ties, subject to approval by the President.

November 7; the Wyandotte County Commissioners auction off the first courthouse (Walker store), selling it to Catherine Hasp for \$600. Building still stood at 328 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas in 1935.

That same day, the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) asks for a boundary survey to be made of the new reserve in Indian Territory.

November 8; the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) protests the taxing of lands in Wyandotte County owned by non-citizen Wyandots.

November 11; the Kayraho council (again in Guthrie's handwriting) attempts to claim the lands and monies of all non-citizen Wyandots - those that chose to defer citizenship, those in the Incompetent Class, and those in the Orphan Class - that have died since 1855. They say that otherwise the estates may go to Citizen Class Wyandots, or in some instances to Senecas (that is, to the deceased's nearest relatives by blood or marriage).

November 16; Special Indian Agent George Mitchell appeals for relief for those Wyandots now at the Neosho Agency.

Also in November, after 34 years in operation, the Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission school in Johnson County, Kansas, is finally closed. The 320-acre tract is sold to Washington S. Chick, the government paying the Society of Friends \$5,000 for the improvements, while \$2,349 is realized from the sale of personal property. The money is invested, the interest going to further the work of the Friends Indian Committee.

November 27; William Walker Jr., Russell B. Garrett and John W. Greyeyes, stating that they are a "Committee of Correspondence" appointed in the absence of a duly elected council, write to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker pleading for the terms of the treaty of 1867 to be promptly carried out, as many Wyandots are in difficult straits. Guthrie does not represent the Wyandots and should be disregarded.

December 10; Lucy B. Armstrong writes a long and interesting letter to the *Wyandotte Gazette* on the 27th anniversary of moving into the first cabin to be completed on the Wyandott Purchase. She tells of many of the people and places associated with the earliest days of the Wyandot settlement.

December 12; the United States' first African-American Congressman takes office, as Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina is sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives.

December 15; William Walker Jr. sends Lyman C. Draper his notes on Clarke's History, which he believes to be somewhat fanciful.

That same day, Abram and Lucy A. Metz convey the deed to all of Block 8 in the Addition to Quindaro to Effy (sic) A. Sortor, wife of Elisha Sortor, for \$200. The Sortors subsequently build a new, two-story, L-shaped brick house on the property, replacing their house on I Street. Still standing (though altered) at the present 3415 Delavan Avenue.

December 26; William Walker Jr. informs Lyman C. Draper that Peter D. Clarke is now in the Cherokee Nation, and may have copies of his book with him. Clarke has an interest there through his wife, who is part Cherokee, and has leased out his property in Canada. Walker intends soon to depart for Ohio (but will be delayed by illness).

1871 -

January 15; death of Jacob Elliott, son of Mary Elliott, in Wyandotte at the age of 20.

January 18; Wilhelm I of Prussia is proclaimed Kaiser of a newly united Germany at Versailles. What the revolutionaries of 1848 could not achieve, the conservative Bismarck has accomplished.

January 19; Abelard Guthrie, in Washington, D.C., on business, requests a copy of Rev. Pratt's certification of the results of the 1869 Wyandot Tribal Council election, showing who the Principal Chief and councilors are. There is uncertainty in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as to who should be considered to be the recognized council.

January 28; the Downfall. The French government surrenders Paris after a four-month siege, ending the Franco-Prussian War.

That same day, death in Shawneetown of Adam Brown Jr., father of Nancy Brown Guthrie, at the age of 75. William Walker Jr. believes him to have been the oldest living Wyandot. Last dated entry in Walker's journal.

Also that day, Superintendent Hoag informs Commissioner Parker that he has directed Special Indian Agent George Mitchell to affect the reorganization of the Wyandot Tribe in Indian Territory.

February 17; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the sale of the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments contained in the special commissioners' report of October 3, 1870.

February 20; the Wyandotte County Commissioners rent Dunning's Hall at the southeast corner of 4th Street and Kansas (State) Avenue for the use of the district court, at \$250 per year. The County will continue to rent various quarters until 1882, when a new, large (and very ugly) courthouse is finally built at the northwest corner of 7th and Minnesota, on property acquired from Hiram M. Northrup.

February 22; John W. Greyeyes writes to William Walker Jr. from Indian Territory that Mitchell is maneuvering to get Kayraho recognized in order to get approval of the railroad right-of-way through the Wyandot Reserve. Greyeyes believes Guthrie is part of a "ring" of Indian agents and railroad men enriching themselves at the Indians' expense.

February 24; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker and Secretary of the Interior Delano attest to the accuracy of a copy of the October 3, 1870 allotment schedule.

That same day, Stephen A. Cobb is appointed special commissioner to collect and disburse additional payments still owed from the sale of the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments.

February 27; at William Walker Jr.'s request (the animosities of 20 years before being set aside), Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker requesting that the Bureau pay monies due to the Wyandots only through regular channels rather than to any person or persons, clearly meaning Guthrie and the Kayraho council. She encloses a copy of a petition that is being circulated by the Committee of Correspondence stating that Guthrie does not represent the Wyandots and that the young John Kayraho is his tool. (Although initially blocked by Mitchell, the petition is eventually signed by a very substantial number of Wyandots of all classes, in both Kansas and Indian Territory.)

That same day, Hoag's office sends Commissioner Parker a copy of Greyeyes' February 22 letter to Walker, saying that there may be something to it.

March 3; Congress passes an act discontinuing the practice of treating with the various Indian tribes as separate but dependent nations. As Indian Territory remains the only unorganized territory, they will henceforth be subject to legislation the same as other U.S. residents (but will not become U.S. citizens themselves until June 1924).

March 18; the Paris Commune is established. Republican, Jacobin, and patriotic, the Commune refuses to honor either the terms of the surrender or the conservative French government now established under Prussian auspices at Versailles.

April 5; Superintendent Hoag sends a signed copy of the Committee of Correspondence's protest petition to Commissioner Parker.

April 10; Superintendent Hoag directs that the new Wyandot tribal rolls begun last year should be promptly completed. Four groups are recognized as eligible for tribal membership: those who deferred citizenship under the treaty of 1855 and their descendants, those in the Incompetent Class and their descendants, those in the Orphan Class and their descendants, and those in the Competent or Citizen Class who were under the age of 21 at the time of the treaty of 1855 and their descendants. Citizen Class Wyandots who were adults at the time of the treaty should be denied readmission and voting rights until after the reorganization is completed.

April 15; the town council of Abilene, Kansas, hires James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickock - former Red Leg, gambler, gunfighter and sometime lawman - as town marshal, hoping he can bring some law and order to the wide-open cow town. He initiates a strict policy of gun control.

April 24; Mitchell completes entries on the Wyandot membership and voting lists. Notice is given of a tribal election to be held at the end of May.

The Coates Opera House opens at the northwest corner of Lancaster Avenue (the present 10th Street) and Broadway in Kansas City, diagonally across the intersection from the Broadway (Coates House) Hotel.

May 1; the plat of Pomeroy, Wyandott Co. Kansas, is finally recorded by Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise three years after its founding. (Both the outline of the plat and a business directory appear on the 1870 map of the county.) Owners are still William P. and Sarah M. Overton, and Frank H. and Susannah Mudeater Betton, with Overton and Betton now owning 1,100 acres of timberland surrounding the platted area. At this time the town already has a hotel (owned by Betton), two grocery and dry goods stores, one including the Pomeroy post office, a shoe shop, a blacksmith, and Overton and Betton's steam saw mill and lumber yard. The District No. 23 school has been located on a School Lot on the west side of White Church Avenue (the present North 79th Street) on the south edge of the plat, its construction paid for with bonds purchased by Overton and Betton.

May 8; the Treaty of Washington. The U.S. and Great Britain agree to submit Civil War claims to binding arbitration. The U.S. is subsequently awarded \$15,500,000 for losses to Confederate commerce raiders such as the *Alabama*, constructed in British shipyards.

May 21-28; Bloody Week. The Paris Commune is brutally suppressed by the French Army. Thousands are arrested, 20,000 shot, and 7,500 deported to a penal colony. (The "White Terror" of Bloody Week will provide the ideological justification for Lenin's "Red Terror" 50 years later.)

May 30; an election supervised by Special Indian Agent Mitchell is held for Wyandot Tribal Council in Indian Territory. Despite the month's notice, only 24 persons vote and 12 of those are citizens. The Kayraho ticket defeats the Warpole ticket 13 to 11, with presumably the five members of the Kayraho council voting for themselves.

May 31; the Kayraho council writes to Guthrie in Quindaro of their narrow victory, saying that the children of citizens should have been excluded from the voter list.

June 4; Guthrie writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker in protest of the election "on behalf of the Wyandotts," saying the children of citizens should have been excluded. He asks for the results of the election to be set aside and the council elected under Pratt in 1869 to be recognized, despite their being the same individuals. (Is the railroad agreement in jeopardy?)

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau, now 70 years of age, returns to Kansas City to live with her son Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau and his wife Mary Ann, first at 1111 Oak Street, then at 910 Walnut. Here she will die on November 19, 1888, at the age of 87, having outlived her husband and all nine of her children.

The Rev. Charles Bluejacket moves from Kansas to Indian Territory. After 45 years, the Shawnee presence in Johnson County has largely ended.

Seth E. Ward, retired Indian trader and Army sutler, builds a house designed by Asa Beebe Cross on 212 acres purchased from the estate of William W. Bent, a mile south of Westport. Still standing at the present 1032 West 55th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. (May be a remodeling and enlargement of Bent's 1856-57 house.)

Plankinton and Armour, after a year in rented premises, open their own meat packing plant in Kansas City, Kansas. The majority of packing house workers are German, Swedish and Irish immigrants, as well as a number of African-Americans.

July 17; Mitchell finally sends Hoag the results of the May 30 election for Wyandot Tribal Council, together with a list of those Wyandots entitled to vote, the poll of those voting, and lists of five different classes of Wyandots drawn up in accord with the instructions of April 10. The new census lists build directly on the 1855 treaty roll, and seem to be a bit more accurate than the 1870 draft.

July 20; British Columbia is admitted to the Dominion of Canada as the 6th province, the government agreeing to support the construction of a transcontinental railroad (the Canadian Pacific).

August 4; in a variation on their request of the previous November, the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the council be allowed to determine just who the heirs of deceased Wyandots are.

The vacant Quindaro House hotel is acquired (like other properties in the Quindaro townsite) by Freedman's University at a tax sale.

August 29; Wyandot Special Commissioner Cobb submits a letter and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding the additional payments for the Incompetent and Orphan Class allotments.

September 9; death of Stand Watie at his home near Webbers Falls in the Cherokee Nation, at the age of 65.

September 16; Hoag notes the problem of Citizen Class Wyandots on the Wyandot Reserve. Mitchell is asking for instructions. The Superintendent's office feels that an injustice has been done to those citizens who wish to be tribal members.

September 26; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs H. R. Clum submits Special Commissioner Cobb's report and appended allotment schedule to the Secretary of the Interior.

September 27; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves Cobb's report and recommendations.

September 28; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Clum and Secretary of the Interior Delano attest to the accuracy of a copy of the August 29, 1871 allotment schedule.

October 6; E. C. Smeed, Civil Engineer, plats the company town of Armstrong for the Kansas Pacific Railway adjacent to the company's railyard and shops, a mile south of Wyandotte. Located near an existing train stop named for the late Silas Armstrong, the small village with its fan-shaped layout is intended to house railroad workers and their families. It will eventually have its own school and post office, but no town government and no saloon; deed restrictions imposed by the Kansas Pacific prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

October 8; fires break out more or less simultaneously in Chicago and Peshtigo, Wisconsin. The great Chicago fire kills 200 persons and destroys 17,000 buildings, while the little-known Wisconsin fire kills 1,500 people and consumes 1.28 million acres of timberland.

Also in October, Gallatin farmer Daniel Smoote's lawsuit against Jesse James for the loss of his horse is finally ready to come to trial. The James brothers decline to appear, judgement is entered against them, and Smoote takes possession of Jesse's horse.

October 27; W. H. Smith, Acting Secretary of the Interior, informs Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Clum that for the time being, Citizen Class Wyandots now on the Wyandot Reserve may stay there.

The Wyandot Tribal Council tries to get Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas to use his influence with the Secretary of the Interior to get the order allowing citizens to stay on the Wyandot Reserve revoked.

Death of Graham Rodgers, grandson of Blackfish and onetime Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation.

In November, William Walker Jr. returns to Wyandotte after an absence of almost eight months, including an extended visit to Ohio. He submits a genial letter on his travels to the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

November 8; death of Henry V. Young in Wyandotte at the age of 1 year 5 months.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council requests the assistance of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in getting the monies owed them for the sale of the railroad right-of-way through the Wyandot Reserve.

Also that day, a new Delaware Baptist Church is organized at Charles Journeycake's house in the Cherokee Nation, initially with 11 members.

November 9; in a letter to Lyman C. Draper, William Walker Jr. decries what he calls the "military despotism" of Reconstruction in the South, and says that he expects a revolution.

November 10; journalist Henry M. Stanley finds missing Scottish missionary David Livingstone in central Africa: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

November 21; Francis A. Walker is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Ely S. Parker.

December 13; Wild Bill Hickock is released as marshal of Abilene after eight months. The town is much quieter, but Hickock accidentally shot his own deputy, Mike Williams, during a gunfight with gambler Phil Coe (he also killed Coe), and a shocked town council declines to renew his contract. The council also votes to declare the town off-limits to cattle drives. The trailhead on the Kansas Pacific shifts to Ellsworth, 45 miles to the west.

December 18; Secretary of the Interior Delano and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker attest to the accuracy of a copy of the Wyandot Tribal Council minutes book for the period October 24, 1855 to July 9, 1862, together with copies of the treaty payment ledgers of January 26 and April 21, 1857. These copies are subsequently given to the Kansas State Historical Society by John T. Morton on May 13, 1881.

December 21; some 17 years after she first arrived in Kansas, Clarina I.H. Nichols, her youngest son George B. Nichols, daughter-in-law Mary C. Warpole Nichols (now in fragile health), and their three children Katherine, Helen and the infant Birney, leave Wyandotte by train for California. They intend to settle at Potter Valley, California, near her second son Relie Carpenter and his wife Helen.

1872 -

January 1; the Nichols family arrives in California. (Their 12-day trip by train has included four days of delays and lay-overs.) Mrs. Nichols subsequently sends an account of her first impressions of California to the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

January 4; Vincent J. Lane establishes the *Wyandott Herald* newspaper in Thomas J. Barker's old building at the southeast corner of 3rd and Nebraska, and will continue its publication for nearly 40 years as the principal competitor to the *Wyandotte Gazette*. In his first editorial, Lane defends the spelling of Wyandott without the "e," noting that that was the spelling of the Wyandott City Company, the spelling found on the first plat of the city, the spelling of the county as established by the territorial legislature in 1859, the spelling of the city's name in the First Act of Incorporation, the spelling of the constitutional convention of 1859, and still the spelling of the First National Bank of Wyandott, whose card and Quarterly Statement can be seen in the columns of the *Herald*.

January 6; the Kansas State Legislature establishes the Colored Normal School at Quindaro to function as part of Freedman's University, and appropriates \$2000 for its operation. Freedman's Board of Trustees now consists of the Rev. Eben Blachly, President, Jesse Cooper, Fielding Johnson, Dr. Charles Robinson, Byron Judd, and E. F. Heisler, Secretary. Charles Langston is president of the school, and there are two teachers, Eben and Jane Blachly; the enrollment is 83 pupils.

January 10; the Quindaro Cemetery Association files a plat of the 5-acre Quindaro Cemetery at the present northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Parkway with Wyandotte County Register of Deeds James A. Cruise. The new cemetery, on land acquired from Alfred Gray, adjoins the original 2-acre Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery (Wyandott Allotment No. 283) on the north and east, which the Association also claims – a claim not fully resolved until 1926.

January 30-31; sometime in the night, the convent of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth at the northwest corner of 5th Street and Ann Avenue is robbed. Most of the clothing belonging to the Sisters is taken, together with several other items.

January 31; birth of Pearl Zane Gray, son of Lewis M. and Josephine Zane Gray, and great-grandson of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, in Zanesville, Ohio. He will later drop his first name and change the spelling of his last name to "Grey" when beginning his writing career some 30 years later.

February 9; at 10:30 at night, another attempt is made to rob the Sisters of Charity, the thief attempting to force entry into the convent through a basement door. An alarm is raised, several men rush to the Sisters' aid, and shots are fired at the fleeing thief but he escapes.

February 15; George Wright (interpreter and secretary to the Wyandot Tribal Council), his wife Catherine, son James, sister Sallie Clark, grandnephew John Harris and grandniece Rose Harris are readmitted to tribal membership by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

February 24; the Wyandot Tribal Council formally readmits some 75 individuals to the rolls of the reorganized Wyandot Tribe in Indian Territory.

February 29; William Walker Jr. sends an account of Simon Girty to Lyman C. Draper. In a footnote he comments on Girty's reputed son.

March 1; Congress authorizes the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

March 26; Pomeroy Lodge #88 Independent Order of Odd Fellows (later Bethel Lodge #88) is chartered at Pomeroy with five members including Frank H. Betton.

March 30; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the Wyandot readmissions of February 24.

April 4; the *Wyandott Herald* reports that a U.S. post office has been established at Maywood (near the present 118th Street and Parallel Parkway) to serve western Wyandotte County, with John M. Galigher as postmaster.

April 6; George Mitchell has been dismissed as Special Indian Agent for the Wyandots, and the tribe assigned to the Quapaw Agency with H. W. Jones as U.S. Indian Agent. Agent Jones asks that funds due the tribe under the treaty of 1867 be paid, as they are very needy.

April 26; Agent Jones endorses the position of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to Citizen Class Wyandots on the Wyandot Reserve, saying that to do otherwise would split families and force some Wyandots to leave the reserve.

That same day, the Kansas City and Westport Horse Rail Road Co. finally lives up to its name, as streetcar service is extended from Kansas City to the corner of Westport Road and Pennsylvania Street in Westport, in front of the Harris House hotel.

May 6; in response to a petition from a majority of the property owners (and despite a remonstrance filed by attorney Charles S. Glick on behalf of other property owners), the Wyandotte County Commissioners vacate a large portion of Quindaro's two plats and order the vacated lands to be entered for taxation in acres. The area vacated runs from the Missouri River south to 12th Street (Leavenworth Road), and from A Street (42nd Street) to an irregular eastern line extending at one point as far east as T Street (23rd Street). The vacation includes all of the Sortor property, but omits lands owned by Freedman's University. The 40' centers of a number of streets are reserved to remain open as "public highways," including all of 12th Street.

May 16; the town of Rosedale is platted by James G. Brown in the Turkey Creek valley in southeast Wyandotte County, at a train stop on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad near the present South 8th Street and Southwest Boulevard. The property has been purchased from the heirs to the Shawnee allotments of the late Samuel Bigknife and Sophia McClane Grandstaff, wife of Abraham Grandstaff.

June 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council readmits another large group of citizens (including John W. Greyeyes and Matthew Mudeater) to the tribal rolls.

June 18; Secretary of the Interior Delano approves the Wyandot readmissions of June 3.

July 8; at about 10:00 in the evening, an earthquake is felt in the area of Secondine. Mr. W. H. Grinter tells the *Wyandott Herald* that the shock felt at Moses and Anna Grinter's house was as severe as that of 1867; his father's livestock was "greatly excited."

July 11; a new election supervised by Agent Jones chooses Thomas Punch as Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and John R. Barnett, Peter Charloe, James Hicks, and Matthew Mudeater as members of the council. Over John Kayraho's protests (supported by former Agent Mitchell) that his council had been elected for a 4-year term, the government recognizes the Punch council as legitimate. Superintendent Hoag supports the election, feeling that it expresses the wishes of a large majority of the tribe. Fifty-eight persons were qualified to vote and 44 voted, with a large majority favoring Punch over Kayraho. From this point on, annual council elections again become the norm.

July 18; death of Benito Pablo Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, at the age of 66.

That same day, the Wyandotte City Council approves an ordinance establishing a police department of up to four men to assist the City Marshal, the policemen to be paid \$2.00 a day when on duty.

August 7; Abelard Guthrie tries to get Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker to pay monies he claims are due him for services as attorney for the Wyandots since 1862.

August 22; a U.S. post office opens in Rosedale, with Mrs. Jane Dakin as postmistress.

September 11; the Wyandotte County Commissioners let the contract for the first iron bridge across the Kansas River, linking Wyandotte and Kansas City, Kansas (site of the present James Street Bridge).

September 22; Kansas City, Kansas, is incorporated as a city of the third class.

That same day, a building for the Delaware Baptist Church is dedicated in the Cherokee Nation, with the Rev. John G. Pratt present.

September 23; Delaware Assistant Chief Charles Journeycake is ordained as a Baptist minister and licensed to preach at the new Delaware Baptist Church.

September 24; first services are held in the new Delaware Baptist Church, with the Revs. Journeycake and Pratt presiding jointly. There will be 108 baptisms during the following year.

September 26; Frank and Jesse James and Cole Younger rob the Kansas City Exposition office of \$978. One of the men fires a bullet that misses the cashier but strikes a little girl standing in line in the leg.

The Rev. D. S. Herrin is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. William Barnett. "Father Barnett" returns to Missouri for a second time, ending his association with the Wyandotte church.

A Kansas City division of the Jackson County Courthouse is established at the northeast corner of 2nd and Main Streets, facing away from the riverfront. The very large Second Empire-style building was begun as a hotel that never opened (and is visible, without its Second Empire dome, in the 1869 bird's-eye view of the town).

In October, a U.S. post office opens in the village of Armstrong.

October 20; in an editorial in *The Kansas City Times*, John N. Edwards condemns the Exposition robbery and the shooting of the little girl, but notes the robbers' "superb daring" and ends up comparing them to Arthurian heroes.

October 29; the first election is held in the newly-incorporated Kansas City, Kansas, choosing a mayor (James Boyle), five councilmen, and other officials. A two-story, brick city hall building is subsequently built at the northwest corner of James and 6th (West 9th) Streets.

November 5; Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) is reelected President, defeating Horace Greeley (Democrat and Liberal Republican). Suffragist Susan B. Anthony attempts to vote in a test of the 15th Amendment, and is fined \$100 (which she refuses to pay).

In November, the Anthony Sauer residence (Sauer Castle) is completed on the Kansas City-Shawneetown Road in southeast Wyandotte County. The Italianate Villa style home of German-American businessman Sauer may have been designed by Asa Beebe Cross. Still standing at the present 935 Shawnee Road, Kansas City, Kansas.

December 3; John Connor having died, a Delaware council elects Captain James Ketchum Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation by a majority of 68 votes.

December 4; election judges Henry Tiblow and Joe Thompson notify Superintendent Enoch Hoag of Ketchum's election.

Shortly thereafter, Assistant Chiefs Sarcoxie and the Rev. Charles Journeycake protest the election to Hoag; many Delaware do not support Ketchum, the election was held without adequate notice to the Nation, and James Connor was his brother's designated heir (as he had been Captain Ketchum's many years before).

In December, Frank Boyle, brother of newly-elected Mayor James Boyle of Kansas City, Kansas, is shot and killed by Shawnee Township Constable John A. Digman following an argument over a card game at the River Shannon House. Digman is arrested four days later (outcome unknown).

December 11; the United States' first African-American governor takes office, as Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback becomes the acting governor of Reconstruction Louisiana.

December 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council readmits another group of citizens (including Eldridge H. Brown) to the tribal rolls.

1873 -

January 9; death of Napoleon III, in exile in England.

January 13; death of Abelard Guthrie at the age of 58, in Washington, D.C., where he has lived for some time vainly pursuing his claim to his mother-in-law's Shawnee allotment in the hope of recouping his fortunes.

The Kansas State Legislature makes a second annual appropriation for the Colored Normal School at Quindaro, of \$1100.

January 29; the notoriously corrupt Senator Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas (he was the model for Senator Dilworthy in Mark Twain's The Gilded Age) is defeated for reelection in the Kansas State Legislature after it is publicly revealed that he had attempted to buy legislators' votes to secure his reelection. He chooses to remain resident in Washington rather than returning to Kansas.

March 3; John J. Ingalls is elected to replace Pomeroy in the U.S. Senate.

March 20; Edward P. Smith is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Francis A. Walker.

April 3; the Secretary of the Interior approves the Wyandot readmissions of December 16.

April 6; Superintendent Hoag writes to the Rev. Charles Journeycake, suggesting that the Delaware should hold a meeting to try and iron out their differences. Sometime thereafter, another tribal election is held and the now-elderly James Connor finally becomes Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation.

May 12; to clear title to the Northrups' Wyandott Allotment, Milton Northrup and his wife Sarah convey a quit claim deed to his father, Hiram M. Northrup.

May 18; death of James A. Cruise, Wyandotte County Register of Deeds and Clerk of the District Court, in Wyandotte at the age of 34. His widow Margaret subsequently marries attorney John B. Scroggs.

June 7; William Walker Jr. writes to Lyman C. Draper from Oklahoma Territory (the proposed name for Indian Territory if a unified Indian government can be established), where he has been serving as a Wyandot delegate to the fifth Annual Session of the Okmulgee Council, and has been appointed to a committee to draft a constitution for the proposed territory. He notes that many stipulations of the treaty of 1867 remain unfulfilled.

June 17; Andrus and Thomas Northrup convey a quit claim deed to their father.

Overton and Betton erect a 3-story flouring mill, the Maple Cliff Mills, at their town of Pomeroy.

July 1; having moved from Wyandotte to the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, Silas W. Armstrong - son of Silas Armstrong, founder of Kansas City, Kansas, and former sheriff of Wyandotte County - and his family are readmitted to the tribal rolls. The descendants of Silas Armstrong are more or less equally divided between citizens and tribal members, and will remain so.

July 8; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. John Sarrahees is elected Principal Chief.

August 15; in Ellsworth, which has taken over from Abilene as the principal cattle shipping center on the Kansas Pacific, a drunken Billy Thompson shoots down several men, including Sheriff Chauncey Whitney. Billy's brother Ben Thompson then takes over Main Street and for an hour dares the police to come and get him.

August 17; death of Sarah M. Zane, daughter of Isaac Zane Jr. and Hannah Dickinson Zane, in Wyandotte at the age of 53. She is buried next to her sister Hester Fish in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

Death of Mary C. Warpole Nichols, wife of George B. Nichols, near Ukiah, California, at the age of 35. Clarina I.H. Nichols will die on January 10, 1885, just 15 days short of her 75th birthday, and be buried next to her beloved Wyandot daughter-in-law. Mary's daughters Helen and Katherine Nichols will subsequently be listed on the 1896 Olive Roll.

The Rev. E. G. Frazier is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. D. S. Herrin.

September 9; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints a special 5-member Legislative Committee chaired by Isaac W. Brown to draft a new tribal constitution to replace the constitution of 1851. The draft as adopted is very traditional, with a six-member council elected by clan (for the first time since 1828), including both Principal Chief and Second Chief, and a seventh chief from the Wolf Clan to act as Mediator.

September 20; in the wake of the previous year's Union Pacific *Credit Mobilier* scandal, several important eastern banks fail and another financial panic sweeps the New York Stock Exchange. As the speculative railroad bubble bursts, the Exchange closes for ten days, a fifth of all railroads in the country declare bankruptcy, and stocks will fall by a third over the next two and one-half years. Hardest hit are bankers, manufacturers, and farmers in the South and West. Effects of the depression are compounded in Kansas when grasshoppers destroy crops three years in a row. There is widespread hardship, and Mrs. Nancy Garrett later writes to Lyman C. Draper that she cannot remember such suffering since the War of 1812.

Following the failure of his New York bank in the panic, Hiram M. Northrup and his family return to Wyandotte, where he still has extensive property holdings. The Northrup Banking Company is established at 501 Minnesota Avenue, and Northrup subsequently builds a large house between Kansas (State) and Minnesota Avenues west of 7th Street, where he will reside until his death in 1893, "the richest man in the County."

Due to widespread agricultural losses, the state legislature withdraws all funding from the Colored Normal School at Quindaro after less than two years in operation.

September 26; death of Sarah T. Johnson, widow of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, at the age of 63. She is buried beside her husband in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery.

October 9; the Wyandotte County Commissioners vacate another large portion of the plats of Quindaro. Quindaro Park remains as the property of Quindaro Township, and whether by accident or design, there are a few blocks and streets in the northwestern portion of the Freedman's University property that remain unvacated. Regardless of the vacations, Quindaro area residents will continue to buy and sell property according to the original plats until well into the 20th Century.

November 3; Peter D. Clarke writes a long letter to Lyman C. Draper from the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, describing life and conditions in the territory. He doesn't like the climate, and by 1876 will have separated from his wife Sabra and returned to Canada.

1874 -

February 13; death of William Walker Jr. at the home of Josephine E. Smalley in Kansas City, just short of his 74th (or 75th) birthday. He is buried with Masonic honors in the Walker family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery, in a grave that will remain unmarked until 1915.

March 8; death of former President Millard Fillmore.

In the spring, Mathias Splitlog, once called the richest man in the Wyandot Nation, moves with his family from Wyandotte to Indian Territory. Instead of settling on the Wyandot Reserve and being readmitted to the Wyandot Nation, however, he buys 235 acres on the Cowskin River from the government, builds a fine house and a mill, and starts the small settlement he calls Cayuga Springs. (His mother may have been Cayuga.) Through shrewd investments in Wyandotte County, northeastern Indian Territory and southwestern Missouri (including a railroad line), by the time of his death on January 3, 1897, at the age of 77, he will be widely known as the "Indian Millionaire."

May 29; implementing the new tribal constitution, a Wyandot voter list arranged by clan and nation (phratry) is drawn up on the Wyandot Reserve, consisting of just 76 adult male individuals and heads of household. Women, who once wielded considerable authority within the tribe, are not allowed to vote.

July 13; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. Thirty-two-year-old Silas W. Armstrong (Porcupine Clan), readmitted just the year before, is elected Principal Chief.

The Rev. J. O. Foresman is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. E. G. Frazier.

September 12; having moved from Wyandotte to the Wyandot Reserve in Indian Territory, Isaiah Walker - Treasurer of the Wyandott City Company, former Wyandott City alderman, and former Kansas state legislator - and his family are readmitted to the tribal rolls.

November 18; the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is organized in Cleveland, Ohio.

November 30; birth of Winston Spencer Churchill at Blenheim Palace, England.

December 8; the eastbound Kansas Pacific train is stopped at Muncie by five armed men and robbed of an express chest containing \$25,000. The robbers, rumored to be part of the James gang, ride off toward Westport, pursued unsuccessfully (and unwisely) by seven members of the Grinter and DeFries families.

December 9; Governor Osborn of Kansas authorizes a reward of \$2,500 for the capture of the Muncie train robbers, stating, "The state of Missouri seems rather to protect these scoundrels as pets. They have hosts of friends in Clay and Jackson counties who hold it not only a duty but a pious privilege to harbor and protect them."

December 15; King David Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) is received by President Grant at the White House. He is the first reigning monarch to visit the United States.

1875 - January 30; a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands is concluded in Washington, D.C. (The U.S. will annex Hawaii in 1898, following the overthrow of the monarchy.)

March 4; former President Andrew Johnson is elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee.

May 20; following a Court of Inquest, Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, is committed to a private asylum for the insane for four months.

Nancy Brown Guthrie requests permission to move with her family to the Huron or Anderdon reserve in western Ontario. The request is denied, the Canadian Wyandots saying that, having taken U.S. citizenship under the treaty of 1855, she and her children are no longer Wyandots.

Cyrus K. Holliday's Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad establishes terminal facilities, with a transfer shed, round house, machine shops, repair shops and a coaling depot in southern Wyandotte County, on 128 acres of land on the south bank of the Kansas River three miles above its mouth. A small village soon grows up south of the railroad yards, unplatted and unincorporated, that will become the nucleus of the future city of Argentine.

July 12; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve. Matthew Mudeater (Big Turtle Clan), former leader of the Citizens Party, is elected Principal Chief.

July 31; death of Senator and former President Andrew Johnson.

George U.S. Hovey builds a fine one-and-one-half-story stone house with an unusual gambrel roof in White Church, where he has a mercantile store and serves as postmaster. Still standing at the present 8424 Parallel Parkway, Kansas City, Kansas.

The Rev. George J. Warren is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. J. O. Foresman.

December 11; John Q. Smith is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Edward P. Smith.

1876 - February 2; the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs is formed in New York.

March 10; Alexander Graham Bell first transmits the sound of the human voice by telephone: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." (Bell has just spilled some battery acid on his leg during the experiment.)

April 28; a Wyandot Legislative Committee is elected for the first time since 1859, with Isaac W. Brown again serving as Chairman.

May 10; the International Centennial Exposition opens in Philadelphia, celebrating the centennial of the Declaration of Independence and the birth of the United States.

June 25; the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and over 200 men of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, thinking they are about to attack an unsuspecting Indian encampment, are wiped out by combined Lakota and Cheyenne forces under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall on the Little Big Horn River in south-central Montana. This casts a bit of a pall over the Centennial celebrations.

July 11; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve (outcome unknown). The official tribal roster numbers just 247, still less than half the total number of Wyandots and Wyandot descendants now living.

August 1; Colorado is admitted to the Union as the 38th state.

August 2; James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickock is murdered in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, by one Jack McCall, shot in the back of the head as he sits playing cards in the Number Ten Saloon.

August 10; the newly-elected Wyandot Tribal Council rules that only those who speak the Wyandot language can hold council seats – a clear indication of continuing divisions within the tribe.

August 15; death of Dr. Johnston Lykins in Kansas City, Missouri at the age of 76. His widow, Martha Livingston Lykins, subsequently marries painter George Caleb Bingham.

Having permanently settled on the Wyandot Reserve, Isaiah and Mary Williams Walker sell Turtle Hill in Wyandotte to businessman and future two-time mayor Dudley Cornell.

The Rev. Joseph King is appointed pastor of the Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church South for a second time, replacing the Rev. George J. Warren. As the congregation is small, the parsonage built for Rev. King in 1867 has been sold to pay for completion of the 1870 brick church. Mrs. Lydia B. Walker pays \$100 toward the pastor's salary, as well as a large amount for the church building.

October 10; death of Thomas Clark Northrup, third son of Hiram M. and Margaret Clark Northrup, in Wyandotte at the age of 24.

November 7; although Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) defeats Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) in the popular vote, he lacks sufficient electoral votes for a majority. Twenty electoral votes, from Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina, are in dispute. A bipartisan electoral commission votes 8 to 7 to give the disputed votes and the Presidency to Hayes. In return for Democratic acquiescence, the Republicans have secretly agreed to withdraw U.S. troops from the southern states and end Reconstruction. Beginning of nearly 100 years of legal segregation, Jim Crow, and the denial of basic civil rights to African-American citizens.

December 14; death of John Solomon in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 67. Margaret Greyeyes Young Solomon is a widow for the second time. "Mother Solomon" will die in Upper Sandusky on August 17, 1890, at the age of 73, and will be buried next to her husband, the last Wyandot to be buried in the Wyandot Methodist Mission cemetery next to the old stone church.

1877 -

Kansas City, Missouri banker and businessman J. J. Squires attempts to take possession of Quindaro Park's 22 ½ acres, having obtained quit claim deeds from the former town company officers or their heirs. Quindaro Township, in possession for the last 15 years, brings a suit of ejectment against Squires in district court, claiming that the Quindaro Town Company parted with all rights to the property when it was dedicated for park purposes. Squires, as a nonresident, succeeds in having the case transferred to Federal court. He wins at trial, but the decision is reversed on appeal and the park remains public property.

March 17; death of James Connor, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is the Rev. Charles Journeycake, who will hold the office until his death on January 3, 1894, at the age of 76.

March 23; John D. Lee, a principal figure in the Mountain Meadows Massacre some 20 years before, abandoned by his Church and convicted by a Mormon jury, is executed by firing squad at the site of the massacre. "See, now, what I have come to this day! I have been sacrificed in a cowardly, dastardly manner...." No one else is ever indicted.

April 10; death of Eudora Fish Emmons, daughter of Paschal and Hester Zane Fish, wife of Dallas Emmons and namesake of the town of Eudora, Kansas, at the age of 32. She is buried near her mother in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

April 24; President Hayes orders the withdrawal of U.S. troops from New Orleans.

May 17; former President Grant and his wife leave Philadelphia aboard the SS *Indiana* on a tour of the world.

June 30; death of Ruth Van Fossen, daughter of Charles H. and Caroline M. Armstrong Van Fossen and granddaughter of Silas Armstrong, in Wyandotte at the age of 9 months.

July 10; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council are held on the Wyandot Reserve (outcome unknown).

July 21; death of the Rev. Eben Blachly, in the upstairs bedroom of his home at 83 R Street in Quindaro. He is buried in the Quindaro Cemetery at the present 38th Street and Parallel Parkway. Freedman's University is in danger of closing, but by 1881 it will have been taken over by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, chartered as a vocational/college preparatory institute, and renamed Western University. As Western, the school will continue until 1944.

August 3; Rosedale is incorporated as a city of the third class.

August 28; the first city elections are held in Rosedale. David S. Mathias, superintendent of the Kansas Rolling Mill that is Rosedale's principal employer, is elected mayor.

August 29; death of Brigham Young in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at the age of 76.

September 27; Ezra A. Hayt is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing John Q. Smith.

* * * * *

For a number of years, citizens continued to be adopted back into the Wyandot tribe, and familiar names again began to dominate on the council. By 1881, ten years after reorganization, the tribal roster stood at 292, but by then included a number of individuals who lived somewhere other than on the new reserve. Many Citizen Class Wyandots and their descendants never moved to Indian Territory and were never readmitted to the reorganized tribe. As Indian Agent H. W. Jones had feared, this eventually resulted in the splitting of families. A substantial number of Citizen Class Wyandots continued to live in the Kansas City area, but eventually Wyandot descendants were scattered all across the country.

There had been no mention of the Huron Indian Cemetery in the treaty of 1867, nor were questions regarding its ownership or continued use part of the prolonged discussion on tribal reorganization. Burials in the cemetery of Citizen Class Wyandots still resident in Kansas, together with their descendants and relatives, continued throughout the 19th Century and well into the 20th, often with the express approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The last such burial was that of Dr. Frank A. Northrup (a grandson of Hiram M. and Margaret Northrup) on February 25, 1965.

In the Kansas City building booms of the late 1880s and early 1900s, the cemetery came to be seen by some as a desirable parcel of potential commercial property. In March, 1896, newspaperman and amateur historian William E. Connelley conducted a detailed survey of the cemetery, assisted by the elderly Ebenezer O. Zane. Connelley deplored the cemetery's condition, but by 1898 he was acting as a paid agent for the Wyandot Tribe of Oklahoma in seeking the cemetery's removal and sale, the tribe viewing it as a potential source of badly needed income. A number of local businessmen were also determined that the "eyesore," as they termed it, should be sold for development.

Most of the opposition to the sale came from the Citizen Class Wyandot families that had continued to use the cemetery and whose members generally lay in marked and identifiable graves. One such individual was the elderly Lucy B. Armstrong, missionary's daughter, abolitionist, and widow of John M. Armstrong, whose infant son William was buried in the cemetery. In a July 4, 1890, letter to the *Kansas City Gazette*, she stated:

"To remove the burying ground now would be to scatter the dust of the dead to the winds. What a sacrilege! I remember with reverence many of the good Wyandotts buried there, and my heart protests against such a desecration of that sacred ground. Such a sale is repugnant to every sentiment we cherish for our dead, as well as being offensive to the highest impulses of a Christian civilization."

The matter finally came to a head in 1906, when on June 21 an authorization for the sale was quietly included in the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. The authorization called for the graves to be moved to the Quindaro Cemetery at the northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Avenue (which the bill's sponsor apparently mistakenly believed to also be a Wyandot cemetery), and for the proceeds from the sale to be divided among the members of the Wyandot Tribe and their heirs. It is questionable that any monies thus realized would have gone to the Citizen Class Wyandots whose family graves were being moved.

Among the Wyandot descendants still residing in Kansas City, Kansas were three nieces of Ebenezer O. Zane: Ida, Eliza, and Helena Conley. All three were very active in Methodist Church affairs, and Eliza (better known by her childhood nickname, Lyda) had the unusual distinction for the time of being an attorney, and a member of the Missouri Bar. Faced with the pending removal of the graves (or at least the tombstones) by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, Lyda and Helena seized control of the cemetery. They padlocked the iron gates, erected signs proclaiming "Trespass At Your Peril," and set up residence in a small caretaker's shack, brandishing their father's (unloaded) shotgun and vowing to shoot anyone who tried to enter the cemetery in an attempt to remove the bodies.

Lyda then filed suit in Federal Court against the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners appointed by him, to restrain them from selling or interfering with the cemetery. The case slowly dragged its way through the courts, and in the meantime the two women were subjected to constant harassment. They were arrested and hauled into local police court on the charge of disturbing the peace, threatened by a U.S. Marshal, and charged with contempt of court by a Federal judge. The caretaker's shack that had been popularly dubbed "Fort Conley" was burned, but a new shack was soon erected in its place and the two sisters persevered, apparently quite unintimidated by the forces arrayed against them.

By 1911, the case of Conley vs. Ballinger, 216 U.S. 84 (1910), had reached the United States Supreme Court, where Eliza B. Conley became one of the first women admitted to plead a case. Her arguments were rejected, however, as the Court ruled that the United States Government was not legally bound by the treaty which it had signed in 1855, and that Citizen Class Wyandots such as the Conley sisters seemingly had no legal rights in the matter:

"The United States maintained and protected the Indian use or occupation against others but was bound itself by honor, not by law."

"That the words 'shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose,' like the rest of the treaty, were addressed only to the tribe and rested for fulfillment on the good faith of the United States - a good faith that would not be broken by a change believed by Congress to be for the welfare of the Indians."

"That the plaintiff cannot establish a legal or equitable title of the value of \$2,000, or indeed any right to have the cemetery remain undisturbed by the United States."

Harsh as it seems, it was the last point of the opinion that was the determining factor. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indicated that if the sisters could have demonstrated a greater financial interest, the decision would have gone the other way.

As the fight over the cemetery dragged on, public opinion gradually swung over to the side of the sisters. Their cause was eventually taken up by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, who was himself partly of Kansa Indian descent (a fact he tended to remember or forget, depending on the political circumstances). Curtis was successful in getting the sale authorization repealed on February 13, 1913, and the Conleys' struggle reached its end.

In 1916 Congress approved an authorization for \$10,000 for improvements to the cemetery. Plans were prepared which included stone walled entries to the cemetery on both 7th Street and Minnesota Avenue, with ornamental iron gates at the 7th Street entry, ornamental light fixtures similar to those found in several of the city parks, and a paved walk through the center of the cemetery connecting the entrances. (This sidewalk, which most modern viewers take for granted, did not exist at the time of Connelley's 1896 survey, and may actually cover several graves.) A branch of the walk led to a steep flight of steps on the eastern side of the cemetery, tying the improvements to the new Carnegie Library in the center of Huron Place and its surrounding park.

An agreement with the City of Kansas City, Kansas for the carrying out of these improvements was signed on March 20, 1918. As part of the agreement the Government was to pay \$1,000 to the City, and the City in turn agreed:

"To forever maintain, care for, preserve the lawns and trim the trees and give the grounds the same and usual attention that it gives to its city parks within the main part of the city, and particularly Huron Park adjoining the Cemetery; and that the City of Kansas City, Kansas, will furnish police protection equivalent to that furnished for the protection of Huron Park; and furnish all electrical energy free of charge for the maintaining of the electric lights, as provided for in the plans and specifications, maintaining and keeping in place all globes and fixtures, and give said Cemetery any and all care that a park of its nature in the heart of a city should demand."

The agreement was signed by Henry B. Peairs, Superintendent of Haskell Institute, for and in behalf of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by H. A. Mendenhall, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. It was subsequently approved on April 17, 1918, by E. B. Merritt, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Despite the extensive improvements and the perpetual maintenance agreement with the City, the cemetery continued to lead an up-and-down existence. When maintenance of city parks was virtually abandoned during the years of the McCombs administration (1927-1947), the cemetery suffered accordingly. There were several local efforts to clean up the cemetery in the 1940s and 1950s, but vandalism was also on the rise during this period, resulting in extensive damage to several of the larger monuments, and it was difficult to get the City to take any responsibility for cemetery conditions.

The most serious of the later challenges to the cemetery came after World War II, when the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma (as the name was now spelled) renewed its efforts to sell the property. As before, these efforts required the consent of Congress, as the property technically still belonged to the U.S. Government rather than to the Oklahoma Wyandots. The first attempt, spearheaded by an Oklahoma congressman, came in 1947-49, and was vigorously (and successfully) resisted by Congressman Errett P. Scrivner of Kansas, supported by local attorney and historian Grant W. Harrington.

Then on August 1, 1956, Congress terminated the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's status as a Federally recognized and supervised tribe, and again authorized the sale or transfer of the cemetery, with the stipulation that the matter be concluded by August 1, 1959, after which the authorization was to be automatically rescinded. This attempt was strongly opposed by many Wyandot descendants and Kansas City, Kansas residents, and eventually came to naught, in part because of the Oklahoma Wyandots' rejection of the appraised value of the property as too low.

In September, 1965, the Wyandotte Tribal Council in Oklahoma unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the cemetery to be preserved and designated as an historic site, but letters indicate that the Department of the Interior was still looking into possible transfer of the title in the property as recently as 1968. At that time, the Kansas City, Kansas Urban Renewal Agency initiated the Center City Urban Renewal Project, and decided to make a second major renovation of the cemetery property one of the features of the project. At the Agency's request, in 1970 the City adopted its first historic landmarks ordinance and proceeded to list just one site, the Huron Indian Cemetery. This was followed on September 3, 1971, by the entering of the cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places, again the first such site in Kansas City, Kansas.

There were numerous delays to the cemetery improvements, and the Urban Renewal Agency had actually ceased to exist by the time that the work was finally carried out under City supervision in 1978 and 1979. As part of the project, a temporary construction easement and a 20 year grant of right-of-way to the City for maintenance of the new improvements were approved by the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, with the rather unusual proviso that no new burials could take place in that time. This last was apparently aimed at the Citizen Class Wyandot descendants.

At the groundbreaking ceremonies held on May 16, 1978, it was announced that President Carter had restored the Wyandots' status as a Federally recognized supervised tribe the previous day. Many tribal Wyandots and Citizen Class descendants were present to hear the news, united in their concern for their common history. Designed by the architectural firm of Buchanan Architects and Associates, the improvements included three new entrances from North 7th Street Trafficway on the west, Minnesota Avenue on the north, and the Municipal Rose Garden to the east, a refurbished interior sidewalk, and numerous new bronze grave markers.

Because the research for the project had been left incomplete at the time of Urban Renewal's demise, certain errors inevitably crept into the marking of graves. In part this stemmed from the use of a faulty typed transcript of the Connelley survey, and in part from reliance on the 1896 survey to the exclusion of other sources. After extensive research, a full remarking program funded by local tax monies was carried out by the Kansas City, Kansas Parks Department in

1991. Vandalism of the stone monuments has continued to be a problem, together with the theft (for sale to scrap dealers) of various bronze markers and tablets, but the City has lived up to its maintenance obligations, replacing the missing tablets as necessary.

In February, 1994, the old disagreements flared once again when Principal Chief Leaford Bearskin of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, in partnership with Florida gaming interests, proposed the removal of all the graves in the Huron Indian Cemetery to Oklahoma, and the erection of a 40,000 to 50,000 square foot, high-stakes bingo parlor on the site. The proposal was made public on March 7, and immediately raised a storm of protest, not only from Citizen Class Wyandot descendents and the residents of Kansas City, Kansas, but from some of the younger, more history-conscious members of the tribe as well. Some felt that the proposal was only a negotiating ploy, with the tribe's real objective being the establishment of Indian gaming at another location in Kansas City, Kansas, preferably at the struggling Woodlands Race Track in the western part of the city. The Kansas City, Kansas City Council expressed strong opposition to the cemetery proposal, but made it clear that it would support a casino at the Woodlands.

Although the public aspects of the controversy seemed to die down for a time, the tribe had not ended its efforts. An attempt in April, 1994, to claim the former federal courthouse property across North 7th Street Trafficway from the cemetery was rejected, first by the Muskogee Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and then on October 25, 1995, by Chief Administrative Judge Lynn of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Interior Board of Indian Appeals. Judge Lynn's opinion did a thorough job of examining the history of the various Wyandot treaties, and noted that the cemetery was the only land in Kansas to which the Oklahoma tribe might have a claim, but expressly stopped short of stating that the cemetery was reservation property. At the same time, the local Citizen Class descendents, incorporated as the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, attempted to strengthen their position by formally petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Acknowledgement and Research on March 27, 1995, for Federal recognition of their Indian status.

By early 1996 the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma had obtained options on at least four properties adjacent to the cemetery, including the Huron Building on the west and the Scottish Rite Temple on the south, and in March proposed that the Bureau of Indian Affairs declare these properties to be Indian Trust Land, immune to both city ordinances and state statutes. The initial plan was to clear these properties, with the possible exception of the Scottish Rite Temple, and erect an Indian casino adjacent to the cemetery. The plans shown to the City's Director of Economic Development also included the purchase or lease of the Municipal Rose Garden in the park east of the cemetery from the City, possibly for the construction of a parking lot.

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office expressed the opinion that, as the tribe's proposal involved several properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the act of declaring the properties to be Indian Trust Land would probably require Section 106 review at the Federal level, but this was not done and in May a source in the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicated that declaring the optioned properties to have trust status was on a "fast track" and might happen within a matter of days. This was quickly followed by the tribe's exercise of its option to purchase the Scottish Rite Temple from its new owner for \$180,000. Despite the opposition of Governor Graves of Kansas, on June 6, 1996, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated the Scottish Rite Temple as Indian Trust Land on the questionable grounds that the adjacent Huron Indian Cemetery was considered to be part of an Indian Reserve, and approved both properties for Indian gaming.

A temporary injunction staying the Secretary of the Interior's action was obtained by the State of Kansas (and soon dismissed), and the State and four Indian tribes resident in the state, joined by the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, filed suit challenging the Secretary's action on July 12, 1996, but both the Oklahoma tribe and the City proceeded on the assumption that the action was valid. The tribe made it clear that it would prefer a casino at the Woodlands, with the Scottish Rite

Temple as an alternative location of last resort, and began negotiating with the City to try to bring that about. This resulted in a memorandum of understanding between the City and the tribe for the provision of public services at the Woodlands site in return for a 5.9 percent share of the gambling proceeds. But with no agreement with the State of Kansas in sight, the tribe again began talking about removing the graves from the cemetery and building there, or alternatively, erecting a casino on piers in the air above the cemetery. In September 1997, the tribe stated that they were about to initiate a grave-locating project, possibly using ground-penetrating radar, but no such action took place. This latest proposal finally forced Congress to act, passing legislation sponsored by Senator Sam Brownback of Kansas on October 28, 1997, ensuring "that the lands comprising the Huron Cemetery are used only...as a cemetery and burial ground."

On July 11, 1998, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wyandot Nation of Kansas signed a settlement agreement regarding both the cemetery and the Scottish Rite Temple. The agreement called for the permanent protection and preservation of the cemetery as a cemetery and burial ground for both parties, their members and families, and that the Oklahoma Wyandots would not sell, transfer, convey or in any way encumber their interests in the cemetery. The agreement also called for the Scottish Rite Temple (mistakenly called the "Shriners' Building" by the Oklahoma tribe) to be used solely for governmental purposes consistent with the cemetery, including the development of a cultural center and museum. There was to be a five-member Huron Cemetery Commission, with two members from each group and a fifth member chosen by the other four, charged with the restoration, protection and maintenance of both properties. The agreement called for the Wyandot Nation of Kansas to cease participation in the 1996 lawsuit and drop their opposition to gaming at a site other than the Scottish Rite Temple, and for the Oklahoma tribe to take no action regarding the Kansas Wyandots' effort to obtain Federal recognition. Although well intentioned, the agreement was predicated on two things, approval of another gaming site in Kansas City, Kansas, and approval of the agreement by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To date, neither has occurred.

In March of 2000, U.S. District Court Judge Richard D. Rogers threw out the lawsuit filed by the State and the indigenous tribes against Secretary Babbitt on a technicality, ruling that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its economic interests were essential parties to the lawsuit, but because the sovereign tribe would not consent to be sued, the case had to be dismissed. The State immediately appealed the decision, but that summer, the tribe hired a contractor, J. E. Dunn Construction Company (but no identifiable architect), erected a tall chain link fence around the Scottish Rite Temple property (and part of the adjoining city park property as well), and began work on the conversion of the building into a casino. Part of the plan included the construction of massive service towers adjacent to both the north and south facades that would dramatically alter the building's historic appearance. When work began on the foundations of these structures, concern was expressed that there might be Wyandot graves in an area so close to the cemetery, and construction was briefly halted until it was determined that the difference in elevation between the two properties made the presence of surviving graves extremely unlikely.

In an attempt to improve public relations, the contractor invited a number of City and State officials to tour the property to view the work going on in the interior. In the course of the tour, it was discovered that the contractor had never been told that this was a National Register listed property, and that four Arts and Crafts fireplace mantels designed by the building's original architect, W. W. Rose, had been removed from the building and apparently trashed or otherwise disposed of. A subsequent phone call to the Bureau of Indian Affairs office in Oklahoma having jurisdiction in this matter disclosed that the Bureau was unaware that this project was going on, and the person talked to expressed doubt that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma could be funding the project without federal monies being involved. Another temporary injunction halting the project was then obtained by the State of Kansas, and a second suit initiated alleging violation of the Federal statutes governing properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At that point, all work on the building ceased.

On February 27, 2001, a three-judge panel of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver overturned Judge Rogers' decision and reinstated the State's first lawsuit, ruling that the tribe was not an essential party to the action since the Interior Department represented its interests. It also ruled that Secretary Babbitt had overstepped his authority in declaring the tracts to be a reservation and to allow gambling. Rather, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 created the National Indian Gaming Commission as the sole regulatory authority to settle such matters, which the court critically noted was not consulted prior to Babbitt's action.

The panel then went further, and "in the interests of judicial economy" ruled on the central question of whether or not the two properties constituted a reservation, finding that the Huron Indian Cemetery is not reservation land and has not been since the ratification of the treaty of 1855. The court also held that reservation lands for purposes of tribal gambling were intended by Congress to mean a tribe's ordinary place of residence as an effort to provide local economic development and jobs for tribal members, whereas "The Wyandotte Tribe ... resides more than 200 miles away and would have to leave the Oklahoma reservation to work in the facility." Worse, the court said, Babbitt's "muddied" expansion of the reservation concept would open the door to tribal gambling on similar trust lands held by the government on behalf of other tribes. On appeal to the full 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the initial Appeals Court ruling was upheld. On further appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the court declined to hear the matter, leaving the Appeals Court ruling to stand. That apparently settled the matter, at least as far as the cemetery's status was concerned.

On June 18, 2001, the Oklahoma tribe tried a new tack, filing suit against the City of Kansas City, Kansas, the U.S. government, and the various owners of three sections of land in the northeast area of the city, as well as two adjoining partial sections that the suit claimed were the result of accretion due to the shifting of the Missouri River. The area in question included the Fairfax Industrial District, and the property owners specifically mentioned in the suit included International Paper Company, Owens Corning Fiberglass, and General Motors. The suit claimed that these three sections were the same sections that the Wyandots received by gift from the Delaware in the treaty of December 14, 1843; that since the treaty of January 31, 1855, referred only to land purchased from the Delaware, the Wyandots had intended that the three gifted sections not be included in the lands ceded to the U.S. government in that treaty; and that as a result, when the U.S. government subsequently issued patents of title to unnamed parties to lands in those three sections, those patents of title were not legally valid. In short, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma had never relinquished title to those three sections, and they wanted their land back.

The suit also claimed that the four exceptions to the individual allotments listed in Article 2 of the treaty of 1855 (including the Huron Indian Cemetery) were instead exceptions to the lands ceded to the U.S. government – essentially the same claim that was being made with regard to the three sections – but this claim was apparently secondary to the suit's main focus. Although not included in the language of the suit, the ensuing newspaper articles repeatedly stated that the Wyandotte Tribe had been forced to cede its lands and had been moved by the government to Oklahoma as a result of the 1855 treaty, and that the government then sold or gave patents of title to the former Wyandot lands to white settlers.

Historically this was nonsense, although obviously very few people were aware of that. Legally, the whole case seemed to hinge on the fact that the treaty of 1855 did not specifically allude to the three gifted sections but only to land purchased, but this left a number of points unaddressed:

1. The three specific sections claimed in the suit did not exist as surveyed government sections when the Wyandots acquired the land from the Delaware in 1843, when Congress approved the acquisition agreement on July 25, 1848, or for that matter when the treaty of 1855 was signed and ratified. The three gifted sections (and the 36

sections purchased) were only referred to originally as a general measurement of the amount of land area being acquired; the 1843 treaty could have just as easily referred to 1,920 acres given and 23,040 acres purchased. The treaty specifically stated that each of the three sections given and each of the 36 sections purchased was to contain 640 acres, leaving little doubt as to the intent of the two parties to the agreement. This was further reinforced by the purchase price of \$46,080, which comes to \$2.00 an acre for the 36 sections purchased.

Aside from John C. McCoy's boundary survey in the spring of 1851, the lands of the Wyandott Purchase were first surveyed and divided into the present, mapped townships, sections, half sections and quarter sections, under the system established by the Land Ordinance of 1785, by government surveyors in September and October of 1855. (Article 3 of the treaty of 1855 specifically stated, "As soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, the United States shall cause the lands ceded in the preceding article to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys in the Territory of Kansas.")

That there was no one-to-one correspondence between the sections originally acquired in 1843 and the government sections as subsequently surveyed in 1855 was borne out by the Delaware Tribal Council's complaint on July 10, 1856, that the new government survey of the Wyandott Purchase extended beyond McCoy's survey line of 1851. Moreover, because of the adjustments necessary to fit "square" sections to the curvature of the earth, the government-surveyed sections are not uniform in size. In contradiction to the treaty of 1843, one of the three sections claimed in the suit is actually a "short" section of substantially less than 640 acres. That being the case, how did the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys determine just which three sections of land were the ones that the Wyandots received as a gift?

2. The suit presumed that the Wyandott Purchase was ceded to the U.S. government unconditionally, at the government's instigation, and that the government then disposed of the ceded lands as it chose. In actuality, the Wyandots had pursued just such a treaty for five years with two goals in mind: U.S. citizenship for tribal members and the individual ownership of tribal lands (severalty), as at the time, the government held that all land on Indian reserves was owned by the tribe in common, regardless of whatever arrangements or divisions the tribal members might have made among themselves. The treaty of 1855 gave the Wyandots both citizenship and severalty, and the cession of the Wyandott Purchase to the U.S. government was done strictly as a procedural matter.

As called for under Article 2 of the treaty, all of the lands ceded to the government, including the three sections in question, were then surveyed, subdivided into individual allotments, and patents of title to the allotments were then issued to the individual members of the tribe regardless of class. And as noted above, under Article 2 the only exceptions to the individual allotments were the two acres allotted to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church and cemetery, the two acres allotted to the Wyandots' Methodist Episcopal Church South, the four-acre Wyandott National Ferry Tract (which was to be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandots and the proceeds from the sale distributed to the tribal members), and the "public burying-ground" (Huron Indian Cemetery), which was to be permanently reserved for cemetery purposes. The cemetery, and only the cemetery, became and remained U.S. government property as a result of the treaty.

It should be emphasized that the Wyandot Tribal Council was deeply involved in this whole process. As provided for under Article 3 of the treaty, the tribal council appointed two of the three commissioners who oversaw the division and assignment of allotments, the tribal council determined who was entitled to be entered on the tribal rolls and in what class, whether Competent, Incompetent or Orphan, they would be listed in, and the tribal council approved the final rolls and allotment schedule. Moreover, every one of the 555 Wyandots listed on the tribal roll received an allotment; they were not limited to just those who chose to become citizens. All of this is reflected in the tribal council minutes for the years 1855-1862, a copy of which is still extant, the numerous extant communications between the Wyandott Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of course the tribal rolls, allotment schedule, and plat of the allotments that were issued together on February 22, 1859. Given this level of involvement, it is obvious that the Wyandot Tribal Council did not somehow forget about or overlook the three gifted sections; they never intended to treat them separately. That being the case, did the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys not know (or choose to disregard) that the chain of title for each and every property in the three sections in question begins with the individual Wyandot who received his or her title to the land under the Wyandott Allotments?

3. The suit claimed that the Wyandot Nation never intended to relinquish ownership of the three sections in question. The chief difficulty with this claim is that under Article 1 of the treaty of 1855, the Wyandot Nation was dissolved; it ceased to exist as a separate, recognized political entity. The tribal organization (the elected Wyandot Tribal Council) was allowed to continue to function until all the terms of the treaty had been fulfilled, and it did so, the last regular tribal council election being held on August 14, 1860, and the last entry in the council minutes book being dated July 9, 1862, by which time all the individual patents of title to the Wyandott Allotments had been issued. This dissolution of the Wyandot Nation was the reason why title in the Huron Indian Cemetery remained with the U.S. government.

As noted above, one of the goals of the Wyandots was U.S. citizenship. At the time, American Indians were considered to be the citizens of separate but dependent nations, and as a group did not become U.S. citizens until 1924. Of the 555 Wyandots listed on the 1855 treaty roll as legally resident on the Wyandott Purchase (and therefore eligible for both allotments and monetary payments under the terms of the treaty), 419 individuals in the Competent Class became U.S. citizens, while 55 individuals in the Competent Class chose to defer citizenship as provided for under Articles 1 and 3 of the treaty. There were also 40 Wyandots listed in the Incompetent Class and 41 minor children listed in the Orphan Class, who under Article 3 of the treaty had guardians appointed to watch over their financial affairs and whose allotments were restricted from alienation. Although not citizens, the individuals in the Incompetent and Orphan classes were not wards of the government; their guardians were private individuals (for the most part tribal members) appointed by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

Among the minority that chose to defer citizenship, as well as some of the less assimilated Wyandots listed in the Incompetent Class, there was a strong desire to relocate to Indian Territory and continue tribal relations, feelings that were probably reinforced by the violent turmoil of the "Bleeding Kansas" period. In the summer of 1857, a group (perhaps no more than 80) of these "Emigrating Party" or "Indian Party" Wyandots moved on their own initiative to the Seneca Reserve in what is now northeastern Oklahoma. This was done with the assistance of the Wyandot Tribal Council but with no initial involvement of any kind by the U.S. government.

After some eleven years of back-and-forth movements by various individuals between Indian Territory and Wyandotte County, failed treaty drafts and often bitter intra-tribal arguments, a treaty was signed in Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1867, by two representatives of the Indian Party faction, which allowed the Indian Party Wyandots to purchase 20,000 acres of the Seneca Reserve between the Neosho River and the Missouri state line and resume tribal relations. Under this new treaty, membership in the reorganized tribe was restricted to those Wyandots who had deferred citizenship, those in the Incompetent Class and those in the Orphan Class (and their descendents), and the restrictions on alienation of the allotments held by the latter two groups were lifted. The large majority of Wyandots who had become U.S. citizens under the treaty of 1855, the so-called Citizen Class, could only become members of the reorganized tribe if formally adopted back into the tribe after tribal reorganization was completed. The treaty wasn't ratified by the United States Senate until over a year later, on June 18, 1868, and tribal reorganization was not finally carried out until the summer of 1871, with the first official adoptions of Citizen Class Wyandots coming in February, 1872. This was the origin of the present Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. That being the case, how could the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and its attorneys now claim that they have been the rightful owners of the three sections in question since 1855?

It was speculated by some of the more cynical observers that one possible purpose of the lawsuit was not to seriously claim that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma was the legitimate owner of the properties in question, but rather to state a claim with just enough apparent validity that it could raise questions about land titles, making the obtaining of loans and the sale of property more difficult for the present property owners of record to accomplish. This would explain the choice of the three sections in question, as they included some of the most valuable industrial real estate in Kansas City, Kansas, as well as certain governmental properties including the new Federal courthouse. This in turn could give the tribe a strong bargaining chip in dealing with the State and Federal governments, possibly leading to an out-of-court settlement giving the tribe both money and a grant of land in Wyandotte County on which to establish a casino, which had always been Chief Bearskin's long term goal.¹⁸

In January, 2002, the lawsuit was abruptly dropped. In part this was in response to Federal legislation that, if passed, would have given the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma the right to establish a casino operation at some undetermined location in Wyandotte County regardless of State opposition. But no such legislation was passed, and there were concerns that the unsettled status of the lawsuit was leaving the validity of titles in the three sections in legal limbo. The suit was eventually revived and preparations for trial moved forward at considerable expense to the property owners, only to have the suit dismissed with prejudice, with the tribe apparently acknowledging that it was not a valid claim. This may have been in belated recognition that the historical premises of the lawsuit could not be supported by the facts, but that was of little satisfaction to the defendants, some of whom now began action to recover at least part of their expenses from the tribe. Attention now shifted back to the Scottish Rite Temple property, and questions about how the property was acquired.

As subsequently reported in an Associated Press article, in 1984 the U.S. government finally paid the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma \$100,000 in long-delayed compensation for the land first promised in 1842. (Despite the clear intent of both the treaties of 1855 and 1867, apparently no part of the payment went to descendents of the Citizen Class Wyandots.) Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, if that money was used to buy other land, and if no other tribal

¹⁸ One possible problem with this scenario is that the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma's locations of choice are on land that was never part of the Wyandott Purchase. From 1829 until 1867, both sites were part of the Delaware Reserve, and it has been strongly hinted that should a Wyandotte casino be approved, the Delaware will themselves file suit contesting the decision.

funds were required for the purchase, then the Secretary of the Interior would be obliged to take the land into trust for the tribe. This trust status would in turn qualify the land for Indian gaming. However, if other tribal funds were used for the purchase, trust status would not be automatic.

On March 11, 2002, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton ruled that the Scottish Rite Temple qualified for automatic trust status under the 1988 law. The Interior decision was worded cautiously, stating that an audit ordered by the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals as part of the previous lawsuit had determined that the "initial" \$100,000 investment, commingled with other tribal funds, had grown at one point to \$212,169. Assistant Interior Secretary Neal McCaleb, who signed the Federal Register notice, stated that funds used to purchase the Scottish Rite Temple property were from the account that initially contained the \$100,000. As in 1996, there was no Section 106 Review of the Secretary of the Interior's action, despite the property's listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Not surprisingly, on April 10, 2002, for a third time the State of Kansas and the four Indian tribes resident in the state filed suit against the Department of the Interior. According to the Associated Press article, the suit alleged that Secretary Norton ignored the right of the State and the Kansas tribes to be consulted before the decision was made on behalf of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The suit further contended that \$25,000 of the \$100,000 the Oklahoma tribe had received was spent by the tribe years ago to buy land near Wichita, and that other Federal records show that the tribe actually spent either \$180,000 or \$325,000 for the purchase of the Scottish Rite Temple, not \$100,000.

The next day, Thursday, April 11, the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma upped the ante. Without prior notice to anyone, the tribe had 200 slot machines delivered to the partially gutted building. (It was later revealed that the machines were missing essential parts and were therefore not in working order.) The City was apparently caught off guard by the action, but soon released a statement saying that it was a matter between the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and the State and Federal governments, and repeating the City's support of a casino in Wyandotte County, just not at this location. Governor Graves of Kansas issued a statement that was considerably stronger: "I am asking the Kansas Attorney General's Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office to investigate this activity by the Wyandotte Tribe. I am confident this tribe does not have the authority to conduct gaming activities or possess gaming machines in Kansas."

The statements of the Wyandotte Tribe's attorney, Paul Filzer, were equally aggressive, declaring that "Kansas has no jurisdiction," and that Governor Graves could not set one foot on property that was now "Indian Country." Chief Bearskin's statements to the press were more to the point: "This is a temporary maneuver until we get what we want."

On Wednesday, April 17, the tribe began moving mobile building units onto the Scottish Rite parking lot on the north side of the building, immediately adjacent to the cemetery. This would enable them to establish a temporary gaming facility relatively quickly, given the condition of the building itself. The plans called for five or six trailer units to be linked together to form a 3,600 square foot casino, with few amenities other than the slot machines and a snack bar. A breezeway would connect the trailers to a smaller trailer at the rear housing public restrooms that could be tapped into the public sewer serving the Temple building. At the same time, negotiations began with the City for a municipal services agreement that would provide utility hookups, parking, and other public services in exchange for a percentage of casino revenues and adherence to local building and health codes. Chief Bearskin stated that they hoped to open within 60 to 90 days, but Mr. Filzer's comments were more cautious than they had been the week before: "If the Interior Department's notice was wrong, that this is not trust land, the tribe has no right to game on it."

Then on Monday, April 29, the matter took another unexpected turn. In a prepared statement, Chief Bearskin said that the slot machines delivered just two and one-half weeks before would be returned to the manufacturer, as they were not the "appropriate machines" for the tribe's planned casino operation. Finally, some 15 months later, in August 2003, the "casino" in the trailers finally opened as a Class II gaming facility, operating with electronic bingo machines that functioned very much like slot machines, while City and State officials denounced the action and waited for something to happen on the Federal level.

The facility operated for eight months, until April 2004, when Kansas Attorney General Phill Kline, in the absence of any State gaming compact and confident that the National Indian Gaming Commission was about to overturn the property's reservation status, raided the facility with State and local law enforcement officers. The State seized 152 bingo machines and some \$500,000 in cash, and the facility was closed. Nineteen months later, in December 2005, the vacant and vandalized trailers were finally removed, leaving the Scottish Rite Temple looking forlorn and abandoned behind dilapidated wire fences.

Two years after the casino was shut down, on April 7, 2006, the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the attorney general had no authority for his raid. "There was no legal basis for the state's action and very little likelihood that the state will ever have a legal justification for enforcing its gaming laws" on the property in question. The court noted that Kline was "determined to shut down the tribe's gaming facility, and unwilling to wait for the case to travel through proper legal channels."

The appeals court also dissolved an injunction by Federal District Court Judge Julie Robinson that had temporarily barred the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma from conducting gaming activities on the property, while leaving stand a second injunction by Judge Robinson barring the State of Kansas from enforcement of its gambling laws against the tribe. The appeals court then remanded the case to Judge Robinson for trial on key issues of fact, principally as to whether or not the tribe's 1996 purchase of the Scottish Rite Temple was qualified for tribal gaming under federal rules in the first place, in effect turning the whole matter back to square one.

In the spring of 2007, work began once more on the long-delayed project to convert the Scottish Rite Temple (still called the "Shriners' Building" by the Oklahoma Wyandottes) into a casino facility. The historic building was gutted, and work went forward on the tall, blank-walled additions to the building's north and south sides containing fire stairs and restrooms, completely altering the building's exterior appearance. The concrete block walls of the additions were covered with a stucco material which was patterned, molded and colored to resemble brick, stone, and even windows, but it was all fake. On the east side of the building, a large HVAC installation to serve the new casino was constructed on City park property, apparently without permits or formal City approval. As the property (other than the park land) was now deemed Indian Trust Land, immune from both city ordinances and state statutes, no building permits were issued, no plan review conducted by either the Kansas City, Kansas Landmarks Commission or the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer, and no inspections related to either building or life safety codes. And as before, despite the various federal approvals required to bring things to this point, no Section 106 review was done at the federal level.

Finally, on September 20, 2007, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas by a vote of 8 to 1 approved and entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma. The agreement called for the provision of public services to the casino, including all utility hookups and police and fire protection, for which the City would be reimbursed. It retroactively approved the HVAC installation on park property, as well as two access drives already under construction, one across park property on the east and a loop drive off of Armstrong Avenue on the south. It stated that the Wyandotte Nation would provide the Unified Government with documentation that the work done on the building conformed to current local building and life safety codes, and that a site plan including the off-site improvements would

be submitted for approval as well, but repeatedly stated that nothing in the agreement "is intended or shall be construed as the Nation granting or consenting to any jurisdiction of the State of Kansas, or any political subdivision or local government thereof over the Shriner's Land (sic), or the design, development or construction of any improvements on the Shriner's Land." The agreement also stated that the Unified Government would make unspecified public parking facilities within the downtown available for the apparently free and exclusive use of casino patrons from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, with shared use on evenings, weekends and holidays.

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding, both parties agreed to drop any and all lawsuits or other legal proceedings that either might have against the other. In return for the agreement, once operation begins (projected to be in the spring of 2008) the Unified Government is to receive a fixed percentage of the adjusted gross revenues of the casino. Payment is to be made quarterly according to a sliding scale, beginning at 3.5% of the first \$10,000,000, then dropping in three steps to no payment for any revenues in excess of \$30,000,000.

END

