

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

December 14; death of George Washington.

1800 -

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

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

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

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

April 24; the Library of Congress is established.

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

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

Lancaster, Ohio, is laid out on Col. Ebenezer Zane's second tract, where Zane's Trace crosses the Hockhocking River. The third tract, on the Scioto, lies opposite Chillicothe.

Birth of Thomas McKee Jr., Wyandot, son of Capt. Thomas McKee and Charlotte Brown, a daughter of Adam Brown Sr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1801 - February 17; the House of Representatives elects Jefferson President after Federalist Alexander Hamilton goes against his party to oppose Burr, who thus becomes Vice President.

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

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

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

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

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

1802 - In the winter, the Mequachake Shawnee chief Black Hoof visits Washington, D.C., and requests farming implements and livestock for the Shawnee at Wapaughkonetta (present Wapakoneta, Ohio).

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

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

February 10; the government denies Black Hoof's request.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1803 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 1; news of the Louisiana Purchase reaches Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1804 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 2; Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France.

1805 -

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

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

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

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

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<sup>5</sup> He may have been poisoned by an unscrupulous white partner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1806 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1807 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1807-1808 -

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

1808 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1809 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

September 20; Meriwether Lewis, stopping in Tennessee en route from St. Louis to Washington, is murdered or - as believed by Jefferson - commits suicide. After a devastated William Clark refuses the appointment, President Madison names General Benjamin Howard governor of Louisiana Territory. Clark continues in his previous positions.

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

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

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

1810 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also in June, the Rev. Joseph Badger is forced to resign his post as Presbyterian missionary to the Wyandots because of ill health. He is replaced by the Rev. William Matthews.

Death of Bluejacket, near Sandwich in Upper Canada. His sons James and George Bluejacket and daughter Sallie Wilson live among the Wyandots at Brownstown.

August 12-21; Tecumseh meets with Governor Harrison and frankly explains his political aims. There are harsh words on both sides and open conflict is narrowly averted.

September 16; the Mexican revolt against Spain is proclaimed by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. It draws support from the poor, Indians and Mestizos.

1811 -

In the spring, Tecumseh and Tensquatawa seek new recruits.

March 21; Father Hidalgo is captured by the Spanish.

Main Poche, Principal Chief of the Pottawatomi, follows the lead of Tecumseh and Tensquatawa only when it suits him. The Pottawatomi begin to attack settlements in southern Illinois, alarming the frontier and bringing out the militia.

July 27 - August 4; Tecumseh again meets with Governor Harrison at Vincennes, each feeling the other out.

July 30; Father Hidalgo, defrocked and degraded by the Inquisition, is shot by the Spanish and his head displayed on a pike. The armed struggle continues, led by Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon.

Tecumseh goes south to ask the Five Civilized Tribes to join his alliance. He warns Tensquatawa against any rash action in his absence.

September 26; alarmed by reports from Prophetstown, Governor Harrison assembles regulars and militia to meet the presumed threat and marches north from Vincennes.

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<sup>7</sup> William Walker Jr. did not believe that Roundhead knew in advance of the murder, or would have countenanced it if he had known, as Leatherlips was a member of his clan.



September 28; birth of John Calvin McCoy, son of the Rev. Isaac and Christiana Polk McCoy, at Maria Creek, Indiana Territory.

October 1; the first steamboat to descend the river from Pittsburgh reaches New Orleans.

November 7; the Battle of Tippecanoe. Tensquatawa precipitates a battle with the Americans under Governor Harrison who are encamped across the creek from Prophetstown. The battle is a draw (American losses are 108 killed and wounded), but the Indians withdraw and Prophetstown is burned. Harrison claims a great victory and the Prophet's reputation is destroyed.

For two weeks Tensquatawa is held captive by angry Winnebago followers before being released.

December 11; the first shock of the New Madrid earthquake changes the course of the Mississippi, destroys houses in St. Louis, topples chimneys in Cincinnati, dumps people out of bed in Pittsburgh and rings church bells in Washington, D.C. The tribes consider this an omen of disaster.

December 16; second shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

December 17; third shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

December 25; court-martialed on order of President Madison, Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson is found "not guilty." The verdict is so worded that the President approves it "with regret."

1812 -

In mid-January, Tecumseh returns from the south to find his work in ruin. He immediately begins trying to rebuild his alliance.

January 23; fourth and perhaps greatest shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

February 7; fifth and last major shock of the New Madrid earthquake, but tremors continue throughout the year.

That same day, birth of Charles Dickens in Portsmouth, England.

In February, Tarhe's rival Isadore Chaine, now working for the British Indian Department, meets secretly with Tecumseh and Tensquatawa, promising them British aid.

March 20; birth of George Wright, Wyandot. His mother Elizabeth Wright, daughter of a Delaware and a slave from Guinea, was purchased (along with her mother) from the Delaware by Ron-ton-dee in 1800 and adopted. His father is a St. Regis Seneca.

April 30; the Territory of Orleans, renamed Louisiana, is admitted to the Union as the 18th state.

In mid May, a multi-tribal council is held on the Mississinewa River. The chiefs put Tecumseh and the Prophet on the defensive, but secret negotiations with Chaine continue.

Three hundred warriors again gather at Prophetstown but by early summer they run out of provisions.

May 25; Governor William Hull arrives in Dayton, Ohio, from Washington, D.C., under orders as brigadier general to take command of the newly formed Army of the Northwest and proceed with it back to Detroit.

June 4; Louisiana Territory is renamed Missouri Territory.

June 11; the Army of the Northwest begins cutting a road from Urbana, Ohio, to Detroit, proceeding at a rather leisurely pace.

June 17; the War of 1812 begins, as Congress is tricked by Napoleon into declaring war on Great Britain. Plans for an invasion of Canada are already under way. Although strongly supported in the south and west, the war is unpopular in New England, prompting talk of secession. Most Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandots stay neutral or support the Americans, though others join Tecumseh in fighting in alliance with the British.

June 24; Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, learns of the declaration of war.

June 26; Brig. Gen. Hull, now at Fort Findlay in Ohio, receives orders by dispatch rider from Washington to proceed immediately to Detroit and await further orders.

July 2; Brig. Gen. Hull, now near the mouth of the Maumee, is notified (by mail!) that war has been declared. He is too late to recall the merchant brig *Cayuga*, dispatched to Detroit with the army's heaviest baggage as well as Hull's personal baggage, private papers and confidential orders.

That same day, the *Cayuga* is seized by the British at Fort Malden as it sails into the Detroit River. (Uncertain as to whether a state of war actually exists, the British have been stopping merchant shipping but allowing American naval vessels to pass unhindered.)

July 12; Brig. Gen. Hull, now at Detroit, shells Sandwich across the river, then enters Upper Canada with the 2,200-man Army of the Northwest. After issuing a proclamation of liberation, he essentially does nothing, waiting in vain for the settlers in Upper Canada (many of them American in origin) to flock to his banner.

July 17; on instructions of Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, Michilimackinac is captured by a small force of British, Indians and North West Company *voyageurs* under Capt. Charles Roberts.

July 18; death of Little Turtle at the age of 70, from the complications of gout. His restraining influence gone, the Miami join the British. A war belt is sent to the Delaware, but Captain William Anderson refuses it.

July 26; Col. Henry Procter of the 41st Foot is sent by Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock to take command of Fort Malden.

Several *bateaux* commanded by Aaron Greeley, carrying supplies to Hull at Detroit, go ashore near Brownstown at William Walker Sr.'s farm. When a militia detachment from Fort Malden attempts their capture, they are driven off with the help of Walker and several other Wyandots.

The next day, forces from Malden successfully capture Greeley's boats. That night, British troops under Maj. Adam C. Muir surround Brownstown. Walker, his two older sons John R. and Isaac, and brother-in-law Thomas Rankin, manage to escape to Detroit.

August 2; the British remove the people of Brownstown, including the family of William Walker Sr., across the river to Upper Canada; the Walker farm is burned and their goods seized. Many of the Brownstown Wyandots follow Roundhead in siding with the British, although others apparently regard themselves as prisoners.

August 5; an American detachment of 200 men, sent by Hull to escort up a supply train waiting at the Maumee Rapids, is successfully ambushed near Brownstown by a small force led by Tecumseh. The Americans retreat back to Detroit.

August 8; Brig. Gen. Hull dispatches a second escort party of 600 men under Lt. Col. James Miller to bring up the supply train.

August 9; Lt. Col. Miller's detachment successfully repulses an attack by British and Indians under Maj. Adam C. Muir near the Wyandot village of Maguaga, halfway between Detroit and Brownstown. Miller is wounded, but his command holds its ground. John R. Walker is also among the wounded, it is feared mortally.

August 11; afraid of being outflanked, Brig. Gen. Hull withdraws from Upper Canada back to Detroit without ever having moved against Fort Malden.

August 12; Brig. Gen. Hull orders Miller back to Detroit, unaware that the supply train is now on the River Raisin, only a day's march south of Maguaga.

August 13; Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock arrives at Fort Malden.

August 15; the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Main Poche's Pottawatomies attack and kill most of the American garrison that has just abandoned Fort Dearborn (present Chicago) on Brig. Gen. Hull's orders.

August 16; the British under Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock capture Detroit and the numerically superior Army of the Northwest, surrendered by Hull after a desultory exchange of artillery fire. (Hull sits out the rest of the war comfortably in Canada, and is eventually court-martialed for cowardice.) William Walker Sr., serving as an interpreter for Hull, is among those taken prisoner. Brock and Tecumseh ensure that none of the prisoners are harmed.

August 19; the USS *Constitution* under Captain Isaac Hull defeats HMS *Guerriere* in a naval battle east of Nova Scotia.

Johnny Appleseed makes an arduous journey to warn settlers at Mount Vernon, Ohio, of imminent Indian attack.

September 4; Indians unsuccessfully attack Fort Harrison on the Wabash (near the present Terre Haute, Indiana). Capt. Zachary Taylor is breveted major for his gallant conduct of the defense.

September 6; Fort Wayne is briefly besieged by the Prophet's followers until relieved by Governor Harrison.

September 18; Brig. Gen. James Winchester arrives at Fort Wayne to take command of the Second Army of the Northwest. As a major general of territorial militia, Harrison does not outrank him (but soon finds that Washington has had second thoughts in the matter). The Americans raid throughout northern Indiana. His outnumbered followers fleeing, the Prophet again abandons Prophetstown.

September 24; William Henry Harrison receives his commission as brigadier general and appointment as commander of the Second Army of the Northwest.

Unaware of Brig. Gen. Winchester's presence in the area, Maj. Muir leads an expedition from Fort Malden against Fort Wayne. Despite being over 70, Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott accompanies the Indian contingent. After occupying Fort Defiance at Au Glaize, the expedition turns back on September 25 after encountering part of Winchester's army.

October 3; Brig. Gen. Harrison arrives at Winchester's camp at the reoccupied Fort Defiance, and informs Winchester of his (Harrison's) appointment.

October 13; the Battle of Queenston Heights. The British successfully dislodge an American invasion force near Queenston on the Niagara River, but Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock, saviour of Upper Canada, is killed leading the attack.

October 19; Napoleon's *Grand Armee* begins its disastrous winter retreat from Moscow. Of the 400,000 man army, barely 25,000 will make it out of Russia alive.

October 25; the USS *United States* under Captain Stephen Decatur defeats HMS *Macedonian*. The big American frigates have proven to be the finest ships of their time, but are too few in number to be effective.

In late October, William Walker Sr. escapes from Detroit to avoid being sent to Quebec. He makes his way to Brig. Gen. Winchester at Fort Defiance, only to be confined as a British spy until released on Harrison's orders. Brig. Gen. Harrison sends Walker to Upper Sandusky to serve as interpreter for Maj. Benjamin Stickney.

Following Walker's escape, frustrated British authorities imprison his son Isaac at Detroit until Roundhead demands his release and he is returned to his family. The wounded John R. Walker has already been exchanged with other prisoners.

November 3; James Madison (Democratic-Republican) is reelected President, defeating De Witt Clinton (Federalist).

November 17; death of Col. Ebenezer Zane at his home near Martin's Ferry, Virginia, at the age of 65.

In mid-December, Tensquatawa and his remaining followers cross into Canada to join Tecumseh. The winter weather is very harsh, and Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott leads a large number of Indians from Amherstburg to winter in the area of the Maumee Rapids, where the Americans have abandoned supplies of corn and cattle.

1813 -

In early January, Brig. Gen. Harrison arrives with 1,500 men at Upper Sandusky and builds Fort Ferree, which is made the principal depot of his army.

That same month, Brig. Gen. Harrison moves the Delaware from Indiana to Piqua, Ohio, "for their own safety." Some of the Wyandots from Upper Sandusky are also relocated, and the Wyandot Presbyterian Mission at Lower Sandusky is forced to close.

From January to April, Tecumseh and Tensquatawa are again in northern Indiana gathering followers.

January 19; Col. Procter receives news that the left wing of Harrison's army under Brig. Gen. Winchester, consisting mostly of untried Kentucky militia, has occupied Frenchtown (the present Monroe, Michigan) on the River Raisin, less than 30 miles from Fort Malden. (Winchester is acting against orders, but claims to be responding to a plea from the town's people. His actual objective seems to be the town's winter stores, as his troops are on short rations.)

January 21; birth of John Charles Fremont, illegitimate son of Jean Charles Fremont and Mrs. Anne Whiting Pryor, in Savannah, Georgia.

January 22; the Battle of Frenchtown. Brig. Gen. James Winchester is defeated by the British under Procter. Winchester himself is captured by Lump-on-the-Head, or Lumpy, one of the Brownstown Wyandots. Another Wyandot, Jack Brandy (Adam Brown Sr.'s brother-in-law), captures his old friend Capt. Whitmore Knaggs, and is hard pressed to keep him from being killed. Adam Brown Sr. is wounded in the fight.

January 23; some 30 wounded American prisoners, sheltering from the cold in the buildings of Frenchtown, are killed by drunken Indians (probably Pottawatomies). The other prisoners are marched across the frozen Detroit River to Amherstburg. James Girty (who did not take part in the battle) believes all the prisoners should have been killed, as the Indians and soldiers at Amherstburg are already on short rations.

Procter is promoted brigadier general, and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada passes a vote of thanks.

February 1; arriving too late to prevent the Frenchtown disaster, Brig. Gen. Harrison directs the construction of Fort Meigs on a ridge at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, near the abandoned Fort Miami (all within the metropolitan area of the present Toledo, Ohio).

February 17; birth of Joel Walker, Wyandot, tenth and youngest child of William and Catherine Rankin Walker, near Amherstburg in Upper Canada where his mother is residing with the other Brownstown Wyandots. Although regarding herself as a prisoner, she is treated with great courtesy by Brig. Gen. Procter.

March 2; Brig. Gen. Harrison is promoted major general.

March 13; death of Rebecca Boone, wife of Daniel. For the next few years he hunts and explores the western reaches - some say as far as the Yellowstone country.

April 16; Tecumseh and Tensquatawa arrive with their followers at Fort Malden, where they join Procter's forces.

April 25; Procter and Tecumseh besiege Maj. Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs.

April 27; the Canadian capital of York (the present Toronto) is captured by an American expedition under Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, and the parliament buildings burned before the Americans withdraw. Brig. Gen. Zebulon Pike is killed while leading the assault.

May 5; Dudley's Defeat. Part of a relief column is ambushed as it nears Fort Meigs, but the fort remains untaken. When frustrated Indians begin killing American prisoners being held in the abandoned Fort Miami, Tecumseh and Lt. Col. Elliott intervene, but Procter blames Elliott for the incident (and the Americans blame Procter).

May 9; Procter, unable to take Fort Meigs and feeling the threat of Dearborn's expedition, withdraws his forces to Fort Malden. (Among those killed during the failed two-week siege was John Battise, brother of Roundhead, Splitlog and Warrow.) Tensquatawa returns to Canada and establishes a village near Amherstburg. Tecumseh and some of his warriors reside on Matthew Elliot's farm.

May 12; General Benjamin Howard resigns as governor of Missouri Territory to return to active duty. William Clark agrees to succeed him.

In May, Maj. Gen. Harrison meets with Tarhe and Between-the-Logs at Upper Sandusky and asks them to arrange a conference with the tribes of the Northwest Confederacy under British influence, hoping to detach them from the British. Six trusted Wyandots are dispatched as emissaries. They meet with Roundhead at Brownstown, and he agrees to a conference.

Also in May, Catherine Rankin Walker and others of the Brownstown Wyandots are allowed to move to the abandoned farm of William Macomb on Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, in order to raise food. George Bluejacket, his sister Sallie Wilson and their families reside in the Macomb house.

Although his brother James has sided with the British, George Bluejacket has developed a deep hatred of Lt. Col. Elliott, and according to William Walker Jr. (who was present), unsuccessfully attempts to enlist an Ohio Wyandot prisoner named Wasp in a plot to assassinate the Colonel.

May 22; birth of Richard Wagner in Leipzig, Germany.

May 27; American troops from Dearborn's expeditionary force under Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott capture Fort George at the north end of the Niagara River. The British retreat westward into Upper Canada, pursued by Generals Winder and Chandler.

June 6; the Battle of Stoney Creek. A British surprise attack defeats the pursuing Americans near the present Hamilton, Ontario, capturing the American commanders.

In June, Brig. Gen. Procter is promoted major general.

June 21; Tarhe with 50 Wyandot chiefs and warriors meets with Harrison at Columbus and assures him of their loyalty. Led by war chief George Punch, the Ohio Wyandots will aid in the prosecution of the war.

July 1; General William Clark is appointed governor of Missouri Territory, and will hold that position until statehood. Through adroit diplomacy and his great prestige with the Indians, he maintains peace on the country's western frontier.

Pierre Menard is appointed U.S. Indian Subagent at Kaskaskia, a position he will hold for 20 years. In addition to his other business enterprises, he operates a ferry across the Kaskaskia River and trades in real estate.

Pierre Chouteau Jr., in partnership with his brother-in-law Bartholomew Berthold, opens a store in St. Louis. They become increasingly involved in the fur trade.

July 21-28; in response to Indian demands, Maj. Gen. Procter and Tecumseh, without Tensquatawa, again besiege Fort Meigs and despite Harrison's absence, again fail.

August 1-2; intending to go up the Sandusky River to attack Harrison's supply base at Upper Sandusky, Procter and Tecumseh make a thrust against Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, 30 miles east of Fort Meigs. This attack also fails, with many British casualties.

In late August, the Brownstown Conference is held in the old Wyandot council house. A good-natured ball game between the opposing sides precedes the meeting. Between-the-Logs, Long House, and Scotash of the Ohio Wyandots, Roundhead, Splitlog, Tecumseh, British Indian Department officers, and Catherine Rankin Walker are among those present, with Samuel Saunders as interpreter. Roundhead denounces the Ohio Wyandots, but according to William Walker Jr., when Walk-in-the-Water is asked his opinion by Lt. Col. Elliott, he replies that he is a prisoner, but if he were free he would soon show what he would do. The conference ends with little accomplished. Walk-in-the-Water privately informs the Ohio Wyandots of his intent to stay neutral.

By the end of August, Maj. Gen. Harrison is ready to take the offensive.

September 4; Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton fight a duel at the City Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, that degenerates into a wild brawl. Jackson is wounded and a pistol ball narrowly misses the infant John Charles Fremont, asleep in a nearby room.

September 10; Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British naval squadron at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie, giving the Americans control of the lake. Fort Malden has been stripped of its guns for the squadron, and they are now in American hands or at the bottom of the lake.

In the aftermath of Perry's victory, Tecumseh and Roundhead confront Maj. Gen. Procter at the King's Council House between Fort Malden and Amherstburg. Tecumseh makes a long, sarcastic address in which he accuses Procter of cowardice.<sup>8</sup> Procter states that he intends to abandon Fort Malden and make a stand inland, up the Thames River.

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<sup>8</sup> William Walker Jr. claimed that, as Tecumseh was not known for his oratory, the speech was composed the night before by Isadore Chaine, Walk-in-the-Water and the Grey Eyed Man at the Macomb house on Grosse Ile.



September 24; as the British and Tecumseh retreat eastward from Amherstburg and Sandwich, a half blind Simon Girty follows after them, his life forfeit if the Americans catch him. James Girty, crippled with arthritis and on crutches, remains at Amherstburg.

September 27; Maj. Gen. Harrison occupies Fort Malden.

September 29; Maj. Gen. Harrison retakes Detroit.

October 2; Americans led by Col. Lewis Cass pursue Procter into Upper Canada, followed by the bulk of Harrison's forces, including Wyandots led personally by the now-elderly Tarhe. Walk-in-the-Water goes over to Harrison, and many Indians begin to desert the British.

October 5; the Battle of the Thames (also called the Battle of Moraviantown). Maj. Gen. Harrison's invasion force defeats Maj. Gen. Procter near Moraviantown on the River Thames. Shawnee led by Tecumseh fight for the British and Tarhe's Wyandots for Harrison, but there are Delaware, Shawnee, and Wyandots on both sides in the battle. Tensquatawa and Procter flee after the first charge, leaving Tecumseh to be killed while rallying his warriors. Procter with a few survivors continues the retreat to Ancaster. End of the last Indian hope.

The Brownstown Wyandots, held to one side of the battle, are allowed to return to their homes in Michigan.

October 7; birth of John McIntyre Armstrong, Wyandot, third child of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong.

October 16-18; the Battle of Leipzig (also called the Battle of the Nations). Napoleon is defeated by the combined armies of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden. The French retreat, but the allies do not immediately press their advantage.

Also in October, 31-year-old Lewis Cass is promoted brigadier general and named governor of Michigan Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in place of Hull.<sup>9</sup> Young Joseph Parks becomes a member of the governor's household, and at various times both he and William Walker Jr. will serve as Cass' secretary.

November 3; as the Mexican revolt against Spain continues, a constitutional convention called by Father Morelos meets in Chalpancingo.

December 12; Americans burn the Canadian village of Niagara.

December 18; the British capture Fort Niagara at the north end of the Niagara River, opposite Fort George.

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<sup>9</sup> There are three superintendencies at this time: Northern (Cass), Western (Clark), and Southern.

December 29; the British burn the village of Buffalo, New York, in retaliation for the burning of Niagara.

Throughout the winter, Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott leads Indian raids on the Niagara frontier.

1814 -

In January, despite Manuel Lisa's protests the Missouri Fur Company is dissolved, its costs exceeding profits and its markets destroyed by the British blockade. The Chouteaus look to their own interests.

That same month, Catherine Rankin Walker and her children join William Walker Sr. at Upper Sandusky.

Tensquatawa sits out the remainder of the war in Canada.

March 9; birth of Abelard G. Guthrie, son of James and Elizabeth Ainsworth Guthrie.

March 26; a court-martial clears Brig. Gen. William Hull (now back in the U.S.) of the charges of treason and cowardice, but convicts him of neglect of duty and bad conduct and condemns him to be shot. Because of Hull's age (60) and service during the Revolution, President Madison remits the sentence to cashierment from the Army.

March 28; the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Andrew Jackson, major general of Tennessee militia, with a mixed force of militia, volunteers and Cherokee warriors, defeats the Red Stick Creeks in Alabama. The young Sam Houston receives wounds from which he never fully recovers.

In the spring, Governor Cass in his capacity as Superintendent of Indian Affairs appoints interpreter William Walker Sr. to be Wyandot Indian Subagent at Upper Sandusky, replacing Maj. Stickney who has been transferred to the Miami at Fort Wayne.

The Delaware return to the White River in Indiana from Piqua, Ohio.

April 11; with the allies closing in on Paris, Napoleon abdicates as Emperor of France and is banished to the Mediterranean island of Elba. The allied powers restore the monarchy. The Comte de Provence, younger brother of Louis XVI, becomes King of France as Louis XVIII (Louis XVII being the presumably dead Dauphin).

With Napoleon defeated, the British can now turn their attention to the United States. A three-pronged attack is planned: from Canada down the historic invasion corridor of Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Hudson River, splitting off the anti-war New England states from the rest of the country; a naval assault against Washington, D.C. and the mid-Atlantic region; and a similar assault on New Orleans.

April 19; Andrew Jackson is commissioned brigadier general in the U.S. Army.

May 1; Brig. Gen. Jackson is promoted major general.

May 7; death of Lt. Col. Matthew Elliott at about the age of 75.

May 31; having been ordered back to Cincinnati by the Secretary of War, William Henry Harrison resigns from the Army. He is subsequently appointed commissioner to treat with the Indians.

July 3; the Americans capture Fort Erie at the south end of the Niagara River.

July 5; the Battle of Chippewa. Pushing north from Fort Erie up the west side of the Niagara, the Americans defeat the British near the mouth of the Chippewa River in the only stand-up fight between equal forces to occur during the war.

July 22; the Second Treaty of Greenville. Harrison, Cass, and loyal chiefs of the Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandots sign a treaty ending hostilities with the Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa and Pottawatomi. The loyal tribes will aid in the prosecution of the war if the treaty is violated.

July 25; the Battle of Lundy's Lane. The American invasion force in Upper Canada claims a victory, but in actuality it is a near thing; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott is wounded and the Americans are forced to retreat back to Fort Erie by the arrival of British reinforcements from Queenston.

August 9; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson negotiates a peace treaty with the Creeks, forcing both enemies and allies to cede substantial lands.

August 19; British regulars under General Robert Ross and marines under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane land at Benedict, Maryland, on the Patuxent River, some 30 miles southeast of Washington, D.C.

August 20; Governor William Clark appoints Manuel Lisa subagent for all the tribes on the Missouri above the mouth of the Kansas.

August 24; the Battle of Bladensburg. The British invasion force routs militia and marines under Brig. Gen. William Henry Winder. Winder flees to Georgetown while the government abandons Washington.

August 24-25; the British burn Washington, D.C., in retaliation for the burning of York. Unable to understand the weak defense and fearful of being cut off, they retire to their base at Benedict.

September 9; birth of John Gill Pratt, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Pratt, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

September 11; the Battle of Lake Champlain. A British invasion force under Sir George Prevost is forced to turn back into Canada, after Americans under Capt. Thomas Macdonough smash a British fleet on Lake Champlain near Burlington, Vermont.

September 14; a British assault on Baltimore fails. General Ross is killed in the attack (and Francis Scott Key writes "The Star-Spangled Banner"). Admiral Cochrane then embarks his forces for Jamaica, where he will link up with Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham for the next objective, the seizure of New Orleans.

September 17; Americans successfully attack the British besieging Fort Erie, but shortly thereafter they burn the fort and withdraw back across the Niagara. After two years of inconclusive fighting, the military situation along the U.S.-Canadian border is essentially back to where it began.

October 20; his British Indian Department career ruined by alcoholism, death of Thomas McKee, son of Alexander McKee, at the Cascades, Lower Canada, at the age of 44. His widow, Therese Askin McKee, is left in poverty, and is subsequently granted a pension of 40 pounds per year. (His son by Charlotte Brown, Thomas McKee Jr., is now 14.)

November 7; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola and Fort Michael in Spanish West Florida, compelling British forces threatening Mobile to retreat. Jackson then shifts west to New Orleans.

In December, court-martial proceedings begin against Maj. Gen. Henry Procter in Montreal, regarding the conduct of the retreat from Malden and its aftermath. Reprimanded and suspended for six months, his military career is ruined.

December 24; the Treaty of Ghent is signed, ending the War of 1812. Virtually none of America's war aims are realized, but American independence and territorial integrity are now firmly established in the eyes of the European powers. Aside from Harrison and Jackson, the Army's conduct of the war has been spectacularly inept.

1815 -

January 8; the Battle of New Orleans. Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, with a motley army of regulars, Tennessee militia, volunteers, free blacks, and Jean Laffite's Baratavia pirates, decisively defeats a British invasion force of Peninsular Campaign veterans under Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, neither side being aware that the war has ended.

January 30; Thomas Jefferson sells his personal library to the recently destroyed Library of Congress, forming the new basis of the library's collections.

February 26; Napoleon escapes from exile on the island of Elba to again seize power in France. Louis XVIII flees.

June 18; the Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon receives his final defeat at the hands of the British and Prussians under Wellington and Blucher.

June 22; Napoleon abdicates, and is again sent into enforced exile, on the isolated South Atlantic island of St. Helena. Louis XVIII is restored to his throne.

September 8; the Treaty of Spring Wells. British-allied Indians make their peace with the Americans and are allowed to return to the U.S. The Prophet, in fear for his safety, refuses to sign and remains in Canada with a few followers including Tecumseh's widow and son.

Many of the Cape Girardeau band of Delaware move to the Red River on the Texas-Arkansas border, where they are welcomed by the Spanish government.

In October, Father Morelos is captured by the Spanish. Only a few guerrillas are left to carry on the fight for Mexican independence.

December 22; Father Morelos, defrocked and degraded by the Inquisition, is shot by the Spanish in Mexico City.

1816 - Death of Isaac Zane at his home near Solomonstown at the age of 62. His wife Myeerah, Tarhe's daughter, dies this same year.

In the summer, death of Roundhead, broken spirited and disheartened, at his home above Malden in Upper Canada.

In late summer, most of the Prophet's remaining followers leave Canada.

August 17; Gabriel Silvestre Chouteau (called Cerre or Seres), 22, and his cousin Francois Gesseau Chouteau, 19, sons of Auguste and Pierre respectively, are granted licenses to trade with the Kansa. Francois' license is renewed in 1817.

August 28; Indian Agent John Johnston in a letter to the Secretary of War and President Madison refers to the death of Tarhe at Cranetown at about the age of 75. His widow Sally (Caty Sage) is 29 years of age.<sup>10</sup>

Birth of Charles Bluejacket, Shawnee, son of George Bluejacket and grandson of the late Bluejacket, near Brownstown in Michigan Territory.

In the fall, a free-born African-American named John Stewart leaves Marietta, Ohio, intending to bring the Gospel to the Indians. Moravian Indians at Goshen on the Tuscarawas River conduct him to the Delaware at Pipestown. Although invited to stay, Stewart obtains directions for reaching the Wyandots.

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<sup>10</sup> Some authorities state that he died in 1818. William Walker Jr. gave a date of December 2, 1816 (after his memorial service?), and Lyman C. Draper suggested October, 1816.

November 5; James Monroe (Democratic-Republican) is elected President, defeating Rufus King (Federalist).

November 7; many prominent figures, both Indian and white, attend Tarhe's memorial service, including John Johnston and the famous Seneca chief Red Jacket.

Also in November, John Stewart arrives among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky. William Walker Sr., acting as Indian Subagent, is suspicious of Stewart but his wife Catherine wins him over. Jonathan Pointer (initially skeptical) acts as Stewart's interpreter. Opposition to the mission centers among traditionalist Wyandots and white traders, who accuse Stewart of being a runaway slave.

November 26; birth of Margaret Greyeyes (Young Solomon), Wyandot, daughter of Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes and granddaughter of Tsoon-dow-e-no, the Grey Eyed Man.

December 11; Indiana is admitted to the Union as the 19th state.

1817 -

In the spring, John Stewart returns to Marietta, Ohio.

Also that spring, De-un-quot is chosen as Tarhe's successor as Wyandot Principal Chief. The Wyandot tribal council house is moved from Cranetown four miles southwest to the village at Upper Sandusky, and the council fire of the Northwest Confederacy, extinguished at Brownstown during the war, is rekindled.

May 25; John Stewart sends an impassioned letter to the Wyandots in care of William Walker Sr. He returns to Upper Sandusky a few weeks later to continue his ministry.

Three of Daniel Boone's children - Daniel Morgan, Nathan, and Susannah - arrive with their families to settle in what is now Jackson County, Missouri.

July 27; the first steamboat to reach St. Louis, the *ZEBULON M. PIKE*, arrives from Louisville. The population of St. Louis has grown from 1,100 to 3,000 in just 10 years, prompting Auguste Chouteau and Judge J.B.C. Lucas to lay out the first addition on 50 acres to the west of the original town.

Death of Adam Brown Sr., adopted Wyandot captive and founder of Brownstown.

September 29; the Treaty of Fort Meigs (also called the Treaty of the Rapids of the Miami). The Wyandots cede their remaining lands in Ohio to the U.S. In return they are granted the Grand Reserve around Upper Sandusky of 12 by 12 miles, and the one square mile Cranberry Reserve on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword Creek. They are also given a saw and grist mill (built 1820), a blacksmith, and a \$4,000 annuity by a grateful American government. In part for losses sustained during the war, Robert Armstrong receives an individual grant of 640 acres on the west side of the Sandusky River; similar grants are made to Elizabeth Foulks Whitaker, to the children of William and Nancy Zane McCulloch, to John Van Metre and the three brothers of his Seneca wife, to the widow and children of Isaac Williams, to Catherine Rankin Walker and her eldest son John R. Walker, to the Cherokee Boy, to Nancy Stewart, daughter of Bluejacket, and to several others.

The Delaware in Ohio are given a 3 by 3 mile reserve near Pipestown, adjacent to the south edge of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve (Pipestown itself is actually on the Grand Reserve), and a single payment of \$500. They are to give up all claims in eastern Ohio under the treaty of 1807.

The treaty grants the Shawnee in Ohio three reservations totaling 173 square miles: a tract of land 10 miles square at Wapaughkonetta, 25 square miles on Hog Creek adjacent to the Wapaughkonetta reserve, and 48 square miles for the mixed band of Shawnee and Seneca (Mingos) at Lewistown, together with a blacksmith and a \$2,000 annuity.

The Seneca are granted a 30,000-acre reserve on the east side of the Sandusky River north of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve and a \$500 annuity.<sup>11</sup> Two Indian Agents are to be appointed, one for the Wyandots, Delaware and Seneca on the Sandusky, and one for the three Shawnee reserves. The U.S. is to pay for damages incurred during the late war; and for any improvements in the ceded lands, while the tribes can continue hunting and sugar making in the ceded lands as long as they remain owned by the U.S.

A supplement to the treaty states that the reserves are to be divided between the council chiefs and various heads of families, the chiefs having the power to convey title to the individuals named in the appended schedule, but this provision is later overturned.

Dissatisfied with the treaty result and feeling that they were coerced, De-un-quot, Scotash and Between-the-Logs visit Washington, D.C., on their own initiative. They press the President and Congress for an enlargement of territory and increased annuities prior to ratification.

December 10; Mississippi is admitted to the Union as the 20th state.

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<sup>11</sup> As noted, the Western Seneca or Senecas of Sandusky are only nominally Seneca. They are actually a mixed Iroquoian group including Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawks, Erie, and possibly Neutrals.

December 16; birth of Charles Journeycake, Delaware, grandson of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams.

December 26; in response to cross-border raids and the harboring of runaway slaves, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun orders Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson to attack the Seminoles in Spanish Florida.

1818 -

February 13; death of George Rogers Clark at the home of his sister near Louisville at the age of 65.

February 18; death of Simon Girty at his home near Amherstburg at the age of 75. The two old enemies have both reached the end of their lives in alcoholic despair.

Tarhe's widow Sally Crane (Caty Sage) marries Between-the-Logs.

In March, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures St. Marks in East Florida and defeats the Seminoles.

May 28; Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson captures Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, for the second time in less than four years. This brings the United States and Spain to the brink of war. Jackson is recalled, Calhoun disavows his actions, and the U.S. apologizes, although the fragility of the Spanish hold on the Floridas is now obvious.

June 4; birth of Hiram Milton Northrup, son of Andrus B. and Martha Northrup, in Olean, New York.

Also in June, death of Walk-in-the-Water at his house near the River Huron in Michigan Territory, at about the age of 70.

July 31; birth of Lucy Bigelow (Armstrong), daughter of the Rev. Russell Bigelow and Margaret Irwin Bigelow. Rev. Bigelow will subsequently be assigned to the Wyandot Methodist Mission, where Lucy will attend the mission school.

September 17; Governor Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur conclude the first of a group of treaties at St. Mary's, Ohio, with the Wyandots, Shawnee, Seneca, and Ottawa. Some 55,680 acres are added to the north and east of the Wyandots' Grand Reserve (at 12 by 19 miles the largest in Ohio), with part of the addition intended for any Canadian Wyandots who may wish to relocate. The Big Spring Reserve of 16,000 acres (25 square miles) is established for the Wyandots at Solomonstown and on Blanchard's Fork northwest of the Grand Reserve, and a 160-acre tract is set aside on the west side of the Sandusky River adjacent to Elizabeth Whitaker's two sections. Some 12,800 acres are added to the east side of the Shawnee reserve at Wapaughkonetta, 8,960 acres are set aside for the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee adjacent to the west line of the Shawnee reserve at Lewistown, and 10,000 acres added to the south side of the Seneca reserve on the east side of the Sandusky River. Annuities for the four tribes are increased.



September 20; Michigan Wyandots agree to give up two tracts of land containing the towns of Brownstown and Maguaga near Detroit (5,000 acres in all), in exchange for a 4,996-acre Wyandott Reserve on the River Huron.

October 3; the Delaware give up their Indiana lands and agree to move west of the Mississippi. In exchange, the U.S. will pay the full value of improvements and a \$4,000 annuity in specie, provide and support a blacksmith, and pay \$13,312.25 in debts. The Delaware are to receive 120 horses and a sufficient number of pirogues for the journey, and provisions for the same. There are approximately 1000 Delaware left in Indiana, although others are in Ohio, Missouri and Texas.

In the fall, the Rev. Isaac McCoy and his family move from Maria Creek to a tract on Raccoon Creek in north-central Indiana, next to the Wea Reserve, where he begins an Indian mission.

November 5; factor George C. Sibley at Fort Osage on the Missouri River reports to General William Clark that a drove of pack horses owned by Gabriel S. Chouteau have passed through on their way up the Kansas (possibly en route to the new Kansa trading post called "Four Houses").

December 3; Illinois is admitted to the Union as the 21st state. Pierre Menard is chosen as the first lieutenant governor of the new state.

December 25; John Stewart marries Polly Carter in Richland County, Ohio. She is one of a number of persons of African descent (including escaped slaves from Tennessee) living near the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky in a village called Negro Town.

c. 1819 - Gabriel S. Chouteau and his cousin Francois G. Chouteau establish a Kansa trading post called Four Houses on the north bank of the Kansas River a mile above the mouth of Cedar Creek, near the site of the present city of Bonner Springs, Kansas.<sup>12</sup>

1819 - February 22; the Adams-Onis Treaty. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams brings off a great coup: Spain cedes East and West Florida to the United States for \$5,000,000, a boundary between Louisiana and Texas favorable to the United States is defined, and a boundary line is established between the Oregon country and Mexico running west from the continental divide to the Pacific along the 42nd Parallel. Parts of West Florida are subsequently added to Alabama Territory and to the State of Mississippi, giving both outlets to the Gulf.

In March, the Mad River circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio grants John Stewart a license as a local preacher.

<sup>12</sup> Dates given for the establishment of Four Houses range from 1812 (impossible) to 1823. In addition to Bonner Springs, a location on the south bank of the Kansas River closer to the present town of DeSoto, Kansas, has also been proposed.

May 22; the *Savannah*, first steam-propelled ship to attempt the Atlantic crossing, departs from Savannah, Georgia.

May 24; birth of Alexandrina Victoria, future Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

May 28; the *INDEPENDENCE*, first steamboat to ascend the Missouri, arrives in Franklin.

May 31; birth of Walt Whitman in West Hill, New York.

Zanesfield, Ohio, is laid out by Ebenezer Zane and Alexander Long, son and son-in-law of the late Isaac Zane, on the elder Zane's 640-acre grant at Solomonstown.

Birth of Peter D. Clarke, Wyandot, youngest son of Thomas A. and Mary Brown Clark, and grandson of Adam Brown Sr., in Upper Canada. (Thomas Clark's first wife having died, he has married her older sister.)

June 20; the *Savannah* arrives in Liverpool, England.

July 11; Francois Gesseau Chouteau, 22, marries his 17-year-old cousin-by-marriage Therese Berenice Menard in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Kaskaskia, Illinois.

Francois G. Chouteau and his bride Berenice reportedly scout out the location for a new trading post near the mouth of the Kansas River while on a 6-week honeymoon trip up the Missouri, going as far upriver as the Robidoux post at Black Snake Creek (the present St. Joseph, Missouri).

In August, at the request of the Wyandot Tribal Council, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio grants official recognition to John Stewart's mission, promises aid, and appoints the Rev. James B. Finley superintendent of the district. This is the first Methodist mission to the Indians in North America.

In October, Maj. Thomas Biddle notes the existence of Four Houses, writing that the Chouteaus "have a trading-house not far from the mouth of the river Kansas, and their capital is about \$4,000."

In November, Ebenezer Zane hosts the first Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission at his home at Zanesfield. Those attending include John Stewart, the Rev. James B. Finley, the Rev. Moses Henkle (whose circuit includes the mission), and about 60 Indians.

December 14; Alabama is admitted to the Union as the 22nd state.

1820 -

January 29; death of George III, insane, at Windsor Castle. The Prince Regent becomes King of Great Britain as George IV.

March 3-6; the Missouri Compromise. Maine is to be admitted as a free state (otherwise, after March 4 it may legally be re-annexed to Massachusetts), and Missouri is to be admitted as a slave state. Slavery is prohibited above latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes in the territories west of Missouri, leaving Missouri "a slave peninsula jutting out into an ocean of free soil."

March 15; Maine is admitted to the Union as the 23rd state.

Simon Kenton moves to the vicinity of Zanesfield, Ohio.

May 15; Congress passes an act in support of the 1808 prohibition on the importation of African slaves, by declaring any U.S. citizen engaged in the African slave trade to be guilty of piracy – a capital offense. (No one will be successfully prosecuted, however, until 1862.)

In May, the Rev. Isaac McCoy moves his missionary efforts to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he operates a school for Miami, Pottawatomi and mixed-blood children.

For reasons of health, William Walker Sr. resigns as Wyandot Indian Subagent, although he continues to serve as official interpreter. His replacement as subagent is John Shaw.

In July, Stephen H. Long's Rocky Mountain expedition reaches the mountains, after traveling up the Platte and South Platte Rivers. The expedition subsequently (and erroneously) labels the region between the Missouri and the mountains as "The Great American Desert." This misperception will color American thinking about the region for 30 years.

August 12; death of Manuel Lisa in St. Louis at the age of 47.

August 30; Pierre Chouteau Jr. writes to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses, commenting on the arrival of Americans Cyrus Curtis and Michael Eley into the Missouri River fur trade. They are proposing a commercial alliance against Manuel Lisa's partner, Andrew Woods.

September 26; death of Daniel Boone at the home of his son Nathan Boone near Defiance, Missouri, at the age of 85.

October 2; St. Louis newspaper editor Thomas Hart Benton (supported by Clark and the Chouteaus) is elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, and will hold that office for 30 years.

In October, the Cherokee establish a constitutional republic modeled on Jeffersonian principles, with its capital at New Town on the Coosawattee River in Georgia. A new capital called New Echota is subsequently built nearby.

November 6; Jean Baptiste Sarpy and Pierre Chouteau Jr. write to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses that Curtis and Eley should be considered a threat to the Chouteaus' operations, "doing all that is in their power to crush you."

November 7; James Monroe is reelected President, defeating John Quincy Adams. (Both are Democratic-Republicans; Adams receives one electoral vote, to prevent Monroe from being elected unanimously.)

November 18; American ship's captain Nathaniel Palmer discovers the frozen continent of Antarctica.

1820-1822 -

The Delaware from Indiana trek to Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia, Illinois, where they camp, plant and harvest, then move on to the James Fork of the White River in southern Missouri. Many of the Ohio Delaware remain behind on the Pipestown Reserve.

1821 -

February 24; Mexico declares independence from Spain. Ironically, the revolt is now led by Creole conservatives opposed to the actions of a liberal Spanish government.

Birth of Edmond Francois Chouteau, eldest child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

April 2; the Osage, Delaware and Kickapoo Indian Agency is established as part of the St. Louis Superintendency, with Richard Graham as agent.

May 5; death of Napoleon Bonaparte, in exile on the island of St. Helena.

A Cherokee named George Guess, or Sequoyah, living in Arkansas Territory, develops a syllabary alphabet for writing the Cherokee language. His creation is rapidly adopted, first by the Western Cherokee and then by the Eastern, and is acclaimed in the U.S. and Europe.

A 60-acre farm is purchased for John and Polly Stewart adjacent to the Wyandots' Grand Reserve, with funds raised by Methodist Bishop William McKendree.

In July, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lebanon, Ohio, requesting the establishment of a mission school. The petition is signed by De-un-quot, An-dau-you-ah, Between-the-Logs, De-an-dough-so, John Hicks Sr., Mononcue, and Ta-hu-waugh-ta-ro-de.

The Prophet is still resident in Canada, as are Tecumseh's widow and son. He is becoming increasingly alienated from the British.

August 10; Missouri is finally admitted to the Union as the 24th state after continuing arguments over the extension of slavery and the rights of free blacks. The new state's population has grown to 66,586, including 10,222 slaves (15% of the total); St. Louis' population stands at 5,000. Pressure soon begins to displace the Indian tribes settled within the state's boundaries.

Also in August, the Rev. James B. Finley is appointed the first resident Methodist missionary to the Wyandots.

September 1; with Spanish exclusion ended, William Becknell leaves Franklin, Missouri, with five men on the first American trading venture across the plains to Santa Fe.

September 27; General Agostin de Iturbide enters Mexico City at the head of a 16,000-man army. Spanish rule in Mexico is ended but conservatives have the upper hand. Beginning of the rise of a young former Royalist officer named Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

October 16; the Rev. James B. Finley, his wife Hannah, and teacher Harriet Stubbs arrive at Upper Sandusky to establish the Wyandot Methodist Mission school. Finley comes into increasing conflict with Subagent John Shaw over whether the emphasis should be on "Christianizing" the Indians (Finley) or "civilizing" them (Shaw).

November 16; Becknell's party arrives in Santa Fe to general acclaim. There is a high demand for American goods.

c. 1821

Grand-Louis Bertholet and five *engages* of the French Fur Company are sent from St. Louis by Francois G. Chouteau to begin construction of a new post on the north bank of the Missouri River in the Randolph Bluffs area, 4 1/2 miles downstream from the mouth of the Kansas and 1/2 mile west of the present Chouteau Bridge. The site lies on an established north-south Indian trade route and river crossing.<sup>13</sup> The party is accompanied by Grand-Louis' wife, Madame Margaret Gauthier Bertholet (and possibly by her mother, Elizabeth Becquet, as well).

1822 -

Birth of Pierre Menard Chouteau, second child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis

In the spring, the Western Department of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company is established in St. Louis. It will absorb most of the Chouteaus' operations by 1827.

May 6; Fort Osage and other government-operated trading houses are abolished by Congress, leaving the field unregulated except for government-licensed traders like the Chouteaus.

<sup>13</sup> Until relatively recently, many writers (beginning with John C. McCoy) assumed that this first post was on the south bank.

May 18; General Iturbide is proclaimed Emperor of Mexico by a "spontaneous" demonstration of soldiers and citizens in Mexico City.

May 21; an intimidated Mexican Congress declares Iturbide to be Emperor. He is admired by Simon Bolivar and Henry Clay, but detested by President Monroe, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau with their sons Edmond and the infant Pierre, accompanied by 35 *engages* and three slaves, arrive at their new post on the north bank of the Missouri in the area the Chouteaus call *Chez les Canses*. This will become the central factory or warehouse for the Chouteaus' operations in the area. A French *habitation* grows up around the post - traditionally the beginning of the present Kansas City, Missouri.

Lewis "Esquire" Greyeyes, one of the Grey Eyed Man's three sons, moves his family from Owl Creek in Marion County, Ohio, to the Big Spring Reserve.

Death of John Van Metre, Mohawk and adopted Wyandot, and recipient of a land grant under the treaty of 1817. His widow, a Seneca, marries the Wyandot chief Scotash.

Twenty-year-old Cyprien Chouteau joins his older brother Francois G. Chouteau in the fur trade at *Chez les Canses*.

July 19; Pierre Chouteau Jr. writes to Gabriel S. Chouteau at Four Houses that Francois feels that with the new post, there will not be enough trade to support both locations. Pierre says the cousins should work the matter out between themselves, but suggests that Seres might turn Four Houses over to Cyprien Chouteau and take up another post further up the Missouri, and offers him relocation assistance and 500 piastres should he decide to make the move.

July 20; Curtis and Eley are granted a license to trade with the Kansa, Osage, Otoe and Ponca. They have established a fur trading post near the post of Andrew Woods on the Missouri River a mile or so upstream from the mouth of the Kansas, on the present site of Kansas City, Kansas. This means that with the closing of Fort Osage, there are now four privately owned trading establishments within a few miles of each other at the confluence of the rivers: Randolph Bluffs (Chouteau), Andrew Woods, Curtis and Eley, and Four Houses (Chouteau).

In October, the Rev. Charles Elliott arrives at Upper Sandusky to formally organize the Wyandot Methodist Mission church. John Stewart is living on the Big Spring Reserve, teaching school and preaching as his health permits.

In December, the Rev. Isaac McCoy establishes the Carey Mission on the St. Joseph River in southwest Michigan Territory, where he ministers to the Pottawatomi. His work is opposed by some anti-missionary Baptists but is supported by Governor Cass. He is assisted by Johnston Lykins, Robert Simerwell and Jotham Meeker. Rev. McCoy eventually comes to the conclusion that removal west of the Mississippi would be in the best interest of the Indians.

1823 -

March 19; the Emperor Iturbide is forced to abdicate and goes into exile. Mexico begins to achieve constitutional government.

April 11; the Mexican Congress approves Stephen Austin's American colony in the sparsely populated and poorly defended province of Texas.

June 17; Prince Paul Wilhelm of Wurttemberg, exploring the West, arrives at the home of Grand-Louis Bertholet at *Chez les Canses*. (For some reason, he makes no mention of Francois G. Chouteau or the Randolph Bluffs warehouse.) On the 21st he visits the posts of Andrew Woods and Curtis and Eley. There he befriends 19-year-old Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, son of Sacajawea and infant companion of Lewis and Clark.

In the summer, Sam Houston is elected to the first of two terms to Congress from Tennessee.

September 3; Joseph C. Brown begins the survey of the north-south boundary between the state of Missouri and the Unorganized Territory to the west, starting from a meridian line passing through the mouth of the Kansas River where it empties into the Missouri River.

September 21-22; Joseph Smith Jr., an 18-year-old farm boy in Palmyra, New York, is visited by the angel Moroni. He is ridiculed and persecuted when he tells of the visitation.

September 27; Curtis and Eley's trading license is renewed for two years. Their post will remain in operation until 1826 or '27.

October 9; on his return down the Missouri, Prince Paul stops again at Andrew Woods' post, where he is joined by Baptiste Charbonneau. He subsequently pays for the young man's European education.

November 10; Francois G. Chouteau pays \$22.50 to the Clay County Collector in Liberty, Missouri, for a retailer's license for the Randolph Bluffs post.

December 2; President Monroe proclaims what becomes known as the Monroe Doctrine in his annual message to Congress.

December 10; Rev. Finley, Between-the-Logs, Mononcue, and Jonathan Pointer leave Upper Sandusky to go and preach to a mixed group of Shawnee and Wyandots living north of the Grand Reserve.

December 18; death of John Stewart, from consumption, at the age of 37. Buried near his home, some 20 years later his grave will be moved to the Wyandot Methodist Mission cemetery at Upper Sandusky.

December 23; Clement C. Moore's poem "A Visit From St. Nicholas" is first published.

1824 -

January 22; death of William Walker Sr., from consumption (possibly contracted during his Detroit imprisonment), in Upper Sandusky at the age of 53.

March 11; the Bureau of Indian Affairs is created by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun. The first head of the Bureau is Thomas L. McKenney.

April 8; William Walker Jr. marries Hannah Barrett in Belmont County, Ohio.

April 19; death of Hannah Armstrong, daughter of Robert and Sarah Zane Armstrong, near Upper Sandusky at the age of 13.

May 14; Senator Thomas Hart Benton proposes legislation to remove the tribes now settled in Missouri.

May 25; Congress passes legislation providing for the negotiation of trade and friendship treaties with the trans-Mississippi tribes.

May 31; birth of Jessie Ann Benton (Fremont), daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri.

June 7; the Osage being assigned to a separate agency, the Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency is established in St. Louis. Richard Graham continues as agent.

The Rev. James B. Finley visits Washington, D.C. along with the Rev. David Young, and is granted an interview with President Monroe concerning the efforts of the Wyandot mission. Secretary of War John C. Calhoun approves the use of \$1,330 in tribal funds for the construction of a new mission church. A 30' by 40' stone church building is subsequently erected a half mile north of Upper Sandusky (still standing).

Not long thereafter, Secretary of War Calhoun appoints Rev. Finley Wyandot Indian Subagent, replacing John Shaw.

July 19; attempting to again seize power in Mexico, the former Emperor Iturbide is captured upon landing and summarily shot.

Tensquatawa meets with Governor Lewis Cass at Detroit in the summer. He agrees to help encourage the removal of the Ohio Shawnee, hoping to undermine his old enemy Black Hoof and regain authority.



August 15; at the invitation of President Monroe, the Marquis de Lafayette arrives in New York to begin a grand tour of the United States.

September 16; death of Louis XVIII. His younger (and much more reactionary) brother Charles X becomes King of France.

October 4; the Federal Constitution of the United States of Mexico is promulgated.

October 12; Bvt. Maj. Stephen Watts Kearny rides from Liberty, Missouri, to Francois G. Chouteau's post on the north bank of the Missouri, then west along the left bank of the river to a point opposite Curtis and Eley's post, a distance of 16 miles.

November 2; although Andrew Jackson defeats John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, in the popular vote, he lacks sufficient electoral votes for a majority. (Both represent factions of the Democratic-Republicans.) The House of Representatives subsequently elects Adams President.

In December, Tensquatawa's portrait is painted at Detroit by local artist James Otto Lewis. It forms the basis of the better-known Charles Bird King portrait of 1829.

1825 -

In February, the Rev. James B. Finley in his capacity as Wyandot Indian Subagent writes a strongly worded letter to the War Department in support of the Wyandots and in opposition to calls for their removal. He states that they will shortly "be well prepared to be admitted as citizens of the State of Ohio."

February 15; Francois G. Chouteau pays \$23.61 to the Clay County Collector to renew his retailer's license for the Randolph Bluffs post.

February 16; birth of Louis Amadee Chouteau, third child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

March 3; President Monroe signs a bill authorizing the surveying and marking of a road from Missouri's western frontier to the New Mexican boundary - the Santa Fe Trail.

April 2; death of Robert Armstrong, adopted Wyandot captive, husband of Sarah Zane Armstrong, and father of George, Silas, Hannah, John M. and Catherine L. Armstrong, in Upper Sandusky at the age of 50.

April 13; the Kansa Indian Subagency is established with the Baronet Antoine Francois Vasquez, an associate of the Chouteaus and a veteran of Pike's expedition, as subagent. The subagency is not attached to any other agency but reports directly to General Clark.

April 29; Lafayette on his grand tour visits St. Louis, where he stays at the home of Pierre Chouteau.

May 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes the Rev. James B. Finley to hire a suitable person to burn 70,000 bricks for building purposes.

June 3; the Kansa sign a treaty with General William Clark at St. Louis, ceding their lands to the United States and accepting a 30-mile-wide reservation beginning 20 leagues west of the Missouri state line. They are to receive \$4,000 in merchandise and horses, a variety of livestock, and a \$3,500 annuity for 20 years. The French-Kansa receive one section of land each, along the north bank of the Kansas River east of the new reserve. Francois G. Chouteau is to receive \$500 toward the debt owed to him by the Kansa that they have been unable to repay. The treaty opens much of Kansas for the resettlement of eastern tribes.

June 17; Lafayette lays the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

In the summer, death of De-un-quot, or Half King, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and a leader of traditionalist opposition to the Methodist mission. His sister's son Sarrahess, Wyandot war chief (and like Tarhe and De-un-quot a member of the Porcupine Clan) is chosen Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky.

President Vicente Guerrero abolishes slavery in the Republic of Mexico, although exceptions are made for American settlers in Texas, many of whom are from southern states.

Richard Linville establishes a ferry across the Missouri River, where the road from Liberty meets the river in the Randolph Bluffs area near the home of Grand-Louis Bertholet. The ferry is purchased the next year by Calise Montardeau.

After most Ohio Shawnee refuse to consider removal, Tensquatawa travels among them in the late summer and autumn promoting emigration. Only Colonel Lewis of the Lewistown band agrees.

September 8; the Marquis de Lafayette sails for France.

In the fall, 16-year-old Frederick Chouteau joins his older brothers Francois and Cyprien in the fur trade at *Chez les Canses*.

October 1; John L. Lieb submits a report to Governor/Superintendent of Indian Affairs Lewis Cass on the Wyandot Methodist Mission school. Thirty-four boys and 22 girls are enrolled, ranging in age from 4 to 22. The pupils include Silas and John M. Armstrong, John W. and Margaret Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks and John Hicks Jr., Matthew Mudeater, Matthew R. Walker, and David Young. In addition to the original mission house, the complex now includes a schoolhouse, kitchen, washhouse, carpenter's shop, and various farm buildings.

October 26; the Erie Canal opens, connecting Lake Erie to the Hudson River and greatly expanding commerce with the West. Buffalo, New York, at the canal's western terminus, begins its rapid growth.

November 7; the Missouri Shawnee sign a treaty with General William Clark at St. Louis, agreeing to move to Kansas. Their grant at Cape Girardeau is to be ceded to the U.S., and in exchange they are to receive a reserve of 2,500 square miles and \$14,000, including \$5,000 in the form of domestic animals, farm implements, and provisions. A deputation is to examine the lands in question, and if necessary select an equal quantity elsewhere. \$11,000 is to be paid against existing Shawnee claims, and a blacksmith provided for a minimum of five years with tools and 300 lbs. of iron annually. The reserve is to be for all the Cape Girardeau Shawnee and any Ohio Shawnee that should care to join them (Colonel Lewis signs as a witness). The Missouri Shawnee number 1,383, with approximately 800 Shawnee still in Ohio.

December 28; death of James Wilkinson, former highest-ranking general officer in the U.S. Army, liar, conspirator, and traitor, at the age of 68 in Mexico City, where he has been pursuing a Texas land grant.

1826 -

Famed black mountain man James P. Beckwourth spends the winter and spring packing furs at Francois G. Chouteau's Randolph Bluffs warehouse.

In March, death of the Cherokee Boy, Wyandot chief and adopted son of Half King. Heirs to his 640-acre grant are Squeendechtee and Sarahass (Isaac Williams Jr.).

In April, first major flood of the Kansas River to be recorded. (There is some indication that the Kansas River may have shifted its channel at this time, to approximately its present location in the Morris area of Kansas City, Kansas.) The Missouri is also in flood, and the Chouteau warehouse and *habitation* below the mouth of the Kansas are swept away. General William Clark writes of the flood and the Chouteaus' losses in his diary: "The Missouri has washed away, *entirely*, the trading establishment of a Mr. Choteau (sic) at the mouth of the Kansas (or a little below)."

The Chouteau warehouse at *Chez les Canses* is temporarily reestablished on the south bank of the Missouri River, near the north end of the present Harrison Street in Kansas City, Missouri. In the interval, Francois and Berenice Chouteau and their children stay with Gabriel and Cyprien at Four Houses. Other refugees from the flood include 9-year-old Marie Josephine Gonville (ward of the Chouteaus and granddaughter of White Plume, Chief of the Kansa), the Baronet Vasquez, his wife Emilie and their two children.

In the wake of the flood, Curtis and Eley's trading post in the present Kansas City, Kansas, is apparently abandoned. Calise Montardeau's ferry across the Missouri is relocated further up stream, closer to the relocated Chouteau warehouse and the mouth of the Kansas, where it will continue in operation until about 1830.

The Missouri Shawnee settle south of the Kansas River in the present Wyandotte and Johnson Counties. Colonel Lewis and some of the Lewistown band join them, 55 Ohio Shawnee passing through Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia on their way west. The Black Bob band refuses to reunite with the more assimilated Ohio Shawnee, and instead proceeds to the White River in Arkansas; other Shawnee (the so-called "absentees") relocate to Texas and the present Oklahoma.

Sarrahess is installed as Wyandot Principal Chief at Upper Sandusky, in an imposing ceremony attended by Miami, Delaware and Shawnee delegations.

June 5; Rev. Finley, Mononcue, Between-the-Logs, and translator Samuel Brown leave Upper Sandusky on a three-month trip throughout the East to promote the Wyandot Methodist Mission. They visit Buffalo, New York City (where they attend the annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church), Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mononcue and Between-the-Logs have their portraits painted.

July 4; deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

July 15; William Walker Jr., now postmaster at Upper Sandusky, writes to the Rev. James B. Finley in Baltimore, informing him that the annuity has been delayed, and that Indian Agent John Johnston has been authorized by the Secretary of War to fit out exploration parties to examine lands west of the Mississippi for the possible relocation of the various nations. Walker feels that the white man will never rest until the Indians have been pushed into the Pacific.

The Baronet Vasquez and his family move to a new house built for them by the Chouteaus near the present 2nd and Gillis Street in Kansas City, Missouri, which becomes the Kansa Indian Subagency. This is just a short distance (one block) east of the temporary Chouteau warehouse.

August 17; Francois G. and Cyprien Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa at the "Mouth of the Kansas River, and at the Dirt Village of the Kansas" near the junction of the Kansas and the Big Blue River.

September 30; Tensquatawa leaves Ohio for Kansas with over 200 Shawnee from Wapaughkonetta and Lewistown. In addition to the Prophet, leaders of the emigrants include Big Snake, Cornstalk, Captain Perry and White Town. A majority of the Ohio Shawnee still refuse removal and remain behind with the elderly Black Hoof.

In late October, Colonel John Glover of Kentucky, on a tour of western Missouri, arrives at Francois G. Chouteau's new Harrison Street warehouse after riding south from Liberty and crossing the river on Calise Montardeau's ferry.

Also in October, death of 21-month-old Louis Amadee Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis where his mother is awaiting the birth of her fourth child.

1827 -

January 1; death of Between-the-Logs, Wyandot chief and leading supporter of the Methodist mission, in Upper Sandusky at the age of 46. Sally Between-the-Logs (Caty Sage) is a widow for the second time.

January 17; Tensquatawa's Shawnee arrive at Kaskaskia. They are destitute, and their horses starving. Pierre Menard allows them to camp on his land and graze their horses in his fields. He appeals for help from St. Louis.

January 25; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from St. Louis. She is concerned about Francois G. Chouteau, as she has had no news from her husband in a long time.

February 16; birth of Louis Sylvestre Chouteau, fourth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

In March, Daniel Morgan Boone is appointed government farmer to the Kansa Indians. He initially locates near the Kansa Subagency (the Vasquez residence), along with agency blacksmith Gabriel Philibert, despite the subagency's distance from the Kansa villages.

March 26; death of Ludwig van Beethoven in Vienna at the age of 56.

April 3; the Shawnee now at Kaskaskia appeal to the Secretary of War for their share of the Shawnee annuity.

April 4; Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent Richard Graham forwards the Shawnee's appeal from St. Louis, and vouches for their need for assistance. There are 203 Shawnee and 24 Seneca at Kaskaskia, with 55 more Shawnee expected daily. Without assistance, they may not be able to continue on.

After meeting with General Clark, Agent Graham and a Shawnee inspection party (including Tensquatawa) leave St. Louis to visit Kansas and examine the Shawnee Reserve there.

May 8; Colonel Henry Leavenworth, acting at variance with his orders, establishes Cantonment Leavenworth on the west bank of the Missouri River not far from the site of the old Fort de Cavagnial.

In July, Col. Leavenworth begins erecting barracks at the new cantonment.

July 9; lot sales begin in newly-platted Independence, Missouri, founded as the county seat of the newly established Jackson County. Much closer to the western border, it soon takes over from Franklin as the outfitting center for the Santa Fe trade.

July 18; Bernard Pratte & Co. (Pratte, Chouteau and Berthold) merge with the American Fur Company, with Pierre Chouteau Jr. now head of the Company's Western Department.

The Wyandots are encouraged to divide the Grand Reserve in severalty, with individual allotments of up to 360 acres. The allotments can be inherited or leased, but cannot be sold or alienated from the reserve. The unallotted acreage remains tribal property.

The Rev. James B. Finley leaves the Wyandot Methodist Mission to become presiding elder of the district.

August 6 and 7; the Shawnee from Kaskaskia reach St. Louis.

September 8; Tensquatawa's Shawnee leave St. Louis. Traveling overland, they establish a second winter camp at the confluence of the Osage and Niangua Rivers in south-central Missouri, where they experience another hard winter.

September 22; Joseph Smith Jr. receives the gold plates that contain the Book of Mormon from the angel Moroni, and begins their translation.

In October, a new constitution for the Cherokee Nation is adopted at New Echota, and John Ross is elected Principal Chief, an office he will hold for 39 years.

Sam Houston is elected governor of Tennessee.

1828 -

February 21; the first issue of the bilingual newspaper *The Cherokee Phoenix* is published at New Echota, employing Sequoyah's syllabic characters and edited by Elias Boudinot.

April 14; Noah Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language is first published.

April 23; the steamboat *MISSOURI* leaves St. Louis with the U.S. 3rd Regiment, bound for Cantonment Leavenworth.

April 25; the Shawnee led by Tensquatawa resume their journey to Kansas.

May 14; Tensquatawa's Shawnee arrive on the Shawnee Reserve. Their hardships over the last 19 months have again reduced the Prophet's influence to a low ebb. With a few followers he establishes a new Prophetstown near the present South 26th Street and Woodend Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Soon even Tecumseh's son abandons him.

In the summer, Joseph Smith Jr. and Martin Harris complete the translation of the Book of Mormon, but Harris manages to lose the manuscript.

The trading firm of Bent & St. Vrain (Charles and William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain) begins construction of Fort William (Bent's Fort) on the upper Arkansas near the present La Junta, Colorado.

Death of Isadore Chaine near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. Solomon Warrow, son of Warrow and nephew of Roundhead and Splitlog, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

On the Grand Reserve, Methodist and Catholic Wyandots outvote the pagan, traditionalist minority and establish an elected tribal council of seven members without reference to clan affiliation. Ron-ton-dee is elected principal or head chief, and will hold that office for about five years; Sarrahess is apparently not a candidate. The office of war chief is done away with.

August 5; death of the Baronet Vasquez of cholera while returning by buggy from St. Louis, escorting Father Joseph A. Lutz to western Missouri. The Kansa Subagency, with Dunning McNair as interim subagent, is subsequently moved to the north bank of the Kansas River some seven miles upstream from the present Lawrence in southern Jefferson County, at a site previously selected by Vasquez. The American Fur Company purchases the former subagency buildings from Madame Vasquez (but not the underlying land).

August 28; birth of Margaret Clark (Northrup), Wyandot, daughter of Thomas G. Clark, near Lower Sandusky, Ohio.

September 4-24; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, now a leading advocate of removal, conducts a delegation of three Ottawa and three Pottawatomi on an exploratory tour of Kansas.

In the fall, the Chouteaus establish a new American Fur Company post on the Shawnee Reserve (near the present 5150 Speaker Road in Kansas City, Kansas) for trade with the Shawnee. Cyprien Chouteau is placed in charge of the new post by his brother Francois. Gabriel S. Chouteau will soon leave both Kansas and the fur trade, while remaining on good terms with his cousin and former partner.

In October, the Rev. Isaac McCoy leads a second exploratory party from St. Louis to Indian Country. (They were supposed to have left in September with the others, but were delayed.) The company of 42 includes 12 Chickasaws, six Choctaws and three Creeks. On their return to St. Louis, McCoy goes directly to Washington, D.C., to make a report.

November 4; Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat), a strong advocate of Indian removal, is elected President, defeating the incumbent John Quincy Adams (National Republican).

November 5; Francois G. Chouteau writes to his uncle and father-in-law Pierre Menard from the new post on the Shawnee Reserve that he has given the Fish Band of the Shawnee \$1,000 in merchandise on credit, in anticipation of their making a winter hunt. He also gave the Shawnee a government annuity payment, but didn't get any of it back; they used it instead to buy merchandise from a store in Independence, and animals and foodstuffs from area farmers. He is worried about the encroachment of unlicensed traders in his territory.

November 12; Father Joseph A. Lutz notes the on-going construction of the Chouteau trading post on the Shawnee Reserve, which he describes as a large building at the Kansas River.

Indian trader William Gilliss, for some time a trader among the Delaware in south-central Missouri, arrives in western Missouri. Some of the Delaware are with him, camped outside Independence. He calls on the Shawnee Subagent, Maj. John Campbell, at Madame Vasquez' residence.

December 2; Francois G. Chouteau writes a long letter to Pierre Menard from the house of trader and Shawnee interpreter Anthony Shane. He is taking merchandise to his Kansa post. (Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau is in St. Louis, awaiting the birth of their fifth child.) Construction on the new Shawnee post was delayed by need to repair the Vasquez buildings at the Missouri landing. "Now I have three good trading houses made." He mentions the arrival of William Gilliss in the area. Chouteau reports that Agent Graham has told him that Col. Leavenworth intends to cut a road from the cantonment to the Kansas River. Graham believes the new Shawnee post to be located at the spot most suitable for a river crossing.



December 22; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from the new Shawnee post. He has returned from his trip to the Kansa, and believes that they have had a successful hunt, although he has yet to see the results. Despite his issue of credit, the Shawnee did not go hunting and are now asking for more credit, which he refuses to give until repaid. William Gilliss has told Maj. Campbell that he intends to cross the state line and set up a trading house among the Shawnee, in direct competition with the Chouteaus. (To Chouteau's evident distress, Gilliss' trade goods are supplied by the firm of Menard & Valle.) He suggests that it might be to Menard's advantage to open a store in Independence.

December 25; birth of Benjamin Chouteau, fifth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

1829 -

January 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from the Harrison Street warehouse, "The Shawnee have done nothing," nor have they repaid their credits. Chouteau believes the Kansa to be more honest. He again complains about Gilliss, who is operating without state or county licenses.

January 22; Governor Sam Houston of Tennessee marries Eliza Allen, daughter of a wealthy and influential family.

February 24; death of Auguste Chouteau in St. Louis at the age of 79.

March 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that he hopes to soon send the winter catch of furs by boat to St. Louis, after he fetches the packs now at the Kansa post. He will also include the packs of Gilliss. He notes, "I know that the Missouri River is always to be feared a little."

In March, Marston G. Clark, a cousin of General William Clark, is appointed Kansa Subagent, replacing interim subagent Dunning McNair.

March 27; the keelboat *BEAVER*, transporting 29 persons (including Frederick Chouteau) and a cargo of Francois G. Chouteau's furs downriver to St. Louis, strikes a rock and sinks in three minutes near Independence. Four hundred pounds of beaver skins, 1500 muskrat pelts, 400 otter skins and 15,000 deerskins are lost, and three men drown attempting to swim to shore. The recently widowed Madame Emilie Vasquez and her children barely escape with their lives.

March 28; most of the furs aboard the *BEAVER* are recovered by Francois G. Chouteau's slave Joseph Lulu. Frederick Chouteau later writes that Lulu dives at least 375 times, bringing up a pack of furs each time.

March 31; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard of the loss of the *BEAVER*. He is depressed by the loss of life, for which he feels responsible (and apparently does not yet know that the furs have been recovered). He says that he is giving up on the idea of opening a store in Independence.

April 15; George Vashon is appointed Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent, replacing Richard Graham who is discharged for questionable management and recording of financial matters. (Graham tries to vindicate himself, but to no avail.) Maj. John Campbell continues as subagent and lives on the Shawnee Reserve.

April 16; Sam Houston abruptly resigns as governor of Tennessee, and goes to live with the Western Cherokee in Indian Country. His wife of three months has gone back to her father's house and refuses to return. For the next five years the Raven lives with a Cherokee wife, Tiana Rogers, on the Verdigris River near Cantonment Gibson, employed as a trader, drinking heavily, but ably supporting the Cherokee on annual trips to Washington.

In the spring, Joseph Smith Jr. again begins translation of the Book of Mormon, this time with the aid of schoolteacher Oliver Cowdery. The work is swiftly completed.

Francois G. Chouteau begins building a new French-style, two-story frame house encircled by a wide porch for himself and his family, a half-mile east of the Harrison Street warehouse. The house occupies a 1,200-acre farm at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River just east of the present Paseo Bridge and west of the present Olive Avenue. By 1830 a new warehouse will have been erected west of the new house.

May 15; four companies of the 6th U.S. Infantry under Bvt. Maj. Bennet Riley arrive with their families at Cantonment Leavenworth aboard the steamboat *DIANA*.

May 23; Francois G. Chouteau arrives in St. Louis, having personally escorted his cargo of furs downriver from *Chez les Canses*, only to find that his mother, Brigette Saucier Chouteau, has recently died.

June 12; led by Maj. Riley, the first military escort on the Santa Fe Trail leaves Round Grove Campground with a 38-wagon caravan captained by Charles Bent.

Also in June, the Rev. Isaac McCoy leaves the Carey Mission in Michigan. The Pottawatomi have been persuaded to sell much of their reserve for cash and conditions are deteriorating. McCoy moves his family to Fayette in central Missouri.

Sally Between-the-Logs (Caty Sage) marries for a third time, to a Wyandot named Frost.

July 13; death of 18-month-old Louis Sylvestre "Morgan" Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

August 3; the Delaware remaining on the Pipestown Reserve in Ohio sign a treaty with Indian Agent John McElvain agreeing to cede their reserve to the U.S. and join the other Delaware west of the Mississippi on or before January 1, 1830. In exchange they are to receive \$2,000 in specie and \$1,000 in provisions for the journey.

August 10; Francois G. Chouteau writes to his elder half-brother Pierre Chouteau Jr. that he, Berenice and their children have arrived safely back at their home in western Missouri, after spending the summer with the elderly and grieving Pierre Chouteau in St. Louis.

August 26; Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent George Vashon, interpreter Anthony Shane, and several Shawnee chiefs leave the Shawnee Reserve for the White River in south central Missouri. Vashon hopes to persuade the Delaware to move to a new reserve in Kansas.

September 23; Cyprien Chouteau arrives back in western Missouri with a drove of horses he has brought overland from St. Louis.

September 24; the main group of Delaware on the James Fork of the White River in Missouri negotiate a supplement to the treaty of 1818 with Indian Agent George Vashon, agreeing to move to Kansas. They are to receive support for the move, one year's provisions thereafter, erection of a grist and saw mill within two years, and an additional permanent annuity of \$1,000. In addition, 36 of the best sections of their lands in Missouri are to be sold to provide a school fund. The agreement is to be valid only after the examination and approval of the lands in Kansas. Among the signers are Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, Captain Patterson, Second Chief, Captain Pipe (second of that name), chief of the Ohio Delaware, and one George Girty.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that George Vashon has made many enemies since arriving in Indian Country. The Shawnee Subagent, Maj. Campbell, has told Francois that Vashon is claiming that all the traders sell whiskey to the Indians (something Francois has never done) and cheat them in their business, that he has come to see justice is done, and that he can get the Indians trade merchandise cheaper than anyone else.

Also that day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the Kansas River is very low, so that Chouteau is not sure how he will get trade goods up to the village of the Kansa. As for the Shawnee, they are "real rascals;" they take Chouteau's merchandise on credit and then take their annuity money and their "fine pelts" to Independence. The building the American Fur Company purchased from Madame Vasquez has been put into good repair, but Chouteau has been told that a man has purchased the land and will claim the building when he takes possession.

In the fall, the Chouteaus build a new Kansa trading post to replace Four Houses, at Horseshoe Lake on the south bank of the Kansas River seven miles west of the present Lawrence, just a mile from the new Kansa Agency on the opposite bank. Francois G. Chouteau places his 20-year-old brother Frederick Chouteau in charge of the new post.

October 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that a barge of merchandise has arrived at the Missouri landing, but delivery to the new Kansa post will be difficult as the Kansas is still low.

October 19; in camp at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, a deputation of six Delaware chiefs and warriors signs approval of the supplementary treaty after examining the proposed new reserve.

October 24; a true copy of the Delaware treaty is certified by Agent Vashon.

November 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that tomorrow he will finally leave for the village of the Kansa, towing the barge upriver. In the spring the barge can then be used to bring the winter pelts down again. Berenice and the children will spend the winter in the Vasquez house the Company owns, but in the spring will move (presumably to the new house he has been building). He notes that George Vashon is much better than people (i.e. Maj. Campbell) had presented him.

In November, the Rev. Isaac McCoy returns to Washington, D.C., for a seven-month stay, where he witnesses and participates in an historic debate over Indian removal. Opposition comes from the northeast (including many of the mainline Protestant churches), while removal is favored in the south and west. President Jackson presents it as an issue of states' rights.

1830 -

January 5; the second scientific expedition of Prince Paul Wilhelm of Wurttemberg arrives at Chouteau's warehouse, then travels on to Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee trading post. The prince is accompanied by Baptiste Charbonneau.

February 4; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau concerning Delaware interpreter James Connor. Menard has Connor's power of attorney, and holds his note for \$133. As Connor's attorney, he has always handled Connor's salary, and is waiting for Agent Vashon to pay the salary for the latter half of 1829 so he can collect on the note. (Chouteau is to present Vashon a bill for the salary only if necessary.)

March 26; a printer in Palmyra, New York, issues a 5000-copy edition of the Book of Mormon.

April 6; the Church of Christ - later named the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (and popularly called the Mormons) - is organized by Joseph Smith Jr. in Fayette, New York, with six members. The uniquely American new church spreads with amazing rapidity.

April 22; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning the results of the Kansa and Shawnee winter hunt: 236 bundles of deer skins (roughly 25,000 pounds), 50 packs of raccoon containing 100 skins in a pack, 500 beaver skins, 800 otter skins, 500 muskrat skins, and two bundles of bear skins, all superb. Some have been sent to St. Louis by barge, some on the steamboat *GLOBE*, and some remain at the warehouse. Some very nice beaver skins were bought from the Delaware in exchange for both merchandise and cash. Chouteau is beginning to have trouble with the Kansa Subagent, Marston G. Clark. Clark feels that the Chouteaus' merchandise is too expensive and their post too close to his agency.

May 28; the Indian Removal Act is passed by Congress.

June 1; Richard W. Cummins is appointed Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agent, replacing George Vashon, who is transferred to the Western Cherokee Agency. Cummins will hold the office for 19 years, and is genuinely sympathetic with the tribes' interests. Maj. John Campbell continues as subagent.

June 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the problems with Marston G. Clark have come to a head. Francois obtained the annuity merchandise that the Kansa chiefs had ordered the previous winter, but Clark told them not to accept it. Instead he brought merchandise himself from St. Louis, and tried to force the Kansa to take it. The Kansa chiefs were outraged, and have demanded their annuities in money rather than merchandise, so that they can purchase what they need for themselves.

June 26; death of George IV. His younger brother William IV becomes King of Great Britain.

In July, the Fish band of Shawnee, through their former Indian agent George Vashon, request a missionary from the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the trouble with competition from the Indian agents continues. Before his reassignment, George Vashon invited a number of merchants from Independence to the Shawnee Agency, something that Chouteau does not think an agent has legal authority to do, and Marston G. Clark claims to have sent a letter to President Jackson asking that the Chouteaus be removed from the area. (Apparently nothing comes of this.)

July 28-30; the July Revolution. Charles X flees into exile and a constitutional monarchy is established in France with the duc d'Orleans, Louis Philippe, as King.

Death of Solomon Warrow at Amherstburg. His brother Francis Warrow succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

August 23; the Rev. Isaac McCoy addresses a council of the Shawnee from Ohio on the subject of a Baptist mission. Tensquatawa replies favorably, but a decision is deferred until McCoy returns from his survey work.

August 24 - September 28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy and party have been engaged to survey the boundary of the new Delaware Reserve. They stop at Cyprien Chouteaus' Shawnee trading post, then cross the Kansas River to proceed to Cantonment Leavenworth. The Delaware have appointed Captain Johnny Quick to accompany the party as their representative.

September 5; Mary Radford, stepdaughter of General William Clark, marries Bvt. Maj. Stephen Watts Kearny in St. Louis.

September 7; Methodist minister the Rev. Thomas Johnson, 28, marries 20-year-old Sarah T. Davis of Clarksville, Missouri.

September 16; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approves the Shawnee Methodist Mission and three others. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is assigned to the Shawnee and his brother the Rev. William Johnson to the Kansa.

The principal Wyandot town of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on the Wyandots' Grand Reserve, is platted into lots and blocks by William Brown.

October 15; a Wyandot firing squad executes the son of Black Chief for the murder of John Barnett's brother, following a vote on the sentence by a convention of the Nation. The pagan party has proposed leniency; the Christians advocate the death penalty. The firing squad is made up of three from each faction: Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, and Silas Armstrong (Christians), and Joseph Enos, Peacock's stepson, and Little Jonathan's brother (pagans). Principal Chief Ron-ton-dee and William Walker Jr. deliver orations (in Wyandot and English respectively) before the execution.

November 19; the Rev. William Johnson and the Rev. Alexander McAlister, presiding elder of the district, arrive at the Kansa Agency to establish the new Methodist mission school. The Rev. Isaac McCoy learns for the first time of the Methodists' intentions.

November 22; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, to his great disappointment, finds out that the Rev. Thomas Johnson's mission to the Fish band has been approved, although the main group of Shawnee objected, wishing to honor their previous commitment to McCoy. McCoy doubts the Shawnee are numerous enough to adequately support two mission establishments.

In late November, Joseph Smith Jr. and his New York congregation arrive in Kirtland, Ohio, some 20 miles east of Cleveland, to establish the Church in the West. A mass conversion in the newly-platted Western Reserve town has dramatically shifted the population center of the new religion.

December 1; Captain William Anderson with 61 Delaware, two wagons and many horses, arrives in Kansas and settles north of the Kansas River on the new Delaware Reserve. Anderson's Town is founded on the present site of Edwardsville, Kansas.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson and his wife arrive on the Shawnee Reserve to establish the Shawnee Methodist Mission, near the present South 51st Street and Swartz Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, a mile south of Cyprien Chouteau's trading post.

December 4; Agent Richard W. Cummins reports the arrival of the Delaware to General Clark. He notes that 30 more families are expected within a few days and others are preparing to come as soon as they can.

December 23; the Shawnee hold council to discuss what position the tribe as a whole will take toward Johnson's mission to the Fish band.

Also in December, Mormon missionaries from New York and Ohio arrive in Independence, Missouri, which they believe to be the Center Place, site of the Garden of Eden and future location of the City of Zion.

1831 -

January 1; the first issue is published of William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, *The Liberator*. This traditionally marks the beginning of the organized abolitionist attack upon the institution of chattel slavery.

January 13; Agent Cummins notifies General Clark of the Shawnee chiefs' approval of the Methodist mission school for the Fish band. He notes, "Mr. Johnson is at this time making arrangements, and I think shortly after the winter breaks will have the school in operation." A two-story log building is under construction, with a school room/chapel and living room separated by an open "dog run" on the first floor, and sleeping quarters under a low roof on the second.

Also in January, the Grinter ferry across the Kansas River is established by a young Kentuckian named Moses Grinter at the behest of the Army, near the present South 78th Street and Kaw Drive in Kansas City, Kansas. The ferry provides the principal link between the Shawnee and Delaware reserves and a crossing point for troops from Cantonment Leavenworth.

Sometime thereafter, Delaware Henry Tiblow establishes a ferry across the Kansas River some seven miles upstream from the Grinter ferry, on the site of the present Bonner Springs, Kansas.

February 1; Gabriel Prudhomme receives a patent of title to the former Vasquez property on the south bank of the Missouri, a total of 114 acres.

In February, Mormons attempt to proselytize among the Delaware and are courteously received by Captain William Anderson (usually hostile to missionaries). They are ordered out of Indian Country by Agent Cummins.

February 22; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau, asking his opinion concerning the house that the Company purchased from Madame Vasquez. He is concerned that Chouteau does not have the right of preemption, i.e. title to the land the house occupies.

February 28; the Senecas of Sandusky sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, agreeing to move from Ohio to a reserve in Indian Country adjacent to the Western Cherokee.

March 4; former President John Quincy Adams is elected to Congress from Massachusetts, and will serve for 17 years.

March 20; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard that the winter has been very hard. "I have never seen so severe a cold spell and as much snow since I have arrived in this area. The Loups (Delaware) have lost more than 200 horses, the Kansa have lost a good half of theirs. Even several Indians died during the winter."

April 14; birth of Frederic Donatien Chouteau, sixth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at the new Chouteau house on the farm in western Missouri.

April 16; the steamboat *YELLOW STONE*, constructed in Louisville on orders of Pierre Chouteau Jr. for the Rocky Mountain fur trade, leaves St. Louis on its first voyage up the Missouri with Chouteau on board. Because of low water caused by a summer drought, the boat will not be able to go any further up the river than Fort Tecumseh in the present South Dakota.

April 22; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. Walker and his family are engaged in lawsuits with John Carey, his late brother Isaac's executor, and Joseph Chaffee, stepfather and guardian of Isaac's son Isaiah. He describes in some detail the execution of Black Chief's son the previous October.

April 30; Paul Ligest Chouteau, Osage Indian Subagent, writes to his brother Pierre Chouteau Jr. that the Little Osage have stolen furs belonging to a group of Delaware en route from Missouri to the Kansas reserve, including Delaware interpreter James Connor. Ligest has paid the Delaware all the money he had on hand, and has given them orders on Pierre Jr. for the balance owed.



May 1; the steamboat *MISSOURI* hits a snag and sinks in the Missouri River east of Jefferson City. Its cargo includes 57 bundles of Chouteau furs.

May 4; Seneca Subagent Henry C. Brish informs Secretary of War John H. Eaton that the Senecas of Sandusky wish to call a council of the Ohio tribes to hear their treaty explained. The council is held with delegates from the Wyandots, Shawnee, and the Lewistown Seneca.

In May, Daniel Morgan Boone is dismissed from his post as government farmer for the Kansa.

June 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard. He notes that the Delaware, Kansa, Kickapoo and others are all receiving their annuities in money rather than merchandise this year, but the agents have yet to receive the money. The Missouri is unusually low for this time of year; he is afraid (correctly) that Pierre Chouteau Jr. will not make it upriver as far as the Yellowstone.

Lewis Cass resigns the governorship of Michigan Territory to replace John H. Eaton as Secretary of War in the Jackson administration, where he will have charge of Indian affairs.

Joseph Parks is appointed interpreter for a delegation of Ohio Shawnee sent to Washington to discuss removal.

July 4; death of former President James Monroe.

July 7; Dr. Johnston Lykins and his wife Delilah McCoy Lykins (daughter of the Rev. Isaac McCoy) arrive at the Shawnee Agency to organize the Shawnee Baptist Mission for Perry and Cornstalk's band. Construction begins on the mission buildings near the present 53rd and Walmer, Mission, Kansas.

July 15; the *YELLOW STONE* returns to St. Louis with a cargo of furs.

July 20; the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee remaining at Lewistown sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner and Indian Agent John McElvain, agreeing to move from Ohio to a reserve in Indian Country adjacent to the Western Cherokee and the Senecas of Sandusky. Joseph Parks, U.S. interpreter, signs as a witness.

In mid-summer, smallpox breaks out among the Shawnee in Kansas. Many disperse, and operation of the Shawnee Methodist Mission school is suspended. Dr. Lykins and Subagent Campbell vaccinate large numbers hoping to stop the disease.

August 8; Black Hoop having died at about the age of 90, the 400 Shawnee remaining in Ohio at Wapaughkonetta and Hog Creek sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner and Indian Agent John McElvain agreeing to move to Kansas. Their remaining lands in Ohio - three tracts totalling 145 square miles - are ceded to the U.S. In return, they are to be granted 100,000 acres by patent in fee simple within the larger Shawnee Reserve, together with a saw mill, grist mill and blacksmith shop. The U.S. will defray the expenses of removal and provide one year's support after arrival. They are also to receive a cash advance of \$13,000, payment for any chattel property they cannot take, and an annuity of 5% of the principal realized from the sale of their Ohio lands. Joseph Parks, interpreter, is granted one section of land at Wapaughkonetta. The price of a second section is reserved to assist any River Huron Shawnee who may wish to emigrate. Wyandot Principal Chief Ron-ton-dee signs as a witness, and becomes the leading advocate of removal among the Wyandots.

August 15; Captain Pipe and William Monture convey messages from the Delaware in Kansas to the Wyandot Tribal Council, and describe the land set aside for the resettlement of the Wyandots.

August 17; Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner writes to Secretary of War Lewis Cass from McCutcheonsville, Ohio, that removal negotiations with the Wyandots are in trouble, as there have been unexplained deficiencies of \$175 per year in the last two annuity payments. He encloses a letter he has just received from William Walker Jr. on the subject. He also complains that his progress with the Wyandots is being hindered by his co-commissioner John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Shawnee and Seneca.

August 22; Gardiner reports to Secretary Cass that he has made up the \$350 deficiency out of his own accounts, and requests reimbursement. The Wyandot chiefs wish to send a deputation to examine the lands near the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. They will continue to negotiate, but a favorable conclusion will depend on the deputation's report.

August 30; the Ottawa in Ohio sign a treaty with Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, agreeing to give up their two reserves in exchange for a reserve of 34,000 acres adjacent to the Shawnee Reserve in Kansas.

In the summer, 66-year-old Pierre Menard and his wife visit his daughter Berenice and son-in-law Francois G. Chouteau at their new home and farm in western Missouri.

September 2; a young man named Ira D. Blanchard arrives at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Using his own financial resources, and without any encouragement from Rev. McCoy or Dr. Lykins, he proposes to go among the Delaware to study their language with a view to "making himself useful."

September 19; Joseph Parks writes to Secretary Cass from Michigan that the Shawnee on the River Huron are undecided about going west with the Ohio Shawnee.

September 26; Gardiner informs Secretary Cass that the Wyandot exploring party will soon depart. The proposed Wyandot treaty will result in the sale of 162,000 acres at \$.70 per acre, or \$113,400, "which will, after defraying all contingencies, leave a large balance in favor of the United States."

Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, dies in late September or October. For the last eleven months he has lived less than nine miles from his old enemy, the Prophet. His successor is Captain Patterson.

In the fall, Captain Pipe, William Monture, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Journeycake leave the Pipestown Reserve for Kansas with a party of about 30 Delaware. (They were supposed to have removed on or before January 1, 1830.)

A Delaware hunting party on the plains is attacked by Pawnees. One woman escapes and makes her way to a second Delaware party on the Arkansas.

October 19; the Rev. Isaac McCoy sees the survivor of the Pawnee attack, and reports that she is terribly worn and sick from her ordeal.

By October, smallpox has spread to the Delaware in Kansas and Agent Cummins advises them to scatter. Nine Shawnee and 15 Delaware die before the epidemic subsides in December.

October 27; a five man Wyandot delegation or inspection party - Silas Armstrong, John Battise, John Gould, and James Washington, led by William Walker Jr. - departs Cincinnati for Louisville and the West aboard the steamboat *NEW JERSEY*. For the next two months they will examine lands offered by the government in the area of the future Platte Purchase, west of the Missouri state line but east of the Missouri River.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. that he has arrived home after 11 days of traveling to find that the smallpox has spread to the Delaware. William Gilliss has built a trading post among the Delaware near Anderson's Town, claiming that Pierre Menard authorized it during his visit, and has rejected the American Fur Company's offer of a salary of \$600. Gilliss clearly does not wish to be under the direction of Francois G. Chouteau or anyone else.

November 11; Nat Turner is hanged in Jerusalem, Virginia, for leading a bloody slave insurrection. Reaction to the revolt ends the very real possibility that Virginia might abolish slavery.

In November, Gabriel Prudhomme, owner of the Vasquez property, is killed in a tavern brawl, leaving a widow, Susan Prudhomme (a Cree Indian and an expert needleworker), and seven children.

November 30; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning William Gilliss and the new Delaware post. Gilliss began building without Agent Cummins' authorization, and Cummins asked Chouteau if it was on his order, being told no. Gilliss is still claiming that Menard authorized it, but Cummins doesn't believe him because Menard knows the business too well. (Nevertheless, the mild-mannered Cummins does not order Gilliss off the reserve.)

In December, the Wyandot inspection party returns to St. Louis. William Walker Jr. stays with General William Clark, where he meets four Oregon Indians – three Nez Perce and a member of the Flathead tribe – supposedly seeking missionary assistance.

December 15; in St. Louis, the Wyandot inspection party headed by William Walker Jr. completes its report on the lands proposed for Wyandot removal.

December 25; the Rev. Thomas Johnson preaches a Christmas sermon to a sizeable congregation at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

That same day, William Gilliss has seven gallons of whiskey carried to the Delaware. Agent Cummins is immediately informed of this by some of the same chiefs to whom Gilliss has given the whiskey.

December 27; naturalist Charles Darwin departs England aboard HMS *Beagle* on a voyage to South America and the Pacific.

c. 1832 -

Francois G. Chouteau has developed a steamboat landing (Chouteau's Landing) near his newest warehouse for the loading of furs and the unloading of merchandise. Shielding the landing from the Missouri River's main channel is the mile long, 55-acre Chouteau's Island (later called Mensing Island; now completely attached to the mainland), which is used for grazing cattle. East of the warehouse and landing are the Chouteaus' house and surrounding farm.

1832 -

January 4; Gardiner confidently writes to Secretary Cass that he should be able to deliver a Wyandot treaty in four or five weeks.

January 5; on learning that the Wyandot inspection party will produce an unfavorable report, Gardiner asks Cass for permission to make a treaty with the pagan or "savage party" for their part of the Grand Reserve. He also proceeds with plans to obtain a separate treaty for the Big Spring Reserve.

January 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that he has hopes for the fur trade this year. The Kansa are well equipped, and Chouteau believes they will produce as many pelts as the Shawnee and Delaware together. William Gilliss' new post among the Delaware has remained there, and he has asked Chouteau for \$300, but Francois will give him nothing without authorization from either Menard or Pierre Chouteau Jr. Francois states that he plans to build a fine new post for Frederick among the Kansa.

January 19; the Treaty of McCutcheonsville. A group of Wyandots living on the Big Spring Reserve in Ohio, under pressure from Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, sell the reserve for \$20,000, or \$1.25 an acre, despite the opposition of the tribal council at Upper Sandusky. However, they still refuse to emigrate west of the Mississippi, and instead are to move to either the Wyandott Reserve in Michigan or the Huron Reserve in Canada. The treaty proposes that Joseph McCutcheon be named subagent for the Big Spring Wyandots, further separating them from those on the Grand Reserve.

January 27; the Wyandot inspection party formally submits its report to the Wyandot Tribal Council. The lands west of Missouri are emphatically rejected. His string of successes having been broken, Gardiner is outraged, accusing the Wyandots of duplicity.

That same day, birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) in Cheshire, England.

January 28; Special Commissioner Gardiner forwards the McCutcheonsville treaty to Secretary Cass. He denounces William Walker Jr. in particular and the Wyandot Tribal Council in general: "Those chiefs, with their white and yellow auxiliaries, are as avaricious and envious as they are subtle and insincere." He warns Cass that the council may try to arrange with the Big Spring Wyandots for the latter to move to the Grand Reserve. (The 25-square-mile Big Spring Reserve is just six miles north of the Grand Reserve, and about the same distance west of the Sandusky River.)

February 8; by order of the War Department, Cantonment Leavenworth is redesignated Fort Leavenworth. The other cantonments in Indian Country, Gibson and Towson, are similarly renamed.

In February, Alexander Evans of Carlisle, Indiana, is appointed to assist Dr. Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

February 13; Agent John McElvain reports to Elbert Herring, head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that many Wyandots are still in favor of removal. He suggests that eight or 10 of their influential young men should accompany the emigrating Shawnee and Seneca and see for themselves the quality of the country.

February 22; two of the Wyandot chiefs and William Walker Jr. leave Columbus, Ohio, for Washington, D.C., hoping to obtain alterations in the McCutcheonsville treaty. They propose that the treaty become a national one, that the benefits of the treaty (except pay for the improvements) accrue to the Wyandot Tribal Council for distribution to the Nation, with the Big Spring Wyandots resettling on the Grand Reserve. President Jackson views the proposal favorably, but Secretary Cass kills the agreement when Joseph McCutcheon strongly objects.

February 24; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning William Gilliss. Gilliss has no intention of acting in agreement with Chouteau. He hired American workers, payable in silver, for the construction of the Delaware post, and when he was unable to obtain the \$300 from Francois, he managed to get it from Cyprien. Francois also reports the Christmas whiskey incident. Francois has acquired land at the mouth of the Kansas River (on the Missouri side of the state line) for the Company, and has had 10 cords of steamboat wood put there for the *YELLOW STONE*.

Toward the end of February, the Delaware Methodist Mission is founded by the Revs. Thomas and William Johnson. It is initially located somewhere between Anderson's Town and the Grinter ferry.

March 1; Agent Cummins writes to General Clark that the Delaware now in Kansas are very desirous that the Delaware on the Arkansas and Red Rivers should join them.

Also in March, another Delaware hunting party on the plains is attacked by Pawnees; Chief Pushkies (one of William Anderson's four sons) and two others are killed.

March 24; Joseph Smith Jr. and his counselor Sidney Rigdon are tarred and feathered in Hiram, Ohio, in the first attack against the Mormons and their beliefs.

April 6; the five Gardiner treaties are ratified and proclaimed, despite serious questions in the Senate regarding his methods in obtaining four of them.

April 24; General Clark reports to Secretary Cass that Agent Cummins had warned the Delaware in October against hunting in Pawnee country.

Permanent buildings are erected for the Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency on the Shawnee Reserve, some seven miles south of the mouth of the Kansas River, on 152 acres near the present 63rd Street and State Line Road, Mission Hills, Kansas.

In May, in response to the smallpox epidemic of the previous summer and fall, Congress provides funds for a vaccination program among the Indians. Doctors are sent to John Dougherty's Upper Missouri Agency, to Richard W. Cummins' Shawnee and Delaware Agency, and to Paul Ligest Chouteau's Osage Agency to carry out the work.

May 9; the Rev. Isaac McCoy considers severing his connections to the Board of Foreign Missions when the Baptist Convention ceases to support Indian removal.

Shortly thereafter, McCoy moves his family from Fayette, Missouri, to a wooded tract in western Jackson County near the border with Indian Country (near the site of the present St. Luke's Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri). He still hopes that the government will support the creation of a self-governing territory for the emigrant tribes.

May 14; the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church expands the boundaries of the Missouri Conference to include Missouri, Arkansas Territory, and the Indian missions.

May 17; Secretary Cass informs Gardiner that he has been appointed to superintend the removals for which his treaties have provided.

May 22; nineteen prominent Wyandots living or owning property on the Big Spring Reserve and at Solomonstown, including Henry Jacquis (noted as Chief of Big Spring), Francis Driver, the three Greyeyes brothers, Silas and John M. Armstrong, and David Young, address a petition to President Jackson. They state that the signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty were largely of Canadian origin (three of them only recently arrived), and sold the reserve without the knowledge or consent of its rightful owners. Then Joseph McCutcheon blocked the agreement allowing the Big Spring Wyandots to join those on the Grand Reserve. The Canadian Wyandots can take their money and return to Canada, but the American Wyandots may not have that option. The petitioners want the agreement approved, with subsequent treaty payments made through Agent McElvain rather than McCutcheon.

May 26; Agent McElvain forwards the protest petition to Secretary Cass. He says that McCutcheon's interference was uncalled for and for selfish purposes. He also encloses information relative to the Seneca subagency that he believes shows that McCutcheon "is not sound at the core..."

After wintering in Indiana, Captain Pipe's party arrives in Kansas in late spring or summer, the last Delaware to move to the reserve.

June 6; the Black Hawk War begins when the Sauk chief Black Hawk leads a band of Sauk and Fox from Iowa across the Mississippi to attack Apple River Fort, Illinois, in an attempt to reclaim traditional lands. A young Abraham Lincoln joins the Illinois militia but never sees action.

June 24; in retaliation for Pawnee attacks on Delaware hunting parties, a Delaware war party led by Captain Suwaunock (brother of the slain Pushkies) sets out to attack the Pawnee. Finding the Pawnee absent, they burn the principal Pawnee village on the Republican River.

July 9; the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is created by act of Congress. The first Commissioner is Elbert Herring, who has been head of the Bureau for the last year.

July 11; birth of Alexander Soule Johnson, eldest child of the Rev. Thomas and Sarah Davis Johnson, at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

July 21; the Big Spring and Solomonstown Wyandots sign an agreement with the chiefs at Upper Sandusky, allowing them to become residents with an equal right in the Grand Reserve. Monies from the sale of the Big Spring Reserve shall be distributed to the Nation at large.

July 23; Commissioner Gardiner and Agent McElvain forward the compromise agreement to Secretary Cass. They note that only two of the signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty have signed the agreement.

Bent's Fort, managed by William Bent, is completed on the upper Arkansas, and becomes a major provisioning point for fur traders and Santa Fe freighters. Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain settle in Santa Fe.

August 2; Lt. Col. Zachary Taylor defeats the Sauk and Fox at the mouth of the Bad Axe River in Wisconsin. Black Hawk is captured, ending the Black Hawk War.

August 10; the Rev. Charles E. Wilson arrives at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

August 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that he and his family are now back home after a trip to St. Louis, the return journey taking nine days by steamboat. While there he consulted his father's doctor about his health, and was advised to spend the winter in a warmer climate. Since his return, two Delaware have died due to liquor: one drowned while crossing the river and the other had his chest crushed against a tree by a horse.

September 7; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning William Gilliss. Gilliss has written to Menard concerning supposed complaints against Chouteau, but Agent Cummins told Francois that Gilliss is not to be believed, and that he (Cummins) knows all about the whiskey business. Chouteau notes that the Delaware are drinking a lot, with at least 30 gallons of whiskey a day being brought to their village, and often many die. He is worried about their survival as a tribe. The stress of his situation is beginning to tell: "I am still suffering from chest pains and that makes me almost unable to see to business."



September 11; the original signers of the McCutcheonsville treaty, meeting at Wapaughkonetta with Gardiner and Agent McElvain, send a letter in protest of the July 21 compromise agreement to Secretary Cass. They want the treaty monies to be paid directly to themselves, as originally stipulated. Gardiner supports their position, but Agent McElvain sides with the Wyandot Tribal Council. The new agreement holds.

September 17; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church creates the Indian Mission District, and appropriates \$4,800 to the missions. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is made superintendent of the district, the Rev. Edward T. Peery is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. William Johnson to the Delaware.

September 20 - December 25; conducted by Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner, the Wapaughkonetta band of Shawnee (including 16-year-old Charles Bluejacket) move from Auglaize County, Ohio, to the Shawnee Reserve in Kansas. There is considerable suffering from cold and hunger.

September 24; the Rev. Isaac McCoy returns from a trip to Arkansas to find the Rev. Charles E. Wilson settled among the Delaware. McCoy is displeased that the other Baptist missionaries in Kansas were not consulted in this matter.

In the autumn, Tensquatawa poses in his house (or possibly at Fort Leavenworth) for the famous portrait by George Catlin.

October 12; a license is issued for a new American Fur Company post for the Kansa, replacing the Horseshoe Lake post and located midway between the two Kansa villages. Frederick Chouteau continues in charge of the post. (Kansa Subagent Marston G. Clark complains that the Chouteaus should have moved their post a year ago, but waited so that they could build near the Methodist mission.)

October 26; a treaty is signed by General William Clark at Castor Hill in St. Louis County, Missouri, with representatives of the Delaware now in Kansas and the Cape Girardeau Shawnee now in Arkansas (the Black Bob band), giving up all claim to the Cape Girardeau grant. The Delaware do quite well, including \$12,000 against their debts, \$5,000 in merchandise, \$2,000 in livestock, \$1,000 to break and enclose ground and another \$1,000 in specie, \$2,500 to employ a miller for five years, and \$1,500 for a school for three years, together with \$100 annuities for life to Captain Patterson, Captain Ketchum, and Nak-ko-min. The Black Bob band is to remove to the Shawnee Reserve, after which they will be paid \$800 in specie, \$400 in clothing and horses, and \$500 in removal expenses. Most of the Delaware who left the Cape Girardeau grant in 1815 (the ostensible beneficiaries of the treaty) are now in Texas and have no say in the matter.

November 6; Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat) is reelected President, defeating Henry Clay (National Republican).

In November, Daniel French of Ohio is sent to assist Dr. Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

In December, death of the Wyandot chief Scotash, or Head Eater, at about the age of 70.

December 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that he has recently returned from the new Kansa post. He remarks that the Indians have a beautiful autumn for their hunt. Some of the Shawnee and Ottawa emigrating from Ohio arrived in Kansas about the first of the month. They visit Francois' establishment from time to time, and always bring a little money.

December 13; the Rev. Charles E. Wilson leaves the Delaware Reserve to go to the Choctaws.

Beginning in late December, the Kansa in the lower village are vaccinated against smallpox by a Dr. Crow, accompanied by Subagent Marston G. Clark. When they go to the upper village, they find the Kansa there (badly in need of food) have not waited as requested but have gone hunting. Clark accuses Frederick Chouteau of influencing the Indians to leave to avoid being vaccinated. An investigation finds no basis for the charges, and the matter is dropped.

December 28; Vice President John C. Calhoun resigns his office to become a U.S. Senator from South Carolina.

1833 -

February 4; Margaret Greyeyes, 16-year-old daughter of Esquire Greyeyes, marries David Young in the Wyandot Methodist Mission church at Upper Sandusky.

February 12; the Rev. Isaac McCoy notes that Ira D. Blanchard has now been among the Delaware for a year and a half, and has "pretty thoroughly acquired" the Delaware language.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that all the Indians have now returned from the winter hunt. The Kansa did not participate in the hunt, choosing to winter their starving horses in Missouri instead. Still, the Kansa have made more pelts than the Shawnee and Delaware combined. Menard has suggested opening a post among the Delaware, but Francois does not believe that it would be worth the additional expense. Cyprien's Shawnee post is only three miles from Anderson's Town, and in any case some of the Delaware prefer to travel the 20 or so miles to Fort Leavenworth, where they can get whiskey. He notes that his 11-year-old son Pierre Menard Chouteau is now attending school at the Rev. Thomas Johnson's Shawnee Methodist Mission.

February 20; Pierre Menard writes to Francois G. Chouteau concerning debts owed by the Indians to the firm of Menard & Valle. William Gilliss is supposed to collect the debts (and Chouteau to keep an eye on Gilliss).

February 23; birth of Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, seventh child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing.

February 23-26; Dr. Johnston Lykins and Daniel French visit the Delaware chiefs to discuss the formal establishment of a Baptist mission and school. Dr. Lykins proposes that Blanchard be employed as teacher.

March 1; the Walker-Disosway letter, relating William Walker Jr.'s encounter with the Oregon Indians in December 1831, is published in the *Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald*. Beginning of the Oregon movement.

In March, with bribery having failed, the government threatens to remove the Black Bob band of Shawnee (now on the Cowskin River in southwest Missouri) by force if they do not go to the Shawnee Reserve. They move reluctantly and settle near the present Olathe, Kansas.

March 23; Francois G. Chouteau ships 240 packs of furs and skins to St. Louis aboard the steamboat *OTTO*.

In the spring, construction is begun on the first Mormon Temple in Kirtland, Ohio. The congregation sets about developing a new American building type from equal parts tradition, divine revelation, and sheer necessity.

April 16; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the problems with Marston G. Clark continue. Chouteau's merchandise for the Kansa post has yet to arrive, and Clark is paying the Kansa their annuities on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Clark sent an express letter to Independence inviting all the merchants, taking precautions that the Chouteaus would not find out.

April 21; Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied, aboard the steamboat *YELLOW STONE*, passes the mouth of the Kansas River on a scientific expedition to the upper Missouri. The expedition is accompanied by Swiss artist Karl Bodmer.

That same day, Ira D. Blanchard is baptized into the Baptist Church.

April 22; the *YELLOW STONE* is searched for contraband at Fort Leavenworth and the bulk of the expedition's brandy store confiscated.

May 19; the steamboat *OTTO* passes Chouteau's Landing on its way to Fort Leavenworth. Francois G. Chouteau notes that they have cholera on board, and have thrown the bodies of the dead into the river.

June 1 - September 15; conducted by interpreter Joseph Parks, the Hog Creek band of Shawnee move from Ohio to Kansas, the last Shawnee to move to the Reserve. The journey is without incident.

June 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. He notes that merchandise has arrived for the Delaware, he presumes in accord with an agreement drawn up in St. Louis. (His objections to opening a separate post among the Delaware have apparently been overridden by Menard and Pierre Chouteau Jr.) He states that he has purchased a slave, "skillful and a good farmer," from the Company's trader to the Weas, William Meyers, for \$550. Men to work his establishment are difficult to obtain; he only has four at present, not enough for his different needs.

The government employs Michael Rice to build a saw and grist mill for the Delaware near the mouth of the present Mill Creek, less than a mile east of the Grinter ferry. It is in operation by July, with William Barnes as miller.

July 20; following publication of what some believe to be an anti-slavery article in the Mormon-owned Independence newspaper *The Evening and the Morning Star*, the press is destroyed by a Missouri mob. The Book of Commandments, an early version of the church's Doctrine and Covenants, is in the process of being printed; enough pages are rescued for 100 copies. This mob action begins the violent expulsion of the Mormon colony near Independence.

John Calvin McCoy, son of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, buys land at what is now the northeast corner of Westport Road and Pennsylvania Avenue in Kansas City, Missouri, just a mile east of the state line on the road connecting Independence to Indian Country. He establishes a store in partnership with J. P. Hickman and J. H. Flournoy, and announces plans to develop a town to be called West Port. The town will eventually rival Independence as the principal outfitting center for the Santa Fe, California and Oregon Trails.

August 11; fifteen-year-old Charles Journeycake is baptized by Dr. Johnston Lykins at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. His mother, Sarah "Sally" Williams Journeycake, is one of the few Christians among the Delaware and has been serving as interpreter at the mission. (Daughter of adopted Wyandot captive Isaac Williams, she was converted at the Wyandot Methodist Mission and is a Delaware by marriage.)

August 12; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the *YELLOW STONE* has brought cholera close to his *habitation*. Eight people have died in the area between Independence and the mouth of the Kansas.

August 16; a report to the War Department describes the Shawnee Methodist Mission in some detail. In addition to the two-story log mission house, there is an 18' by 24' schoolhouse, a cookhouse, a workshop, stable and other outbuildings, with 38 acres under cultivation. The Rev. Edward T. Peery, two other men, and three women (including Mrs. Peery and Mrs. Johnson) are employed at the mission, with 27 boys and 13 girls in attendance.

Also in August, government-appointed Special Commissioner Henry L. Ellsworth arrives in Indian Country to investigate conditions among the emigrant tribes.

September 4; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District and, following the Methodist practice of rotating positions, the Rev. William Johnson is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission and the Rev. Edward T. Peery to the Delaware.

September 9; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that Berenice has been seriously ill, although he does not believe it was cholera. However, 12 to 15 Kansa have recently died from the disease, apparently brought back to their village from Fort Leavenworth.

September 18 - October 12; the Rev. Isaac McCoy with his son John and nine assistants surveys the south and west boundaries of the Shawnee Reserve.

October 1; Maj. John Campbell is replaced as subagent for the Shawnee and Delaware Agency by Dr. F. W. Miller.

October 5; the Rev. Jotham Meeker and his wife arrive at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, bringing with them a printing press from Cincinnati. Although he intends to work among the Ottawa, only 70 Ottawa are as yet in Kansas.

October 25; trading licenses issued to the Chouteaus' American Fur Company operations by General William Clark include the new post on the Delaware Reserve, near the Grinter ferry. The Company now has posts in eastern Kansas among the Kansa (Frederick Chouteau), the Weas (William Meyers), the Shawnee and the Delaware (both Cyprien Chouteau), and the Kickapoo (Laurence Pensineau), as well as the central warehouse, or factory, at Chouteau's Landing (Francois G. Chouteau).

October 31; the Mormon colony west of the Blue River in Jackson County, Missouri, near Moses Wilson's store, is attacked and burned by a mob of about 60 men.

Father Benedict Roux, Cure' of the cathedral at St. Louis, is sent at his own request by Bishop Joseph Rosati to establish a Catholic parish in the *habitation* at *Chez les Canses*. He travels overland on horseback by way of Liberty and Independence, arriving at Chouteau's Landing in early November.

November 4; a pitched battle between Missourians and Mormons in Jackson County leaves two Gentiles and one Mormon dead.

That same day, the Rev. Isaac McCoy prevents two assaults on individual Mormons in Independence.

November 11; the Rev. Isaac McCoy presents a resolution in Independence that the Mormons should be allowed to provide for their own safety. He is ignored.

November 13; a great meteor shower is visible in eastern Kansas. The Indians are much alarmed.

Also in November, Special Commissioner Henry L. Ellsworth arranges a peace treaty between the Delaware and the plains tribes at Fort Leavenworth. The treaty proves ineffective.

November 25; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing of the arrival of Father Roux. Chouteau believes this will be to the betterment of the area, and says they intend to build a small church for the Cure'.

1834 -

January 20; Father Roux writes to Bishop Rosati that he is comfortably lodged at the Chouteau post in the "Indian country." As he mentions Francois and Berenice Chouteau, he presumably is staying at their home at Chouteau's Landing.

February 6; Ira D. Blanchard and the Rev. Isaac McCoy decide to ask the Delaware for permission for Blanchard to build a house on the reserve. Permission is granted, but negotiations for the establishment of a Baptist mission drag on.

February 27; one-year-old Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, is baptized by Father Roux. (The older Chouteau children were baptized in St. Louis.)

March 11; Father Roux complains to Bishop Rosati about the long ride (roughly three miles) to reach the chapel (a house provided by the Chouteaus), and the lack of provisions at his presbytery. The young French priest, scholarly and slight of build, speaks only French and Latin and is probably not suited to the rigors of frontier life.

March 21; the Rev. Jotham Meeker completes printing the first book on the press at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

John C. McCoy persuades the captain of the Company steamboat *JOHN NELSON* to land trade goods at a new landing on the south bank of the Missouri River, a half-mile-long rock ledge extending from the present Grand Boulevard to Delaware Street in Kansas City, Missouri. This eliminates the long three-day haul of McCoy's goods from the Independence landing to his Westport store, including a sometimes-hazardous crossing of the Blue River. Called variously the Kansas Landing and Westport Landing, the new transfer point is part of the Gabriel Prudhomme estate, and lies nearly two miles upstream from Chouteau's Landing and a mile downstream from the Company landing at the mouth of the Kansas.

April 1; the Rev. Henry Rennick Jr., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, is assigned as government teacher to the Delaware.

April 24-30; Missourians burn 150 Mormon houses in Jackson County, leading to the expulsion of the whole Mormon population of the county. Most move to the counties north of the Missouri River.

In the spring, Alexander Evans is dismissed from the Shawnee Baptist Mission when the Rev. Isaac McCoy charges him with drunkenness. (His real sin seems to have been disagreeing with McCoy.)

May 5; Joseph Smith Jr. leads "Zion's Camp" of 200 armed men from Kirtland, Ohio, toward Independence.

May 27; the U.S. post office in Westport is opened, with John C. McCoy as postmaster.

Secretary of War Lewis Cass appoints Governor Robert Lucas of Ohio to lead the government's next attempt to try to obtain a Wyandot removal treaty. From June through August, a second Wyandot inspection party looks at lands in Kansas offered by the government.

June 15; the Shawnee Tribal Council adopts the Rev. Jotham Meeker's orthography for the writing and printing of the Shawnee language.

June 16; the Rev. Thomas Johnson visits Rev. Meeker to see about the printing of Shawnee books in the new orthography.

June 17; a ferry carrying a Missouri delegation negotiating with Zion's Camp swamps in the Missouri River, and several drown. The Missourians blame the Mormons.

June 19; the Battle of Fishing River. A fight between Zion's Camp and the Missourians in Clay County is broken up by a great storm.

June 30; the part of the Unorganized Territory lying west of Missouri and Arkansas between the Missouri River on the north and the Red River on the south is officially designated "Indian Country." Although the Rev. Isaac McCoy has been promised territorial status with a Presidentially-appointed administrator by the Jackson administration, Indian Country is placed under Missouri's administrative jurisdiction.

July 6; the Wyandot inspection party attends Sunday services at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

July 9; wracked by a cholera outbreak, Zion's Camp is disbanded. Joseph Smith Jr. leaves Clay County, Missouri, to return to Kirtland, Ohio.

July 13; Agent Cummins writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Elbert Herring that "the Wyandots had examined the country and were pleased with it."

July 14; the Shawnee and Delaware Agency is replaced by the Northern Agency, Western Territory, serving the Delaware, Kansa and Kickapoo. Richard W. Cummins continues as agent, and former Kansa Subagent Marston G. Clark is assigned as subagent for the Shawnee, Ottawa and others south of the Kansas River. (Clark promptly licenses four competitors, including his own son, for Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee post.) The agency continues to occupy the Shawnee and Delaware Agency buildings on the Shawnee Reserve.

July 25-26; a Kansas missionaries' conference is held at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Among those present are the Revs. Jerome C. Berryman, Thomas Johnson, Isaac McCoy, Jotham Meeker, and J. Thompson Peery, Dr. Johnston Lykins and Ira D. Blanchard.

July 28; Rev. Meeker writes that Ira D. Blanchard has set up housekeeping alone in his new house on the Delaware Reserve.

August 6; death of 18-month-old Benedict Pharamond Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, in St. Louis.

Despite Agent Cummins' optimistic July letter, the Wyandot inspection party makes a negative report to the Wyandot Tribal Council regarding the lands in Kansas, ending removal discussions. (The violence against the Mormons may have colored their perceptions.)

August 16; Rev. Meeker prints 200 copies of the Shawnee alphabet and monosyllable for the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from St. Louis, where the family has spent the summer. They have all been ill, and their youngest child, Benedict Pharamond, has died. (Having lost three of his seven children there, Francois has good reason to fear the St. Louis summers, which he regards as unhealthy.) They will soon leave by steamboat for Independence.

Following the report of a deputation sent to examine the Shawnee Reserve, the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends decides to establish a school among the Shawnee in Kansas.

John Jacob Astor, now the richest man in America, retires and the American Fur Company is sold. Astor's business associate Ramsey Crooks purchases the Northern Department, which retains the American Fur Company name, and Pierre Chouteau Jr. with Bernard Pratte purchases the Western Department, renamed Pratte, Chouteau and Company. The Chouteaus' operations continue largely as before.

In late October, death of Fish (William Jackson), adopted captive and Shawnee band chief. His son Paschal Fish has already begun to achieve prominence.



November 25; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. Frederick and Cyprien have just returned from the Marais de Cygnes where they went to hunt. They killed 50 pieces of game, and Francois would have liked to go with them but could not leave his post unattended. He asks Menard to address future letters to West Port, Jackson County, as the new post office is near their home.

December 7; the Rev. Thomas Johnson preaches to the garrison at Fort Leavenworth.

1835 -

January 17; Rev. Meeker completes the printing of the first volume of the Rev. Isaac McCoy's The Annual Register of Indian Affairs.

January 30; President Jackson narrowly escapes assassination by a deranged house painter, Richard Lawrence, when Lawrence's pistols misfire.

February 3; Rev. Meeker finishes printing the first book in Shawnee for the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

February 5; final permission is obtained from the Delaware chiefs and Agent Cummins for the construction of a Delaware Baptist Mission school. Shortly thereafter, Ira D. Blanchard returns to the East.

February 13; John C. McCoy files the plat of Westport at the Jackson County Courthouse in Independence, Missouri.

February 24; the first issue of the Shawnee-language newspaper *Siwinowe Kesibwi*, or *Shawanoë Sun*, is published at the Shawnee Baptist Mission by Rev. Meeker, with Dr. Johnston Lykins as editor.

March 10; the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions has appropriated \$500 for the construction of the Delaware Baptist Mission, to consist of two houses and a school building.

March 31; Marston G. Clark's resignation as Shawnee Subagent becomes official. (The Chouteaus are elated.) At this time the Shawnee and Ottawa Subagency is discontinued, the tribes being assigned to Richard W. Cummins' Northern Agency.

In April, ill health forces Father Benedict Roux to leave his parish at Westport Landing. (He has also been in conflict with his parishioners, who do not appreciate his opposition to dancing.) The log Church of St. Francis Regis, together with a small rectory, is under construction on a 40-arpent tract purchased from Pierre La Liberte for \$6, near the site of the present Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 11<sup>th</sup> and Washington Streets. Before he leaves, Father Roux makes arrangements for the church's completion at a cost of \$300, most of it paid by Francois G. Chouteau.

April 22; Seminole chiefs in Florida refuse to acknowledge an 1832 removal treaty, and Osceola is openly defiant.

By the spring, Sam Houston is resident in Nacogdoches, Texas, acting as agent for the Cherokee and for certain New York business interests seeking Texas land grants.

May 1; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Chouteau Jr. from the mouth of the Kansas River, where furs are being loaded aboard the Company steamboat *ST. CHARLES* for the trip to St. Louis. (The river may be too low for loading at Chouteau's Landing; the barge with the Kansa furs, dispatched upriver the first of March, is still 30 miles up the Kansas because of low water.) The men are all sick with fever because of loading and unloading in the water.

May 11; Generalissimo Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of Mexico, having sent his brother-in-law General Martin Perfecto de Cos to depose the Federalist governor of Coahuila y Tejas, defeats republican insurgents. Shortly thereafter, the self-styled "Napoleon of the West" is made dictator. Mexico's federal constitution is abolished a piece at a time.

May 14; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the barge with the Kansa furs has finally arrived. A trip that with high water would take four days has taken six weeks.

May 15; the second annual conference of Kansas missionaries is held at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

May 17; a Committee of Safety (including James Bowie, son-in-law of the lieutenant-governor of Tejas) is organized at Mina, Texas, in support of Mexican federalism and the Constitution of 1824.

In June, Ira D. Blanchard returns to the Delaware Reserve from the East with his new bride, Mary Walton Blanchard, a missionary teacher, and a second teacher, Sylvia Case.

July 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to both Pierre Menard and Pierre Chouteau Jr. from Chouteau's Landing that the payment of annuities begins today with a \$3000 payment to the Shawnee. Payments to the Weas, Ottawa, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Kansa will follow. Chouteau has had merchandise delivered to all the posts, with a barge sent upriver to the Kansa. He needs more traps, as a party has been formed of the Delaware to hunt beaver, "and they are very good at that hunt."

July 27; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. Only the Kansa have yet to be paid their annuities. The Delaware have received part of their annuity in the form of \$3000 in merchandise from the government, but haven't decided to accept it, saying the merchandise was purchased at too high a price. (The treaties of 1818 and 1829 call for the Delaware annuity to be paid in specie – that is, in money in coin rather than in merchandise.)

Tensquatawa moves from the last Prophetstown to a small house, one of four, near White Feather Spring a mile and a half to the northwest, near the present South 38<sup>th</sup> Street and Ruby Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas.

A Delaware hunting party kills 12 Pawnees caught stealing horses.

Death of Francis Warrow near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. His uncle Splitlog, brother of Warrow and Roundhead, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots.

August 30; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the whole family has been ill and there is much sickness around, particularly in Clay County north of the river. Chouteau has been having chest pains from time to time, and feels quite weak.

September 10; a second house and a school building are under contract for completion at the Delaware Baptist Mission. The mission is located just north of Anderson's Town.

That same day, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District, the Rev. William Ketron is assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, the Rev. Edward T. Peery is returned to the Delaware and the Rev. William Johnson returned to the Kansa.

September 17; birth of Mary Brigitte Chouteau (Hopkins), eighth child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing. The family is delighted at the birth of their first daughter.

September 25; Francois G. Chouteau dispatches 29 rolls of deerskins, 15 packs of raccoon and 10 chests of furs aboard the steamboat *JOHN HANCOCK* from the Company landing at the mouth of the Kansas River.

October 2; a group of volunteers in Gonzales, Texas, refuses to surrender a cannon to a Mexican army detachment. Shots are fired and the military retreats. Beginning of the Texas Revolution.

October 28; Texian insurgents besiege General Cos' army at the provincial capital of San Antonio de Bexar. At this point, the revolutionaries include a substantial number of native *Tejanos*, most prominently Juan Seguin.

November 2; beginning of the Second Seminole War. Three generals in succession become bogged down in the Florida swamps and canebrakes.

November 30; birth of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) in Florida, Missouri.

December 9; death of Captain Patterson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is Nak-ko-min.

That same day, McCoy's second Annual Register, for 1836, is published by Rev. Meeker.

December 10; San Antonio falls to the Texian insurgents.

December 15; the Mexican army under General Cos is allowed to depart Texas with their arms under a parole.

December 16; a fire in New York City destroys some 600 buildings.

December 26; the Delaware Baptist Mission school opens with 14 boys as pupils, and Ira D. Blanchard, his wife Mary Walton Blanchard, and Sylvia Case as teachers.

December 29; the Treaty of New Echota. A minority group of Cherokee led by Major Ridge, his son John Ridge and nephews Elias Boudinot and Stand Watie, agrees to the emigration of the entire Nation. (Afterward, the Ridge says he has signed his own death warrant.) The blatant injustice of the treaty is denounced in Washington by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Tennessee congressman David Crockett (once a staunch supporter of Jackson), among others. Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross fights the removal treaty all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Chief Justice John Marshall rules in the tribe's favor, only to have the ruling ignored by Jackson and Cass. When they peacefully refuse to leave their homes and farms, most Cherokee are rounded up by the Army and detained in concentration camps. Some 800 manage to flee into hiding in the Carolina mountains, where their descendants still reside.

1836 -

January 13; Wyandot Principal Chief William Walker Jr., chosen to complete the term of the late Thomas Long, contacts Governor Lucas of Ohio regarding further negotiations with the government on the removal question.

Also in January, ferryman Moses Grinter, 26, marries Anna Marshall, a 16-year-old Delaware girl of mixed parentage. (Her father is William Marshall, a long-time trader among the Delaware and sometime associate of William Gilliss.)

John C. McCoy and his partners sell their store building in Westport to William Miles Chick.

February 2; Canadian Wyandots sign a treaty reducing the Huron Reserve to one third its former size, leaving a block of 7,770 acres, with the remainder to be sold. This results in intense factionalism, the pro-treaty faction believing that the reserve would otherwise have been entirely lost. The American Wyandots' options are becoming severely limited.

February 5; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. The Missouri River is full of ice and there is an ice jam further up the Kansas. He notes the sale of McCoy's store to Chick. As Chick is the father-in-law of the Rev. William Johnson, he presumes that Rev. Johnson may wish to speculate on the Indian annuities, using his influence with the Kansa for personal advantage. (Chouteau's experience with Marston G. Clark seems to have made him suspicious.)

In February, in Texas at the invitation of Sam Houston, frontiersman and recently-resigned Tennessee congressman David Crockett arrives in San Antonio to join the Texian insurgents. (He is under the mistaken assumption that the fighting is largely over.)

Also in February, Dr. Johnston Lykins becomes ill and is forced to withdraw from the Shawnee Baptist Mission for a time, leaving the Rev. Jotham Meeker in charge. Rev. Meeker still hopes to go to the Ottawa, but that goal seems to be receding.

February 16; Santa Anna crosses the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande with 5,400 men and 21 cannon, determined to crush the rebellion in Texas.

February 25; inventor Samuel Colt patents his revolver.

March 2; Texas is declared an independent republic.

March 6; the fall of the Alamo at San Antonio de Bexar after a siege of 13 days. Some 180 rebels are dead, including Travis and Bowie. A handful of men including Crockett are captured, then killed on Santa Anna's orders. Mexican losses are much higher (unnumbered, but about 600).

March 11; Sam Houston arrives in Gonzales, Texas, to take command of the army of the infant republic.

March 16; a constitution for the Republic of Texas is approved.

March 26; the Mormon Temple in Kirtland, Ohio, is dedicated.

March 27; the Goliad Massacre. Nearly 300 Texian prisoners from Fannin's brigade are slaughtered at Goliad on Santa Anna's orders. Texas settlers begin to flee eastward in what is later called the "runaway scrape."

March 28; Roger Brooke Taney of Maryland is appointed to succeed John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

April 8; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that 240 packs of furs have been dispatched downriver on the *ST. CHARLES*.

April 20; Wisconsin Territory is established. Division of the old Northwest Territory is now largely complete.

April 21; the Battle of San Jacinto. Sam Houston's Texians inflict a bloody defeat on the Mexican army and capture Santa Anna. Texas independence is assured.

April 23; by treaty with Special Commissioner John A. Bryan, the Wyandots agree to sell 5 by 12 miles set aside for Canadian Wyandots on the eastern edge of the Grand Reserve, together with the Cranberry Reserve and the 160-acre tract adjoining the Whitaker grant. Up to \$20,000 of the proceeds may be used for capital improvements, the remainder to be distributed as annuities. Under Article 7 of the treaty, the seven chiefs (or their heirs) who were granted two sections each under the treaty of 1817 - De-un-quot, Ron-ton-dee, Between-the-Logs, John Hicks Sr., Mononcue, George Punch, and An-dau-you-au - are entitled to one section each of the 60 to be sold, or the sale proceeds therefrom. The treaty is signed by just three individuals - Principal Chief William Walker Jr., John Barnett, and Peacock - rather than by the full council. Despite this, the government has tried to get the three to agree to make the treaty for the whole reserve.

A new Wyandot Council House, one and one-half stories on a high brick foundation, is subsequently built near the south end of Fourth Street (inlot No. 90) in Upper Sandusky with some of the proceeds from the sale.

April 29; Simon Kenton dies in poverty near Zanesfield, Ohio, at the age of 81.

May 12; the third (and last) annual conference of Kansas missionaries is held at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions subsequently decides to discontinue the conferences, apparently at the urging of Rev. McCoy.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that soon there may be war with the Mormons. There are reportedly 2,000 men organizing in Clay County to take back their land in Jackson County by force, with more well-armed Mormons arriving every day. Chouteau says the Jackson Countians want to make "the most advantageous propositions" for a settlement before taking up arms. Berenice and the children are in St. Louis, where he desires them to remain until the trouble has passed.

Ignace Hatchiorauquasha, called John Grey, a 20-year veteran of the fur trade, leads 12 French-Iroquois families down the Missouri to settle at Westport Landing and in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms) along Turkey Creek, adding to the French (and Catholic) population of the area.

June 6; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that Berenice and the children returned home on May 31. "No one speaks of the war with the Mormons anymore, at least for the present."

June 7; the Platte Purchase is approved by Congress at the urging of Senator Thomas Hart Benton. The State of Missouri reaches its present boundaries with the addition of the northwest corner, an area the size of Delaware.

June 8; Agent Cummins writes to General Clark at St. Louis that there are 58 Wyandots (probably an inflated number) living among the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee, led by one Wyandot John. They are requesting their share of the Wyandot annuity from the sale of the Ohio lands.

That same day, Lucius Bolles, Recording Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, writes to 21-year-old John G. Pratt at the Andover Seminary in Massachusetts that he has been chosen to go to one of the western stations as a missionary printer.

June 12; John G. Pratt is licensed to preach by the Baptist Church in Andover, Massachusetts.

June 15; Arkansas is admitted to the Union as the 25th state.

June 28; death of former President James Madison.

June 29; Mormons settled in Clay County, Missouri, are "invited" to leave.

July 4; Carey A. Harris is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Elbert Herring.

That same day, General William Clark's son-in-law Stephen Watts Kearny is appointed Colonel of Dragoons, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Secretary of War Lewis Cass proposes the construction of a military road from Fort Snelling in Minnesota south to the Texas border, linking the forts and posts of the "permanent" Indian frontier.

The Shawnee Friends (Quaker) Mission is established near the present 61st and Hemlock, Merriam, Kansas, to continue the work begun in Ohio. The first three buildings are erected by Shawnee workmen, two houses of hewn logs and a school and meeting house.

August 30; General William Clark leaves St. Louis for a treaty council to be held at Fort Leavenworth.

September 14; the Great Council begins at Fort Leavenworth, with more than 1000 Indians gathered.

September 15; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. Payment of the Indian annuities for 1836 is almost completed. Agent Cummins left last Monday (the 12<sup>th</sup>) to pay the Kansa, who are the last. There was competition, but the Chouteaus have made half the money paid out – some \$10,000. They have also made 20 bundles of beaver for the year, most of which are already in St. Louis. Chouteau notes the beginning of the Fort Leavenworth council.

September 17; at Fort Leavenworth, General William Clark concludes a treaty extinguishing Indian claims in the area of the Platte Purchase. The Iowa, Sauk and Fox, and some others receive \$7,500, some livestock, and new reserves west of the Missouri River in exchange for 2,000,000 acres. The area ceded in the treaty is the same area the government had proposed relocating the Wyandots to in 1831, just five years before.

In the fall, John G. Pratt graduates from Andover Seminary and proposes marriage to Olivia Evans, a student at the Charlestown Female Seminary.

October 21; the Delaware sign an agreement granting the government permission to open a road (Cass' military road) through their Reserve.

October 22; Sam Houston takes the oath of office as President of the Republic of Texas. Despite protests, he soon allows Santa Anna to return to Mexico. On Santa Anna's return, the Mexican government repudiates his recognition of Texas independence.

October 24; the Westport Methodist Episcopal Church is organized by the Rev. James Porter at the home of William Miles Chick.

November 1; Martin Van Buren (Democratic-Republican, or Democrat) is elected President, defeating four candidates put forward by factions of the Whig Party, including William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster.

Dr. C. A. Chute of Westport visits Tensquatawa, who is ill and has asked the Shawnee Baptist Mission for medical assistance. (As Dr. Lykins is absent, Dr. Chute has apparently been asked for help.) The Prophet is engaged in meditation, and asks the doctor to return in three days - which proves to be too late.

Tensquatawa, the Open Door, called the Shawnee Prophet, dies in November at the age of 61. He is buried near White Feather Spring at the present 3818 Ruby Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. The young Charles Bluejacket is among those present at his funeral.

Also in November, David Rollin, Baptist missionary to the Creeks in Indian Country, seeks refuge from tribal warfare at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Rev. Meeker welcomes him and assigns him to pastoral duties.



December 8; Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup is placed in charge of the Seminole campaign. He orders nearly 8,000 soldiers into Florida against approximately 1,600 Seminole and black warriors.

December 11; Mary Walton Blanchard writes to Olivia Evans from the Delaware Baptist Mission concerning the work at the Shawnee Baptist Mission and the great need for a printer to take over the work from Rev. Meeker.

December 26; the Missouri State Legislature forms Caldwell County north of Clay County and designates it the "Mormon county." The Mormon center of Far West, about eight miles west of the present Kingston, becomes the county seat.

1837 -

January 26; Michigan is admitted to the Union as the 26th state.

Moses Pearson, superintendent of the new Shawnee Friends Mission, arrives from Ohio with his wife Sarah and five children. They are soon joined by assistant matron Mary H. Stenton and teacher Elias Newby.

March 6; Maj. Gen. Jesup concludes a removal agreement with some minor Seminole chiefs, but Osceola fights on.

March 13; William Walker Jr., still postmaster at Upper Sandusky, writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. He notes the recent death of Isaac Williams, Mononcue's brother. He deplores the state of the mission school, feeling that the current missionary is worthless, and unresponsive to attempts by the School Committee and the tribal council to improve conditions. He attempts to dissuade Rev. Finley from writing a history of the Wyandots and the Methodist mission, feeling that the Catholic and Presbyterian missions may not be fairly represented, and noting that there are "gross misstatements" in John Heckewelder's narrative concerning the Wyandots and the Delaware.

March 24; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. He notes that "half of Jackson County" has left to settle in the area of the Platte Purchase. He requests Menard's assistance in the acquisition of a child slave named Nancy from Menard's business partner Jean Baptiste Valle, "at a reasonable price." His wife Berenice wishes her as a companion and caretaker for 18-month-old Mary Brigitte Chouteau.

March 17; John G. Pratt marries Olivia Evans in Reading, Massachusetts.

March 26; John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt are set apart as missionaries to the Indians in a special dedication service at a meeting of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

April 12; the Pratts leave Boston for Kansas.

April 13; the Northern Agency, Western Territory, is replaced by the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, serving the Shawnee, Delaware, Kansa and Kickapoo. Other Indians assigned to the Northern Agency such as the Ottawa are attached to the new Osage River Subagency. The agency remains on the Shawnee Reserve and Richard W. Cummins continues as agent.

May 11; John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia arrive at Westport Landing.

May 12; the Pratts reach the Shawnee Baptist Mission, where he is to take over the operation of the printing press from Rev. Meeker.

That same day, Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that the slave girl named Nancy arrived on the steamboat *ST. PETER'S*, for which he is very grateful. He has recently had a lot of worries with the expeditions the Company is sending upriver into the mountains, as they arrive at the landing badly disorganized and in need of food and equipment.

May 13; the Native School Committee meets with the Rev. Thomas Johnson at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to organize the school for another year.

In the latter part of May, Dr. Johnston Lykins returns to the Shawnee Baptist Mission, but only stays for short periods of time as he now has a substantial farm in Missouri and is widely employed as physician among the Indians.

June 17; the Rev. Jotham Meeker moves his family from the Shawnee Baptist Mission and establishes the long-delayed mission for the Ottawa along the Marais des Cygnes River in the present Franklin County, Kansas.

June 20; death of William IV. His niece Victoria becomes Queen of Great Britain at the age of 18, and reigns for 64 years.

July 1; McCoy's third Annual Register is published by John G. Pratt at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in an edition of 1,500 copies (title page is dated May, 1837). It notes that the government has erected a saw and grist mill for the Shawnee at a cost of \$6,937.40. Built by Michael Rice, the substantial new mill stands at the mouth of Mill Creek in the present Johnson County, near Nelson Island on the south side of the Kansas River opposite Anderson's Town.

July 14; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing that a letter from Menard has been conveyed and read to the Delaware chief Captain Suwaunock, who was pleased and satisfied with its contents. Suwaunock assured the Chouteaus that he would take no merchandise from the government for the Delaware annuity, as their treaty promised them money, not merchandise. With money they can buy their own merchandise, pay their debts, and take care of their business better than the government can.

July 15; birth of Abram Pearson, son of Moses and Sarah Pearson, at the Shawnee Friends Mission.

July 17; a group of Christian Indians (Moravian Delaware, descendents of survivors of the Gnadenhutten massacre) leave their reserve on the Thames River in Upper Canada to emigrate to the Delaware Reserve in Indian Country.

In July, Maj. Gen. Jesup calls for 1,000 western Indians to be employed against the Seminoles. Eighty-seven Delaware led by Captain Suwaunock and Captain Moses are enlisted, together with a company of 85 Shawnee commanded by Captain Joseph Parks. Through an "error" they are promised \$272 for six months' service rather than the customary \$72. The error is discovered only after the volunteers have embarked.

August 8; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. Two self-promoted government commissioners, Joseph McCutcheon and Henry C. Brish, are attempting to collect signatures for a removal treaty despite being turned down by both the Wyandot Tribal Council and a National Convention. McCutcheon is offering free drinks at his tavern at McCutcheonsville to any Wyandot who will sign, with enough signatures already collected to include nearly 100 men, women and children in the agreement. Walker fears the commissioners are intent on breaking up the Nation. Governor Vance of Ohio, Judge McLean, and the Wyandot Tribal Council have all sent protests to the Secretary of War.

August 25; Congress refuses a petition by the Republic of Texas for annexation to the United States.

August 29; John M. Armstrong writes to his fiancée Lucy Bigelow concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. McCutcheon and Brish are still collecting signatures for the removal treaty. There is fear of another McCutcheonsville treaty in the making. A Wyandot delegation may be sent to Congress to protest the commissioners' actions, and Principal Chief John Barnett has requested Armstrong's assistance, saying William Walker Jr. can no longer be relied upon because of his drinking.

September 1 - October 8; the route for a section of the proposed north-south military road between Fort Leavenworth and the Arkansas River is surveyed by Col. Stephen Watts Kearny, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Charles Dimmock, civil engineer, with Co. H, 1st U.S. Dragoons as escort. They examine the route going south, then execute the survey on the return trip.

In early September, the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers depart Westport Landing by steamboat for a camp south of St. Louis.

The Rev. Learner B. Stateler replaces the Rev. Edward T. Peery at the Delaware Methodist Mission.

September 30; James B.F. Driver is stabbed by one of the younger Solomons in a fight on the Grand Reserve, when he tries to prevent Solomon from stabbing another young man. William Walker Jr. writes that he believes that Driver will recover, but if he dies, young Solomon will be shot, "as he is an old offender."

October 2; Old Shawnee is tried at Upper Sandusky for the murder of Thomas Coke, stabbed in a drunken brawl. He is sentenced to four months in jail and fined \$50 when it is determined that he acted in self-defense.

October 4; William Walker Jr. writes to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning Wyandot tribal affairs. McCutcheon and Brish have suddenly suspended their operations, after District Attorney N. H. Swayne was appointed Principal Commissioner and refused the appointment. Walker feels the protests to the War Department may have had an effect. Moreover, the emigrating party has had a falling out with the commissioners, with a heated argument at their last meeting. Walker informs the Rev. Finley of the stabbings of Thomas Coke and James Driver. He believes the new Methodist missionary, the Rev. Samuel M. Allen, will do better than his predecessor. The annuity has not been paid, and there is no prospect of it being paid soon, delaying a trip Walker has planned to Canada.

October 11; Lorenzo Waugh arrives at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to teach in the school.

October 16; the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers are in training near New Orleans.

October 17; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard concerning the Indian annuities. All of the Indians initially refused the payment of their annuities in government merchandise, but finally the Delaware and the Kansa were coerced into taking them. When the majority of the Delaware chiefs refused the merchandise, the government forced an election including women and claimed that a majority was in favor of taking the merchandise. (Captain Suwaunock and 86 other Delaware are with the Florida expedition.) Among the Kansa, Frederick Chouteau was threatened with the loss of his trading license unless he advised the chiefs to take the merchandise, which they did.

October 21; Osceola is seized by Maj. Gen. Jesup while under a flag of truce. Despite this treachery, the war in Florida continues.

October 29; the Christian Indians from Canada arrive at Westport Landing with their Moravian missionary, Jesse Vogler. At the invitation of the Delaware, they settle a mile or so east of the Grinter ferry, in the present Muncie area of Kansas City, Kansas.

November 6; in response to continuing autocratic rule, rebellion breaks out among the French in Lower Canada.

In early November, the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers reach Tampa Bay in Florida. By the end of the month, 8,411 troops in three brigades launch a three-pronged attack against the Seminoles. The Shawnee and Delaware are part of a brigade commanded by Col. Zachary Taylor.

December 5-7; rebellion spreads to English-speaking settlers near Toronto in Upper Canada, but quickly collapses. William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the revolt, flees to the U.S. and sets up a provisional government on Navy Island in the Niagara River.

December 13; the rebellion in Lower Canada is put down, its leader Louis-Joseph Papineau fleeing to the U.S.

December 25; the Battle of Okeechobee. Taylor's brigade successfully engages the Seminoles on high ground west of Lake Okeechobee, but is forced to retreat. Actual losses on both sides are small.

December 29; Canadian militia cut out the steamboat *CAROLINE*, docked at Buffalo, New York, and send it in flames over Niagara Falls. It has been carrying supplies to Mackenzie.

1838 -

January 5; President Van Buren proclaims American neutrality in the Canadian revolt. Mackenzie is arrested for violation of the Neutrality Act.

January 6; Samuel Morse publicly demonstrates his telegraph for the first time.

January 12; Joseph Smith Jr. flees Kirtland, Ohio, as the first Mormon colony falls victim to dissension, apostasy and legal problems. He makes his way to Far West.

January 16; birth of Therese Odile Chouteau, ninth and youngest child of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, at Chouteau's Landing.

January 18; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. It is very cold; the Missouri is frozen over solid but there is hardly any snow. Chouteau expects to have all the packs from the winter hunt by March 15, but because of the Shawnee and Delaware warriors who went to Florida, he expects to be short at least 100 packs.

January 23; John C. McCoy, 26, and Virginia Chick, daughter of William Miles Chick, are married in Westport by the Rev. Isaac McCoy.

January 26; Osceola dies in an army prison at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Many regard the Seminole as a hero - his portrait has been painted by George Catlin - and Maj. Gen. Jesup a villain. The war in Florida drags on.

February 20; John M. Armstrong, 24, marries 19-year-old Lucy Bigelow, daughter of former Wyandot Methodist missionary the Rev. Russell Bigelow. This is a matter of great pride for many of the tribe, who sometimes refer to Lucy as "the Wyandott Bride."

March 3; Francois G. Chouteau writes to Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. February was horribly cold, the ice on the river more than two feet thick and the ground frozen nearly three feet. Berenice proposes to go down river in April, and Francois thinks he may go with her.

March 12; the Shawnee and Delaware volunteers are assembled at Tampa Bay. They have not suffered a single casualty.

March 30; the returning volunteers arrive in New Orleans, their enlistment having expired the previous day.

Johnny Appleseed shifts his missionary and horticultural work from Ohio to northern Indiana.

In the spring, death of Splitlog near Amherstburg in Upper Canada. Joseph White, or Mondoron, succeeds him as principal chief of the Canadian Wyandots, an office White will hold until his death in 1885.

April 8; birth of Mary McKee, Wyandot, daughter of Catherine "Katie" Quo Qua and Thomas McKee Jr., on her mother's farm on the River Huron in Michigan. She is granddaughter of the Wyandot Chief Quo Qua, and great-granddaughter of Alexander McKee and Adam Brown Sr.

April 18; death of Francois G. Chouteau at the age of 41 at his home at Chouteau's Landing, apparently following a massive heart attack, "suddenly while down on the river bank watching some cattle swim across the slough" from the pasture on Chouteau's Island.

April 25; a boundary treaty between the United States and the Republic of Texas is signed.

That same day, Francois Gesseau Chouteau is buried in the Catholic cemetery on St. Charles Road in St. Louis.

May 12; birth of Ann Eliza Pratt, eldest child of John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

In May, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is in New York to persuade the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to open a manual labor school among the Shawnee. Their recommendation on May 30 is favorable.

In June, to resist and counterattack the Missourians, the Mormons organize the "Sons of Dan." Raids and night-riding increase.

June 6-19; the Trail of Tears begins. Lt. Edward Deas conducts the first group of Cherokee emigrants by river to Fort Coffee in Indian Country. Two later military-led parties are forced by low water to travel overland; over 200 die. Principal Chief John Ross persuades Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott to permit the Cherokee to conduct their own removal overland.

June 8-12; the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Dr. Samuel Luckey present the proposal for a manual labor school to the War Department in Washington, D.C.

June 16; licenses to trade with the Delaware, Kansa, Kickapoo and Shawnee are issued to Albert G. Boone, William Miles Chick, Cyprien Chouteau, Charles Findlay and Captain Joseph Parks. The death of Francois G. Chouteau has put Cyprien Chouteau, 36, in charge of Pratte, Chouteau and Company operations in eastern Kansas.

June 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Harris gives his approval to the plan for a manual labor school and writes General William Clark of the department's wishes in the matter.

June 28; Queen Victoria is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

July 4; Sidney Rigdon makes an inflammatory speech in Far West that alarms anti-Mormon Missourians.

July 6; the remnant of the Kirtland faithful, between 500 and 600 people with all their goods and belongings, start by wagon for Far West.

July 7; the Gabriel Prudhomme estate of 257 acres at Westport Landing, including the former Vasquez property and the rock ledge steamboat landing on the Missouri River, is sold at auction for \$1,800 to Abraham Fonda. James Hyatt McGee, guardian of Prudhomme's minor children and initiator of the sale, is also auctioneer. He is accused of collusion with Fonda, and the district court orders another sale.

July 13; the Rev. Thomas Johnson returns home to the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

In July, N. H. Swayne (having apparently changed his mind) and Ohio congressman William H. Hunter are appointed special commissioners to renew efforts to obtain a treaty for Wyandot removal.

August 1; by act of Parliament, slavery is finally ended in the British West Indies 30 years after the abolition of the slave trade.

August 6; election day riot between anti-slavery Mormons and pro-slavery Missourians in Gallatin, Missouri.

Beginning in August, the remaining Cherokee detainees - 12,000 in all - set out in 13 separate groups for Indian Country. Some 2,500 have already died of disease and exposure in the concentration camps.

In late August, a delegation of three traditionalist Wyandots - Ron-ton-dee, James Washington and John Porcupine - travels to Washington to promote a separate removal agreement.

September 1; death of General William Clark at his home in St. Louis, at the age of 68.

That same day, the Rev. Isaac McCoy notes that the *Shawano Sun* has not been published for almost a year, due to the illness of Dr. Lykins and the absence of the interpreter, Anthony Shane, on the Seminole campaign.

September 10; Congressman Hunter writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Harris that he has been unable to reconcile the Wyandot factions. Ron-ton-dee's actions have complicated matters.

In late September the traditionalist, pro-removal Wyandot delegation returns to Upper Sandusky. A report to the tribal council turns into an angry confrontation. The three are arrested after Ron-ton-dee draws a knife, and spend a short period in jail.

Also in September, Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau, a widow at 37 with four sons and two daughters to raise (the youngest, Therese Odile, only 8 months old), returns from St. Louis to her home at Chouteau's Landing.

September 26; the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approves the proposed manual labor school.

October 1; Missourians besiege the river town of DeWitt when Mormons refuse to leave.

October 4; the Kirtland Saints arrive in Far West to find it an armed camp.

October 9; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Delaware Methodist Mission. Construction of a new mission school is soon begun near the present 78th Street and Speaker Road in Kansas City, Kansas.

October 11; Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Daniel Kurtz suggests that the Wyandots be offered a tract in Indian Country between the Verdigris and Neosho Rivers, each individual to receive 320 acres.

October 11 - January 7; hoping to avoid conflict, John Bell leads 660 supporters of the Treaty of New Echota to Indian Country by a different route from the other Cherokee.



October 15; contracts are signed for the construction of the Military Road south from Fort Leavenworth.

That same day, Mormon Apostle David Patten and a band of Danites raid and plunder Gallatin, Missouri.

Also in October, David Rollin's health fails him and he is forced to leave the Shawnee Baptist Mission, leaving John G. Pratt largely on his own.

October 18; the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Agent Cummins select a site for the manual labor school, six miles south of the mouth of the Kansas and a mile west of the Missouri state line (and just two miles southwest of Westport). Cummins reports that the Shawnee have given their approval for the school, and that Rev. Johnson has agreed to discontinue the existing mission.

October 22; T. Hartley Crawford is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Carey A. Harris.

October 23; Ron-ton-dee and 10 members of his faction petition President Van Buren for a separate Wyandot removal treaty.

October 24; the Battle of Crooked River. Apostle Patten and several other Mormons are killed, but the Missourians are driven back.

October 27; Missouri Governor Lilburn Boggs calls out the militia, ordering that Mormons be "exterminated or driven from the state."

October 30; the Haun's Mill Massacre. A mob kills 17 Mormons and wounds 15 others at Haun's Mill, Missouri.

October 31; Joseph Smith Jr. and other Mormon leaders surrender to Missouri authorities. Only Alexander Doniphan's refusal to carry out the order keeps them from being summarily shot. Mormons give up arms, forfeit all property, and agree to leave the state.

In the fall, a second group of Munsee arrives on the Delaware Reserve from Wisconsin, and settles near the Munsee or Christian Indians in the present Muncie area. They total about 138.

November 2; nearly 850 Pottawatomi arrive on the Shawnee Reserve from Indiana, on their way to the area of the present Osawatomie.

November 3; Ron-ton-dee's Wyandot faction asks for permission to go to Washington for treaty negotiations.

November 4; Jean Baptiste Sarpy writes to Pierre Menard from St. Louis concerning Berenice Menard Chouteau. He has recently returned from Chouteau's Landing (perhaps to take inventory of Company property), and says that Berenice intends to abandon her home and farm and return to St. Louis in the spring. (She does not do so, however.)

November 14; at a second, court-ordered sale, the Gabriel Prudhomme estate at Westport Landing is sold for \$4,220 to a hastily organized town company of 14 persons, including Oliver Caldwell, William Miles Chick, William Collins, Abraham Fonda, William Gilliss, Russell Hicks, John C. McCoy, Fry P. McGee (James' son, and reportedly a seller of whiskey to the Indians), Samuel C. Owens, Jacob Ragan, James Smart, William L. Sublette, George W. Tate and Moses G. Wilson.

November 30; Joseph Smith Jr. and other Mormon leaders are jailed in Liberty, Missouri, to await trial.

In December, Mary Todd arrives at the Shawnee Methodist Mission to teach in the school.

1839 -

January 22; the Rev. Thomas Johnson writes to the *Christian Advocate and Journal* that work has begun on the manual labor school, with David Locke of Carrollton, Illinois, employed to do the brick work.

January 30; one John Thompson writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford from Columbus, Ohio, that "a respectable portion of the Wyandots want to move West" in the coming season. Their head man, chosen according to their old customs, is Warpole (Ron-ton-dee).

In February, the last Mormon refugees leave Missouri for Illinois. Far West is looted and abandoned. The Mormons establish a new center at Nauvoo, Illinois, on the Mississippi, which will grow into a city of 20,000.

March 24; the last Cherokee removal party, led by Peter Hildebrand, arrives in Indian Country. Of 16,000 Eastern Cherokee, the detention camps and forced marches have claimed the lives of 4,000 individuals.

In April, Joseph Smith Jr. and his fellow prisoners are allowed to escape to Illinois, as a trial might prove embarrassing to Missouri.

Also in April, William H. Hunter, no longer a congressman, is reappointed special commissioner to effect Wyandot removal. N. H. Swayne is not reappointed.

That same month, John M. Armstrong is admitted to the Ohio Bar.

May 6; Special Commissioner Hunter makes a presentation on the removal question to a Wyandot National Convention.

Westport Landing is platted as the Town of Kansas by John C. McCoy, and nine town lots are sold in May, but continuing litigation over the Prudhomme estate will hold up development for eight years.

Also in May, the Rev. Francis Barker and Elizabeth F. Churchill, a missionary teacher, join the Pratts at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

May 23; Agent Cummins reports on the status of work on the manual labor school. Four hundred acres have been enclosed and the buildings are underway, with about 40 persons employed in the work.

May 28; Special Commissioner Hunter informs Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that he has reached an agreement with the Wyandot Tribal Council to send a third inspection party to Indian Country.

June 8; Commissioner Crawford approves the Wyandot inspection party, and instructs Hunter to accompany them.

June 10; confident of authorization, the third Wyandot inspection party - John Sarrahes, Summunduwot, Tall Charles, and Matthew R. Walker, led by Henry Jacquis - leaves Upper Sandusky. (Walker keeps a journal of the trip.)

June 13; death of Daniel Morgan Boone at the age of 69, on his farm near the present 63rd Street and the Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri. He is buried in a small nearby cemetery (still extant).

In mid June, after finally receiving Commissioner Crawford's instructions, Special Commissioner Hunter follows after the Wyandot inspection party, but never catches up with them.

June 21; the Rev. Jesse Greene and Mary Todd are married at the Shawnee Methodist Mission.

Aboard the steamboat *JOHN JAY*, the Wyandot inspection party goes up the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson, where they visit the Cherokee and Seneca Reserves. They are alarmed by the fighting between Cherokee factions - the Western Cherokee have generally sided with the pro-removal faction, but the Ridges and Boudinot will pay with their lives for having signed the removal treaty - and unimpressed by Oklahoma in July.

July 25; the Wyandot inspection party arrives in Westport after travelling overland from Oklahoma. The party is favorably impressed by eastern Kansas, particularly the lands set aside for the New York Indians and the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves.

That same day, licenses to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kansa are issued to Cyprien Chouteau.

August 19; Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre has been successful enough in perfecting a photographic process to have his invention purchased by the French government and made public. The invention spreads (and improves) very rapidly.

In September, Ron-ton-dee again travels to Washington, D.C., to promote Wyandot removal, accompanied by Joseph McCutcheon.

The Rev. James Wheeler is assigned to the Wyandot Methodist Mission at Upper Sandusky.

October 2; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District and is also assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission. Wesley Browning and David Kinnear are assigned to the new Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, to be assisted by Mrs. Mary Todd Greene, Mrs. Browning and Miss Elizabeth Lee. The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Delaware.

Also in October, the Rev. Francis Barker and Elizabeth F. Churchill are married at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Shortly thereafter, the Pratts leave for Massachusetts because of failing health. Most missionaries in the area do not expect them to return.

October 14; Wesley Browning, principal of the new school, arrives at the site of the manual labor school. A six-room, one-story frame building with room for two families is ready, but work is still underway on the first components of the two-story brick building that will serve as a boarding school (the West Building; north wing still standing).

October 22; the Rev. Thomas Johnson moves his family the five miles from the Shawnee Methodist Mission to the new manual labor school.

October 23; the students are moved from the Shawnee Methodist Mission to the manual labor school.

October 29; school opens in the frame building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School.

November 7; in response to the third party's report, a fourth Wyandot inspection party led by Francis A. Hicks arrives in Westport. Special Commissioner Hunter, accompanied by Joel Walker, soon joins them.

Special Commissioner Hunter discusses the possible purchase of land with the Delaware, but when they refuse to sell any part of their reserve for less than \$5.00 an acre, he declines to pursue the matter any further. He then turns his attention to the Shawnee.

December 18; a draft treaty is concluded by Special Commissioner Hunter with the Shawnee for the Wyandots to purchase 58,000 acres of the Shawnee Reserve at \$1.50 per acre. The area in question may include the site of the new manual labor school. The agreement is contingent on the approval of the Wyandots and the U.S. Senate.

1840 -

The Census of 1840 establishes that Ohio is already the third most populous state in the Union, with Cincinnati the most densely populated and fastest-growing city in the nation.

January 8; the fourth Wyandot inspection party arrives back in Upper Sandusky.

January 27; through Agent Cummins, the Delaware chiefs inform the government that they have examined the new Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, and they wish the interest from their school funds to be divided, with \$1,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements and the remainder to be used to send their children to the new school.

February 10; Queen Victoria of Great Britain marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

By February, 60 Indian children are enrolled at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. Others are being turned away because of the lack of space. The north and south portions of the West Building have been completed, and the foundations and materials readied for linking the two ends together. Work has also commenced on a second frame house, as well as stables, cribs and a barn.

April 24; the government issues \$6,250 for the erection of buildings at the manual labor school and for education expenses for 1840.

May 9; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing concerning family matters. She wishes to lease the services of a slave named Alexi from her uncle Hippolyte Menard, as she does not have enough men for her farm. Alexi is presently under lease to William Gilliss, but very much desires to work for Madame Chouteau for four or five years, saying that he will serve faithfully.

June 8; despite the efforts of Special Commissioner Hunter and Ohio Congressman George Sweeny, the Senate rejects the Wyandot-Shawnee treaty. All his work for naught, William H. Hunter resigns as special commissioner for the Wyandots.

June 27; the Rev. Thomas Johnson arrives home from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to find that two of his four children, a boy 9 ½ months old and a girl nearly 6 years old, have died.

July 3; a newly erected hewed-log meeting house for the Delaware Methodist Mission is dedicated by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, near the present 2200 North 85th Street in Kansas City, Kansas. A cemetery is soon established northwest of the church.

July 14; the Rev. Thomas Johnson moves his family into the West Building at the manual labor school so that Mrs. Johnson can assist with the operation of the boarding school.

July 16; Cyprien Menard and his younger sister Sophie are visiting their sister Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau at Chouteau's Landing. He writes of seeing three young men in the Town of Kansas wrestling over a knife. One, an Indian, is cut so badly that he dies of his wounds.

July 23; Parliament approves the Act of Union rejoining Lower and Upper Canada, now renamed Canada East and Canada West.

Moses and Sarah Pearson, their appointed time having expired, are replaced at the Shawnee Friends Mission by Henry and Ann Harvey.

History of the Wyandott Mission at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Under the Direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church by James B. Finley, J. F. Wright and L. Swormstedt is published by the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

August 23; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. The slave Alexi left William Gilliss for Berenice's service on the 13<sup>th</sup>, but Gilliss is causing problems, "out of jealousy or malice as he ordinarily does." Berenice will not go out of her way anymore, but proposes to buy Alexi outright from her uncle.

September 5; twin children, Thomas Johnson Greene and Mary Elizabeth Greene, are born to the Rev. Jesse and Mary Todd Greene at the manual labor school.

September 29; the Rev. Thomas Johnson is returned as superintendent of the Indian Mission District, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and David Kinnear placed in charge of the manual labor school.

November 3; William Henry Harrison (Whig) is elected President, defeating the incumbent Martin Van Buren (Democrat, or Democratic-Republican). The 68-year-old Harrison is the oldest individual to be elected President to date.

In early November, Father Nicholas Point, S.J. arrives in the Town of Kansas. He serves as pastor of St. Francis Regis Church while waiting to join the missionary expedition of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet. An accomplished amateur artist, he makes a picture of the little church and its surroundings, and draws up a "Plan de Westport" (actually the Town of Kansas) showing the homes and farms of 26 French and French-Indian families along the riverfront as far east as Chouteau's Landing, on Quality Hill, and on arpent strips along either side of Turkey Creek in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms). Non-Catholic families who are present in the area are not indicated.

November 16; John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia return to the Shawnee Baptist Mission after spending a year in the East because of Mrs. Pratt's health. They are accompanied by missionary teacher Abigail Ann Webster.

December 1; Abigail Ann Webster (under the supervision of the Rev. Francis Barker) assumes charge of the Shawnee Baptist Mission school, with 10 pupils.

December 4; the murder of Summundowat, Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation and leader of the Christian party, together with his brother-in-law and his brother-in-law's wife, Nancy Coon, by three white men in Henry County, Ohio. The murderers are taken but their indictments are dismissed. The Wyandots are deeply demoralized.

In the winter, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler begins the building of a new Shawnee Methodist Mission church in a tree grove about four miles west of the manual labor school. The town of Shawnee grows up around the new building, and the Shawnee Tribal Council eventually abandons the council house in favor of meeting at the new church.

December 29; Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau writes to her father Pierre Menard from Chouteau's Landing. She has been consumed by grief over the death of her youngest child, Therese Odile Chouteau, and is grateful for the presence of Father Point. She has been attending mass at St. Francis Regis Church every Sunday, and during the week when she has the time.

1841 -

January 15; John G. Pratt, supported by Meeker, Barker and Blanchard, writes to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, complaining about the actions of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and Dr. Johnston Lykins: they have been misinforming the Board about the status of the Kansas missions, interfere with the work of the missionaries, and McCoy is actively working to replace the Board with an organization of his own devising. Pratt apparently sends copies of the letter to McCoy and Lykins.

Dr. Lykins subsequently brings charges against the four missionaries. A missionaries' conference censures the four for their attitude toward Lykins, but exonerates them of the specific charges.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions removes the names of Rev. McCoy and Dr. Lykins from the list of missionaries, and instructs Pratt, Meeker, Barker and Blanchard to take orders only from the Board.

In February, the Kansa inform the government through Agent Cummins that they wish to apply the interest from their school fund to educating their children at the manual labor school.

March 7; Pratt sends another letter from the Kansas missionaries to the Board of Foreign Missions, begging them not to transfer the missions to the new Indian mission board that Rev. McCoy is trying to organize.

April 4; President William Henry Harrison dies of pneumonia after becoming chilled at his inauguration. Vice President John Tyler succeeds to the Presidency.

That same day, a Baptist Church is formally organized at the Delaware Baptist Mission. It initially has 26 members.

In April, former Indian Agent John Johnston is appointed Wyandot Special Commissioner and empowered to negotiate a removal treaty, the government increasing the land and monies it is willing to pay for the Wyandots' consent. The government initially offers 320 acres per head of family, an annuity of \$13,000, support for a school, payment of the Nation's debts, payment for improvements, erection of a grist and sawmill, and subsistence for one year following relocation. The Wyandots counter with a request for a \$20,000 annuity and funds to send yet another inspection party to Indian Country. A specific relocation site is not addressed.

April 13; Isaac Zane Jr. writes from Zanesfield to the Rev. James B. Finley concerning the deaths of Summundowat and his family. He notes that they were murdered while they slept; the motive was theft.

April 24; the first meeting of the new Delaware Baptist Church is held at the home of Thomas Hendrick. It is decided that the new church will be named the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church.

Also in April, a new printing office is under construction at the Shawnee Baptist Mission. The former office is to be used as a meeting house and school.

In the spring and summer, Lieut. John C. Fremont maps much of Iowa Territory. Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, impressed by his abilities, has become his patron (and hopes the Iowa expedition will put some distance between Fremont and Benton's daughter Jessie).

May 10; Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S.J., commissioned to survey the possibilities for Catholic missions in the Oregon Country, leaves Westport with John Grey as guide. He is accompanied by Father Nicolas Point. Father De Smet remarks on the "college of the Methodists" in the Shawnee lands.

In May, Joseph Smith Jr. is kidnapped by Missouri sheriffs, but released on a writ of habeas corpus and the warrant quashed by Judge Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

May 20; the Rev. William Johnson and two Kansa chiefs bring nine boys to be enrolled at the manual labor school.

May 29; Agent Cummins reports that construction is underway on the two-story, brick East Building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. It includes school and lodging rooms, a chapel and a boy's dormitory (still standing).



June 14; the first Canadian parliament opens in Kingston, Canada West.

July 17; birth of Lucius Bolles Pratt, second child of John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

August 4; the Rev. Jotham Meeker writes to Lucius Bolles at the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, confirming what Pratt has written and begging the Board to publicly announce the severance of connections with McCoy and Lykins.

August 14; end of the Second Seminole War is announced, although no peace treaty is ever signed and the Seminole remain unconquered.

In mid-August, the Delaware blacksmith shop at Secondine burns and nearly all the tools are destroyed.

August 21-26; a camp meeting is held at the new Shawnee Methodist Mission church.

In September, Father De Smet founds St. Mary's Mission among the Flathead Indians in Oregon and the Mission of St. Ignatius among the Kalispels.

September 21; the Rev. Thomas Johnson sends a report on the manual labor school to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. There are 78 children from 12 tribes at the school, including 20 Shawnee, 22 Delaware, and two Wyandots, the last presumably from among those living with the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee.

In October, a hunting party of 16 Delaware and one Pottawatomí is attacked by a band of Lakota on a fork of Mink Creek in Iowa. Only the Pottawatomí escapes.

October 7; Santa Anna again becomes Provisional President of Mexico and virtual dictator.

October 19; John C. Fremont, 28, and 17-year-old Jessie Ann Benton are secretly married in a Catholic ceremony in Washington, D.C. This is against her father's wishes, but through the efforts of A.B.H. McGee (eldest son of James Hyatt McGee) they are soon reconciled.

Also in October, the Rev. Thomas Johnson is forced to give up his posts because of ill health and returns with his family to the East. The Rev. William Johnson is appointed superintendent of the Indian Mission District in his place, the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is placed in charge of the manual labor school.

In November, the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes entering into a removal treaty so long as the annuity and land issues can be resolved. Despite the rejection of the Shawnee treaty by the Senate, on their own initiative they have already begun corresponding with both the Shawnee and the Delaware regarding the possible purchase of land.

November 25; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford praises the manual labor school in a report to the Secretary of War.

1842 -

January 17; Indian Subagent W. P. Richardson reports that with a five-man Delaware search party he reached the site of the October battle and found 14 Delaware slain and scalped, and the bodies of 28 dead Lakota.

February 4; birth of Silas W. Armstrong, Wyandot, seventh child of Silas and Sarah P. Armstrong, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

February 9; death of Sarah Preston Armstrong at the age of 30. Silas Armstrong is now a widower with seven children, the youngest an infant.

In February, Special Commissioner John Johnston writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that he believes there will be no problem with the Wyandots reaching terms with the Shawnee and the Delaware.

March 7; the Wyandot Tribal Council submits their final proposal on the removal treaty to Special Commissioner Johnston.

Also in March, the Rev. William Johnson becomes gravely ill while he and Agent Cummins are escorting 11 Kansa boys to the manual labor school.

March 12-14; the first Quarterly Conference of the Indian Mission District is held at the manual labor school.

March 13; a new treaty is drafted between the Wyandots and the Shawnee, in which the Wyandots would have their choice of two tracts of land on the Shawnee Reserve. In the version sent to the U.S. Senate, the Wyandots would also receive three sections of U.S. government land, but this last provision is struck out when the agreement is taken up for consideration.

March 17; the Wyandot Tribal Council signs a treaty with Special Commissioner John Johnston, agreeing to give up the Wyandott (River Huron) Reserve of 4,996 acres in Michigan and the Grand Reserve of 109,144 acres in Ohio, and to move to Indian Country. A new reserve of 148,000 acres is to be established, but the specific location is not spelled out, the Wyandots still hoping to acquire the Shawnee lands they have been negotiating for. They are to receive the full value of all existing improvements and an annuity of \$17,500 in perpetuity, together with \$500 annually for a school (beginning in 1845), \$23,860 to pay debts, and \$10,000 for relocation expenses, \$5,000 on setting out and \$5,000 on arrival in the west. In addition, grants of one section each of any unclaimed Indian lands west of the Mississippi - the "Wyandott Floats," so-called because they are "floating" land titles - are made to 35 individuals: George Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Silas Armstrong, George I. Clark, Peter D. Clarke, Jared S. Dawson, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, Joel Walker Garrett, Doctor Greyeyes, Francis A. Hicks, John Hicks, Henry Jacquis, Ethan A. Long, Irvin P. Long, Elliott McCulloch, Samuel McCulloch, Joseph Newell, Peacock, George Punch, James Rankin Jr., Ebenezer Z. Reed, Robert Robitaille, Ron-ton-dee, Squeendechtee, Tauromee, Joseph L. Tennery, William M. Tennery, Henry Clay Walker, Isaiah Walker, Joel Walker, John R. Walker, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker Jr., and James Washington.

April 5; Special Commissioner Johnston approves the request of the Wyandot Tribal Council that Charles Graham, their blacksmith for 11 years, be allowed to go with them to Kansas with no interruption in pay.

April 10; death of the Rev. William Johnson, "a great loss to the Kansa." He is buried in the Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery, 1/4 mile southeast of the manual labor school, on the south side of the present Shawnee Mission Parkway between Canterbury and Chadwick Streets in Fairway, Kansas.

Also in April, Wyandot chiefs led by Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks travel to Washington to press for treaty ratification. Joel Walker and John M. Armstrong act as legal advisors.

April 15; Methodist Bishop Robert R. Roberts arrives at the manual labor school while on a tour of the Indian missions, and learns of the death of William Johnson.

April 21-22; Charles Dickens, on his first visit to America, stays overnight at the Garrett Tavern in Upper Sandusky. The next morning he meets John Johnston at breakfast, and Johnston informs him of the circumstances surrounding the Wyandot removal treaty.

May 4; Bishop Roberts departs the Town of Kansas for St. Louis.

May 6; former governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri is wounded in an assassination attempt, which Joseph Smith Jr. is accused of instigating. (Years later, one of Smith's former bodyguards admits to the act.)

May 9; the Christian Indians still in Canada surrender to their brethren on the Delaware Reserve all claim to the annuity of \$400 for lands in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, ceded to the U.S. They state that they lay no claim to any land the emigrants may receive in lieu of the annuity. Witnessed by Moravian missionary Jesse Vogler.

May 19; the Wyandot removal treaty is submitted to the Secretary of War by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

May 24; the Wyandot removal treaty is sent to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

June 6-10; Lieut. John C. Fremont's Rocky Mountain expedition is outfitted at Cyprien Chouteau's Shawnee trading post. They depart with Kit Carson as guide, accompanied by a son and grandnephew of Senator Benton.

June 7; his work concluded, John Johnston resigns as Wyandot Special Commissioner. Col. Purdy McElvain is appointed Wyandot Indian Subagent, to watch over and protect Wyandot lands until they can be sold.

Friend Thomas H. Stanley, accompanied by his wife Mary, arrives at the Shawnee Friends Mission to take over the superintendency from Henry and Ann Harvey.

August 9; the Webster-Ashburton Treaty is signed, ending a long-standing boundary dispute between the U.S. and Canada.

August 17; the Senate ratifies the treaty for Wyandot removal with several minor amendments to the wording of three of the articles, but as in 1840, fails to ratify the new acquisition treaty between the Wyandots and the Shawnee.

The Military Road is finally completed connecting Fort Leavenworth, by way of the Grinter ferry, with newly-built Fort Scott and the military posts to the south.

The Delaware blacksmith shop is rebuilt at a cost of \$140, plus \$75 for tools.

September 12; Agent Cummins in his annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs describes the Shawnee as an agricultural people, with fenced farms of 5 to 100 acres, comfortable cabins, barns, stables and other outbuildings, horses, cattle, hogs and fowl, and a wide variety of field and garden crops. (The largest such farm is that of Captain Joseph Parks, some 2,000 acres adjacent to the Missouri state line a mile southwest of Westport. He employs slaves despite the prohibition on their presence in Indian Country.)

September 16; the newly elected Wyandot Tribal Council meets with John Johnston and signs the amendments to the removal treaty.

October 17; Fremont's Rocky Mountain expedition arrives back in St. Louis. His report, extensively edited and rewritten by his wife Jessie, becomes a best-seller.

In October, the Rev. Isaac McCoy moves from Westport to Louisville, Kentucky, to set up the headquarters for the American Indian Mission Association, which he hopes will take over supervision of the Indian missions from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Also in October, Silas Armstrong marries for a second time, to Zelinda Hunter, 21-year-old daughter of James Bigtree, in Upper Sandusky.

October 28; the American Indian Mission Association is organized in Louisville, with the Rev. Isaac McCoy as Corresponding Secretary.

October 29; the Rev. Francis Barker writes to John G. Pratt and the Rev. Jotham Meeker from Cincinnati, informing them of the organization of the new mission association. He fears that McCoy may try to do harm to Pratt.

John G. Pratt begins to spend many of his weekends ministering to the Stockbridges, a small group of Indians living on the Delaware Reserve south of Fort Leavenworth.

November 4; Abraham Lincoln marries Mary Todd in Springfield, Illinois.

December 1; following months of dissension, Dr. Johnston Lykins and his wife finally leave the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

1843 -

March 3; Wyandot Subagent McElvain reports that the Wyandots are busily preparing for emigration. The blacksmith shop has used up all the iron and steel supplied for 1842, and McElvain requests \$400 to buy an additional supply. (They are given just \$200.)

Also in March, Michigan Wyandots arrive in Upper Sandusky to join the emigrants. Under Article 1 of the treaty, the U.S. has agreed to pay them \$500 in expenses for this first move from the River Huron to Ohio.

Isaac Mundy arrives with his wife Lucy and four slaves in Indian Country, bringing with him an annuity payment in gold for the Delaware. He establishes his residence at Secondine, east of the Grinter ferry, where he is Delaware agency blacksmith and government paymaster.

May 10; reporter Matthew Field observes part of the Shawnee's spring Bread Dance, a thanksgiving festival that is their most important traditional religious holiday, and writes about it in a rather flip manner for the *New Orleans Picayune*.

May 12; Cyprien Menard writes to his father Pierre Menard from the Town of Kansas, where he is one of several young men planning on joining westward exploring parties. Because of spring flooding, his sister Berenice Menard Chouteau has moved up the hill from her home to St. Francis Regis Church, while her sons are keeping "bachelor's hall" at the house at Chouteau's Landing.

May 18; Dr. Marcus Whitman arrives in Westport on a return trip to his mission in Oregon. He remains there and at the manual labor school for two weeks, waiting for an Oregon-bound train of settlers to assemble.

May 24; Cyprien Menard writes to his father Pierre Menard from the Town of Kansas. His sister Berenice Menard Chouteau is still at St. Francis Regis Church, where Father De Smet and his Jesuit missionaries are also staying. Berenice will soon return to her home, although "she is afraid that the June freshet may make her move again."

Late in May, John C. Fremont's second expedition leaves Fort Leavenworth with Thomas Fitzpatrick as guide and a 12-pound howitzer donated by Kearny.<sup>14</sup>

May 28-29; Fremont's party encamps near the manual labor school, departing the next day. They are accompanied part of the way by Sir William Drummond Stewart's pleasure, exploring and hunting party bound for the Wind River in Wyoming. Stewart's party includes Cyprien Menard, his 22-year-old nephew Edmond Francois Chouteau (eldest son of Francois and Berenice Chouteau), cousin Lucien Maxwell, and several other young men from St. Louis. Kit Carson will join Fremont's expedition on the Arkansas.

The Stockbridges through Agent Cummins request that the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions send John G. Pratt to them as missionary and teacher.

June 1; Dr. Whitman and his nephew, Perrin B. Whitman, depart the manual labor school to join the Oregon Emigrating Company, the first large wagon train of settlers to travel the Oregon Trail. They spend the first night on the trail with Fremont's and Stewart's parties.

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<sup>14</sup> This alarms the War Department, but they find out about it too late to prevent it. They worry that Mexico will regard Fremont's exploring and survey party as a hostile military force.

June 2; George I. Clark, Silas Armstrong, and their families (including Miss Jane Tilles, 16-year-old white ward of the Armstrongs), arrive in the Town of Kansas to prepare the way for the Wyandot emigrants. Armstrong opens a trading store in a rented building in Westport.

In July, the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions applies to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford for approval of the proposed Stockbridge mission.

July 9; the first hired wagons arrive in Upper Sandusky.

July 11; the Wyandot Tribal Council requests that the Methodist Episcopal Church take possession and appoint trustees for the two-acre lot containing the mission church and cemetery.

July 12; the Wyandots leave Upper Sandusky. Esquire Greyeyes' farewell address. The "Muster Roll of *Wyandott* Indians *Who* emigrate West of the Mississippi River, under the direction of *Their Chiefs* in the *Month of July 1843*" is certified by Subagent McElvain. It lists 664 individuals, of whom 609 are from the Grand Reserve, 25 are from Michigan and 30 from Canada. In reporting their departure, McElvain notes that the ill (some 10 families) will probably depart the following spring with the tribe's livestock and additional wagons. Methodist missionary the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife accompany the Wyandots despite the recent loss of a child, and Wheeler keeps an account of the journey.

Although listed on the Muster Roll, official Wyandot interpreter James Rankin Jr. remains behind in Upper Sandusky to close up the tribe's business affairs. Among others remaining behind are the families of George Garrett, Nancy McDonald, Jonathan Pointer, Joseph L. Tennery, Catherine Rankin Walker and her eldest son John R. Walker, Samuel Wells, George Wright, and Isaac Zane Jr.

July 15; when the Wyandots reach Urbana, Principal Chief Henry Jacquis leaves the emigrants to go to Columbus, where he bids Governor Wilson Shannon an official farewell on behalf of the Wyandot Nation.

July 19; the Wyandots arrive in Cincinnati.

July 21; the Wyandot emigrants leave Cincinnati aboard the steamboats *NODAWAY* and *REPUBLIC*. As they pass by William Henry Harrison's grave overlooking the Ohio River at North Bend, they fire a volley in salute. Matthew Walker and a group of young men take the horses west by land.

July 22; James B.F. Driver (reportedly drunk) falls overboard from the *REPUBLIC* and drowns in the Ohio River. Although boats are launched from the *NODAWAY*, his body is not recovered.

July 24; the Wyandots arrive at St. Louis.

July 28; the Wyandots aboard the *REPUBLIC* arrive at the Town of Kansas.

July 31; the Wyandots aboard the *NODAWAY* arrive at the Town of Kansas, their boat three days behind the *REPUBLIC* and captained by an abusive bigot. The *NODAWAY*'s passengers are forced to disembark at the Company landing near the mouth of the Kansas just as night is falling, the captain claiming (falsely) that he needs to proceed upriver as quickly as possible. Instead, the crew begins reinstalling carpets and furniture in the boat's stripped cabins.

The Wyandots locate on the undeveloped strip of U.S. government land lying between the Missouri state line and the Kansas River in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms). Originally set aside as the location for a fort that was never built, the strip is not part of either the Shawnee or the Delaware Reserves. Some Wyandots are able to rent houses in Westport, but most are forced to remain camped in the bottom lands.

William Walker Jr. writes from Westport to a friend in Columbus of the Wyandots' arrival: "We have landed near to our future home...I have been employed busily since we landed collecting and getting under shelter my household goods and in getting a house to live in temporarily...My company are all about two miles above this place, some in tents, some in houses, and some under the expanded branches of the tall cottonwood trees. You cannot imagine my feelings on landing...and hunting a shelter for the family - faces all strange - we truly felt like strangers in a strange land."

August 2; S. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, writes to John G. Pratt asking him to obtain plans and an estimate of the cost of the proposed buildings for the Stockbridge mission.

August 8; Agent Cummins writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford of the Wyandots' arrival in Kansas. They desperately need the \$5,000 balance due on their relocation payment.

August 14; D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, writes to Commissioner Crawford from Fort Leavenworth of the Wyandot encampment at the mouth of the Kansas. He requests a copy of the Wyandot treaty, and notes that they still intend to buy land from the Shawnee.

Proposed treaties having twice been rejected by the U.S. Senate, the Shawnee refuse to go through with the hoped-for sale of land to the Wyandots. The first burials begin in what will become known as the Huron Indian Cemetery, on the crest of a hill on the Delaware Reserve, 1/2 mile due west of the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers; eventually 60 Wyandots will die from disease and exposure. Soon, negotiations resume with the Delaware for purchase of the east end of the Delaware Reserve.



Also in August, John G. Pratt leaves for Washington, D.C., on business concerning the proposed Stockbridge mission. The Delaware chiefs were not consulted concerning the new mission, and have protested the matter to Agent Cummins and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

September 7; Wyandot Subagent McElvain writes to Commissioner Crawford from Ohio that he is concerned about the Wyandot lands and improvements to be sold. He has already filed suit in U.S. court against timber thieves.

September 8; death of Charles Garrett, son of Charles B. and Maria Walker Garrett, at the age of 11 months. If present, this would be the earliest datable burial in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 19; John G. Pratt arrives in Boston, his business in Washington still unresolved.

September 26; the Board of Foreign Missions reports to the Baptist General Convention that the Pratts have been authorized to proceed with the Stockbridge mission. Pratt has also been authorized to take the press with him from the Shawnee Baptist Mission (a move most missionaries in the area oppose).

October 1; Agent Cummins reports that the Shawnee are gradually increasing in their agricultural efforts, and the two Shawnee blacksmiths cannot keep up with the demand in making and repairing farm implements. Construction is completed on a steam-powered mill at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School.

October 3; John G. Pratt leaves Boston for Washington, then home to Kansas by way of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

October 4; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is continued in charge of the manual labor school.

In October, the Delaware offer to allow the Wyandots to encamp on their land while negotiations continue. The Wyandots establish a ferry (initially just a skiff) across the Kansas River at the site of the present Lewis and Clark Viaduct, and begin to relocate to the Delaware Reserve.

October 11; death of Hannah Greyeyes Bluejacket, daughter of Esquire Greyeyes and wife of James Bluejacket, a Michigan Wyandot, (age unknown). She is presumably buried in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

October 22; the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman sends an appeal for aid for the manual labor school to the *Western Christian Advocate*. Times are hard, and the Bishops have reduced the appropriations for the school.

October 24; Jonathan Philips is appointed Wyandot Indian Subagent, replacing Col. Purdy McElvain.

That same day, as requested by the Wyandot Tribal Council on July 11, the Methodist Episcopal Church appoints five trustees for the former Wyandot Methodist Mission church and cemetery in Upper Sandusky – Andrew M. Anderson, Joseph Cover, Alexander Miller, Alexander Armstrong, and Luther Mackrel.

October 26-28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy's American Indian Mission Association holds its first annual meeting in Louisville. Predominantly southern in membership, the Association requests that the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions transfer the missions and missionaries in Indian Country to its jurisdiction.

November 2; Subagent Jonathan Philips leaves Columbus, Ohio, for Kansas. Residing in Westport, he is blatantly hostile to the Wyandots and their council. In letters he singles out the Walkers in particular as "troublemakers," and refers to the democratically-elected council as a "half-breed dominated oligarchy."

November 17; death of Ron-ton-dee, or Warpole, last Wyandot war chief, onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, leader of the pagan faction and principal advocate of Wyandot removal, at the age of 68. He is buried in what will eventually become the oldest marked grave in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

November 19; Ira D. Blanchard and John G. Pratt are ordained as Baptist ministers at the Delaware Baptist Mission, "in the presence of the solemn and assembled congregation of Indians." Their certificates of ordination are signed the next day by the Revs. Francis Barker and Jotham Meeker.

The Rev. James Wheeler and his wife, after temporarily residing at the manual labor school, return to Ohio from Kansas with the first snowfall.

December 10; John M. and Lucy B. Armstrong and their three children move from Westport into the first Wyandot cabin to be completed, a 16' by 16' log structure near the present 5th Street and Freeman Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Their buggy has to be disassembled to be ferried across the river in the Wyandots' skiff.

December 14; a treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware is signed, allowing the Wyandots to acquire 39 square miles at the eastern end of the Delaware Reserve. The Wyandott Purchase, as it comes to be called, consists of three sections of land, containing 640 acres each (1,920 acres), "lying and being situated on the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers," granted by the Delaware as a measure of respect and in remembrance of when the Wyandots had given the Delaware a home in Ohio some 80 years before, and 36 sections of land, each containing 640 acres (23,040 acres), ceded for \$46,080 or \$2 per acre, for a total area of 39 sections or 24,960 acres.<sup>15</sup> The money is to be paid in eleven installments - \$6,080 in 1844, then \$4,000 a year for ten years. (As eventually surveyed, the north-south boundary between the Wyandott Purchase and the Delaware Reserve, running from river to river, corresponds to the present 72nd Street in Kansas City, Kansas.) The agreement is not to be considered binding until approved by the President. Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham signs as witness.

December 17; Mrs. Catherine Long and her family move into a newly-built cabin on the north side of Jersey Creek.

The only two existing houses in the area of the Wyandott Purchase are bought by James Bigtree and James Williams.

John W. Greyeyes builds a log house on the west side of the present 3rd Street, that later becomes part of the home of Joel Walker, and his uncle Doctor Greyeyes builds his cabin on the opposite side of the road. Robert Robitaille builds on the same side of the road near the present 3rd Street and Nebraska Avenue.

Francis and Matilda Driver, Sarrahess, Tall Charles and Charles Splitlog all build on Splitlog's Hill (the present Strawberry Hill) overlooking the ferry, and Splitlog subsequently builds and operates a carpenter shop nearby.

On the high ground southwest of the present 4th Street and State Avenue, Principal Chief Henry Jacquis builds a house that he subsequently sells to the Nation for the Jailer's house, and the tribal jail is built nearby. Jacquis then builds a second house on the southeast corner of the future intersection, where he resides with the young Mathias Splitlog.

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<sup>15</sup> As the Wyandott Purchase is part of unorganized territory and will not be surveyed and divided into townships, sections, half sections and quarter sections for another twelve years, the term section as used in the treaty is intended as a general measurement of land area - a square mile containing (as the treaty text emphasizes) 640 acres - rather than a reference to specific, government-surveyed sections.

The Wyandots' "company store," now managed by Joel Walker, is moved from its rented quarters in Westport to a long building of two rooms erected on the west side of the present 4th Street between State and Minnesota Avenues, south of the Jailer's house and jail. The back room is used in part as a council house.

The Wyandots begin holding weekly church services despite the lack of a church building – five class meetings and two public services each Sabbath, a prayer meeting Wednesday evening, and preaching on Friday evening. A missionary from one of the other Methodist missions in the area preaches once on each alternate Sabbath.

December 19; Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" is first published.

1844 -

January 10; the Surveyor General submits the plats of survey of the Wyandott Reservation at Upper Sandusky, ceded by the Treaty of March 17, 1842.

January 16; the Rev. Isaac McCoy, who was involved in the 1839 negotiations, transmits the Wyandott Purchase agreement to Washington, where it is sent to President Tyler. The President, unsure if he has the authority to approve it, sends it to the Senate to obtain its consent.

In January, Esquire Greyeyes asks for assistance in building a church although his own house has yet to be built. A log structure called the Church in the Wilderness is begun near the present 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard, two miles west of the center of the new settlement.

In February, death of Thomas McKee Jr., son of Thomas McKee and Charlotte Brown and father of Mary McKee, on the Wyandott Purchase at the age of 43.

February 20; the improvements on the Wyandott and Grand Reserves have been appraised at \$127,094.24 (John R. Walker was one of the appraisers), but the government has only budgeted \$20,000. How could Indians have so much property?

February 22; death of Sarah "Sallie" Zane Armstrong, widow of Robert Armstrong and mother of Silas, Hannah, John M., and Catherine L. Armstrong, in Bellefontaine, Ohio, at the age of 60.

February 28; President Tyler narrowly escapes death when a gun explodes during a demonstration aboard the USS *Princeton*. The six dead include Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy Thomas Walker Gilmer, and Commodore Kennon of the *Princeton*.

That same day, the Delaware Methodist Mission school is closed, the chiefs agreeing to use the interest on their tribal school fund for ten years (\$2,844 annually) to send up to 50 children to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. The agreement is certified by Agent Cummins.

March 11; Subagent Philips hires Samuel Ellis to build the Wyandot blacksmith shop at a cost of \$197.50, at the northwest corner of the present 3rd Street and Nebraska Avenue. The location is chosen by blacksmith Charles Graham, who builds his own house nearby.

March 12; Principal Chief Henry Jacquis writes to John Caldwell, special disbursing agent for the Wyandots still in Ohio, that the Wyandot Tribal Council has authorized council secretary Joel Walker to conduct the remaining Wyandots west, and asks that he be paid \$700 for expenses.

March 14; Agent Cummins transmits the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford.

March 23; the U.S. Treasury asks for a new appraisal of the Wyandot improvements. New appraisers are appointed on the 29th.

Subagent Philips writes to the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis, Thomas H. Harvey, of his opposition to the Wyandott Purchase. He notes the beauty and desirability of the location, and complains that the chiefs, "half breeds," and "white men" in the Nation have undertaken the purchase using Wyandot annuity funds for their own selfish purposes, and without the informed consent of the tribal members. These men "have given me much trouble and vexation of spirit. I have thought it important to apprise the department of the inflammable materials among the Wyandots."

The Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes John M. Armstrong to contract with a carpenter from Liberty, Missouri, to build a tribal schoolhouse, on the east side of the present 4th Street between State and Nebraska Avenues.

Abelard Guthrie, 30, marries 23-year-old Nancy Brown at the home of her cousin George I. Clark, in the first wedding on the Wyandott Purchase. He has followed her to Kansas from Ohio, where he was registrar of the U.S. land office at Upper Sandusky. The match is strongly opposed by her father, Adam Brown Jr.

Hiram M. Northrup, 25, arrives in the Town of Kansas, where he enters into a partnership for trading with the Comanche Indians. When that venture ends in near disaster, he forms a new partnership in Westport with Indian trader E. P. Hart.

In April, the Wyandot Tribal Council informs Subagent Philips that they have located a suitable tract for the 148,000 acres promised to them under Article 2 of the treaty of 1842. Based on the favorable response of the 1839 inspection party, they have selected a location near the western line of Missouri where it crosses the Great Osage River. The government subsequently rejects the location, as it has already been allotted to the Miami and New York Indians.

Also in April, a new church is under construction at the Munsee United Brethren (Moravian) Mission, although the Munsee lands have apparently been included in the area of the Wyandott Purchase.

That same month, another room is added to John and Lucy Armstrong's cabin.

April 22; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford approves the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school, as does the Secretary of War.

April 28; although unfinished, the first services are held in the Wyandots' new Church in the Wilderness.

May 1; at the annual General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in New York City, resolutions are adopted providing for the separation of the pro-slavery southern churches from the parent church.

May 11; the Ohio Shawnee in Kansas are formally deeded title to their portion of the reserve, as provided for in Article 2 of the treaty of 1831.

May 12; James Rankin Jr. writes to the Secretary of War from Upper Sandusky expressing his opposition to the Wyandott Purchase, which he does not believe is in the tribe's best interest.

In May, William Walker Jr. and his family move into the finished half of the double log house he is building on the north side of Jersey Creek (which he has named), near the present 6th Street and Parallel Parkway. He calls their new home "West Jersey."

May 24; America's first telegraph line is formally opened between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore: "What hath God wrought!"

Toward the end of May, the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife return to the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio.

June 1; Dr. Johnston Lykins is appointed Physician for the Pottawatomies at the Osage River Subagency.

June 2; the first Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission is held at the Church in the Wilderness, the building now being finished.

June 3; the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is established. Its boundaries are the Missouri River on the north, the states of Missouri and Arkansas on the east, the Red River on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is appointed Superintendent of Indian Missions and the Rev. Edward T. Peery takes his place at the manual labor school.

June 6; the Young Men's Christian Association is founded in London.

June 12; the Wyandot Tribal Council discusses how to get the 148,000 acres. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford has recommended a site located between the Delaware and Otoe Reserves and west of the Kickapoo Reserve, which the council rejects for the expressed reason that it is too far from "civilization." There is fear of the Wyandott Purchase not being recognized.

June 13; death of Pierre Menard at his home in Kaskaskia, Illinois, at the age of 77. His extensive estate remains tied up in Probate Court for 37 years, finally being settled in 1881.

After a dry spring in Kansas, there are six weeks of rain in May and June. The great Kansas River flood.

June 14; the flood crests on the lower Kansas. The Missouri is already several feet out of its banks, and the rush of flood waters coming down the Kansas piles up at the rivers' confluence, the water rising 8 to 10 feet in the French Bottoms (West Bottoms) in a period of 12 hours. The French farms and a house occupied by William Miles Chick in the bottoms are wiped out. One of Chick's daughters, Mary Jane, widow of the Rev. William Johnson, barely escapes on horseback. Turkey Creek, which formerly flowed north across the bottoms and into the Missouri east of the mouth of the Kansas, will be altered in its course, now joining the Kansas some two miles above the river's mouth.

June 15; David Frohman, Russell B. Garrett, Ethan A. Long, Tall Charles and Isaiah Walker use the Wyandots' ferry boat to save people and property in the French Bottoms.

June 16; downstream on the Missouri, the Chouteaus' warehouse and residence at Chouteau's Landing are destroyed. John C. McCoy uses a boat to take Madame Chouteau and some of her household goods to higher ground. While her sons work to salvage the contents, the steamboat *MISSOURI MAIL* anchors beside the flooded Chouteau house and runs a gangplank through a second floor window. The Chouteaus' farm is rendered virtually worthless, as the flood deposits from 2 to 6 feet of sand on the land.

Independence Landing is damaged by the flood, making the landing at the Town of Kansas that much more attractive for westward bound emigrants and travelers.

Upstream on the Kansas, the flood waters are 15 to 20 feet deep, stretching from bluff to bluff. Anderson's Town is destroyed by the flood and abandoned, as are the Grinters' cabin and the Delaware and Shawnee mills on opposite sides of the river. A large steamboat goes up the flooded Kansas as far as the Grinter ferry, delivering lumber for the use of traders.

In the aftermath of the rains and flooding, there is more sickness among the Wyandots (possibly yellow fever); by November the death toll will be over 100 since their arrival in Kansas.

June 24; President Tyler issues a proclamation for the sale of Wyandot lands in Michigan and Ohio, at a rate of \$2.00 per acre for the former and \$2.50 per acre for the latter.

June 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council again discusses the lands promised in the treaty of 1842.

June 27; Joseph Smith Jr., being held without trial on a charge of treason in Carthage, Illinois, is taken from his cell and murdered by his jailers, along with his brother Hiram.

June 30; the Rev. Ira D. Blanchard reports the destruction of Anderson's Town. The flood waters were 15 feet above the known high water mark and came up as far as the Delaware Baptist Mission, but no damage was done to the mission buildings.

July 1; the Wyandot tribal schoolhouse opens with John M. Armstrong as teacher. The tribal council soon moves its meetings from the tribal store to the more suitable school building.

A large band of Lakota and Cheyenne attack and kill 15 members of a Delaware hunting party, including Captain Suwaunock, on the Smoky Hill River. Meeting the returning Fremont on July 5 on the upper Arkansas, they ask him to "bear a pacific message to the Delawares."

Also in July, a frame Methodist parsonage for Rev. and Mrs. Wheeler is completed on the north side of Jersey Creek near the home of William Walker Jr., at a cost of \$1,500, including \$500 contributed by the Wyandot Tribal Council from tribal funds.

Madame Berenice Menard Chouteau builds a new home (her third) in the Town of Kansas. The substantial two-story frame residence sits in the center of a large and beautifully landscaped yard at the northwest corner of Pearl and Market Streets (the present First Street and Grand Boulevard).

William Miles Chick builds a new, two-story boarded log house on a hill overlooking the landing in the Town of Kansas, on the present Walnut Street between Second and Pearl Streets. (Construction may have begun before the flood.) He also has a storage and commission house on the landing that has survived the flood.

The log church of the Delaware Methodist Mission burns, and is soon replaced with a white-painted, wood-frame building on the same site, called the White Church thereafter. Wyandots sometimes ride out for camp meetings and Sunday picnics.

August 8; Brigham Young assumes leadership of the Mormon Church. The church eventually splits into several factions, with the largest minority group (the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, now the Community of Christ) adhering to Joseph Smith's son and remaining focused on Independence.



John C. Fremont returns to St. Louis in August. Having explored and mapped much of the West over the last 15 months (including a dangerous crossing into California), he is now a national celebrity.

August 31; death of Mary A. Driver, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, in Wyandott at the age of 14.

September 13; death of Martha Driver, daughter of Francis and Matilda Driver, in Wyandott at the age of 11 years 7 months. She is buried beside her sister in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

September 15; in Ohio, special disbursing agent Caldwell pays Joel Walker only \$350 for the removal expenses of the remaining Wyandots, despite the council's authorization.

September 19; Calvin Perkins is appointed as one of two agency blacksmiths for the Shawnee, replacing James M. Simpson.

September 21; Agent Cummins reports that the crops of the Shawnee are very poor because of the rains and flooding, with livestock lost and some low-lying farms completely destroyed.

September 24; death of Delilah McCoy Lykins, daughter of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and wife of Dr. Johnston Lykins, at the Pottawatomie Baptist Mission at the age of 35.

October 3; the Rev. J. Thompson Peery marries Mary Jane Chick Johnson, widow of the Rev. William Johnson, in Westport.

October 14-22; Methodist Bishop Thomas A. Morris and the Revs. Learner B. Stateler, Thomas Hurlbut and Edward T. Peery travel some 260 miles along the Military Road from the manual labor school to Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee Nation, to attend the first annual session of the Indian Mission Conference.

October 15; the Wyandot Tribal Council petitions for the removal of Jonathan Philips as subagent.

October 23; the Indian Mission Conference convenes at Ryan's Chapel near Tahlequah. The Conference consists of 27 members, about one fourth of them Indians. The Conference votes to adhere to the South in the pending division of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

October 24; a "hurricane" (tornado) strikes the Shawnee Methodist Mission and the manual labor school, doing considerable damage. There is damage in Westport as well, with one girl killed and John C. McCoy's house destroyed. Ten persons are killed near Independence.

In the fall, death of Bowyer, Michigan Wyandot, signer of the treaty of St. Mary's and last surviving member of Shoo-to's war band, in Wyandott (age unknown).

November 5; James Knox Polk (Democrat) is elected President, defeating Henry Clay (Whig).

In December, death of Squeendechtee, member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 61.

December 16; death of Catherine Rankin Walker, widow of William Walker Sr., at the home of her daughter Nancy Walker Garrett in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 73.

December 20; six Stockbridge members of the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Church petition for the establishment of a separate church organization to be associated with the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The petition is granted.

December 26; a Wyandot Lyceum and Library Association is organized in Wyandott and James Washington elected its first president. Among the topics debated are, "Is it right to inflict capital punishment?" "Has our earth a rotary motion?" and "Is the mind of woman naturally inferior to that of man?"

1845 -

January 6; Superintendent of Indian Affairs Harvey from St. Louis takes depositions on the charges against Wyandot Subagent Jonathan Philips at a residence in Westport. William Walker Jr. acts as interrogator.

January 8; the hearing concerning Philips reconvenes in Wyandott at the council house (Armstrong school). Harvey subsequently reports to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford that many of the charges are justified, that Philips is clearly hostile toward the Wyandots and that he hasn't even visited the Wyandott Purchase since September.

In January, the government distributes corn to the tribes whose crops were destroyed in the previous summer's flood: 342 bushels to the Delaware, 178 bushels to the Munsee, and 480 bushels to the Shawnee.

That same month, Mexican dictator Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is overthrown and banished, but the new president is soon replaced by another military strong man.

January 28; the Rev. Isaac McCoy writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford, urging that the President approve the treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware. He notes that he was involved in Special Commissioner Hunter's original negotiations with the Shawnee and the Delaware, and that the Wyandott Purchase "embraces the tract that Col. Hunter sought to obtain for that purpose." He explains that "there is no other location available which could possibly recommend as suitable for the Wyandotts than that which they presently occupy."

January 29; Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven" is first published.

January 31; a "Sketch of the Life and Death of Catherine Walker" by A. M. Anderson is published in the *Western Christian Advocate*.

Death of the Rev. J. Christopher Micksch, devoted Moravian missionary to the Munsee.

February 22; the *Rainbow*, first of the American clipper ships, is launched at New York City.

March 1; the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States is approved by a joint resolution of Congress.

March 3; Florida is admitted to the Union as the 27th state.

March 6; Mexico protests the proposed U.S. annexation of Texas (whose independence Mexico has never recognized), refuses to deal with an insulting American emissary, and severs diplomatic relations shortly thereafter. Thomas Hart Benton initially supports Mexico's position, and Sam Houston expresses reservations on annexation.

That same day, the U.S. Senate formally refuses to give its consent to the President signing the Wyandott Purchase agreement, being unsure if such approval would be consistent with U.S. law concerning treaties.

March 29; William Walker Jr. begins to keep a daily journal of his life in Kansas: "Caught Samuel Medary and put him up in a coop to fatten (not on Quassi Qires) to be cooked for dinner on Harriet's birthday."

In April, Jonathan Phillips is dismissed as Wyandot Indian Subagent. He protests, but his dismissal is upheld following a hearing in St. Louis.

April 13; the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church is organized with 16 members and the Rev. John G. Pratt as pastor. The Revs. Meeker, Barker and Blanchard are also present.

April 24; Dr. Richard Hewitt is appointed Wyandot Indian Subagent in place of Jonathan Phillips.

Captain Joseph Parks and his wife Catherine build a substantial two-story brick house on the crest of a hill near the present 51st Street and State Line Road, Mission Woods, Kansas (demolished 1905).

May 1; the split in the Methodist Church over slavery becomes complete as the Methodist Episcopal Church South is organized at a convention in Louisville. The Indian Mission Conference becomes part of the new church.

Also in May, a convention of southern Baptist churches meets in Augusta, Georgia, and forms the Southern Baptist Convention. The split has been triggered by controversy over the appointment of a slaveholding missionary; Southern Baptists will become increasingly fundamentalist as they attempt to find a Biblical justification for slavery. The Kansas missions remain affiliated with the Board of Foreign Missions in Boston.

May 18; Col. Stephen Watts Kearny leaves Fort Leavenworth with 280 men of the 1st U.S. Dragoons on a 2,200-mile, 99-day march over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails.

Quakers have subscribed so generously to Indian flood relief that there are excess funds, used to erect a new main building at the Shawnee Friends Mission. The three-story, 24' by 70' structure includes a kitchen, dining room, dormitories, classrooms, and quarters for the superintendent's family (demolished 1917).

June 7; the new Wyandot Indian Subagent, Dr. Richard Hewitt, arrives at the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio with his wife Hannah and their children. They occupy Henry Jacquis' house at the southeast corner of the present 4th Street and State Avenue, which becomes the Wyandot Subagency.

June 8; death of former President Andrew Jackson.

That same day, the new Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church holds its first meeting.

June 9; John C. Fremont arrives in the Town of Kansas.

June 14; Kearny's command reaches Fort Laramie. They then leave the Oregon Trail, heading south along the Front Range.

June 23; Fremont's third expedition, to California, sets out from Westport. Twelve Delaware commanded by Isaac Journeycake go along as scouts, and serve as soldiers with Fremont in California during the Mexican War. The party includes James Connor, James Suwaunock, and Charley and James Secondine.

In the summer, the Delaware build a new steam-powered saw and grist mill with their own funds near the mouth of Mission Creek, some four miles up the Kansas from the Grinter ferry, to replace the mill destroyed in the previous year's flood.

The Munsee or Christian Indians on the Delaware Reserve now number 208. Some have settled with the Stockbridges near Fort Leavenworth.

July 29; Kearny's dragoons camp near Bent's Fort on the upper Arkansas.

August 2; Fremont's expedition arrives at Bent's Fort, and remains for two weeks for outfitting and reorganization.

Also in August, the death of Doctor Greyeyes, brother of Esquire Greyeyes and lately member of the Wyandot Tribal Council, in Wyandott at the age of 50.

August 24; Kearny's party returns to Fort Leavenworth.

In September, payments begin to the Wyandots for improvements sold in Ohio. Most refuse to accept the payments, as the government's new appraisal is for only \$66,941.00, little more than half the first amount, and was made after the Wyandots had left and properties had begun to deteriorate or been vandalized. Those Wyandots who do accept payments (to the amount of \$15,740.12) are required to waive any future claims.

September 14; faced with increasing violence, the Mormons agree to leave Illinois the next spring.

September 15; Agent Cummins' annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs states that the North Building is under construction at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. It includes a girls' school and dormitory as well as quarters for the superintendent's family (still standing). There are 137 students in attendance.

September 16; James Rankin Jr. writes to President Polk from Upper Sandusky, protesting the reappraisal of the Ohio improvements. He notes that some 200 Wyandots have died in the two years since removal, and many are destitute.

October 6; death of Florence Walker, daughter of Joel and Mary Ann Walker, in Wyandott at the age of 6 and 1/2 months.

October 12; Texas approves a proposed state constitution.

That same day, the second annual session of the Indian Mission Conference is convened at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is returned as Superintendent of Indian Missions and is also placed back in charge of the manual labor school. The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is appointed presiding elder of the Kansas River District, together with the charge of the Shawnee circuit.

October 28; William Medill is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing T. Hartley Crawford.

In November, feeling that they are being cheated in the matter of the Ohio appraisals, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends Principal Chief James Washington, Henry Jacquis, John W. Greyeyes and John M. Armstrong to Washington. (The latter two are both attorneys-at-law, and members of the Ohio Bar.)

November 10; Ira Hunter is appointed assistant blacksmith for the Wyandot subagency, replacing Patrick McShafer.

November 16; death of John Perry, Principal Chief of the Shawnee Nation.

November 27; Hiram M. Northrup, 27, marries 17-year-old Margaret Clark, daughter of the late Thomas G. Clark, at the home of Rev. Wheeler in Wyandott. Northrup's business partner E. P. Hart has sold his interest in the firm to Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau. Chouteau has followed his father into the Indian trade, and owns one of the first warehouses to be built on the Town of Kansas landing following last year's flood. The company trades with most of the emigrant tribes, with sales eventually reaching \$300,000 annually.

December 9; Fremont reaches Sutter's Fort in northern California.

December 29; after nine years as a recognized independent nation, the Republic of Texas is annexed to the United States by mutual agreement, and is admitted to the Union as the 28th state. Mexico regards this as a hostile act.

1846 -

January 4; death of Margaret Nofat in Wyandott (age unknown).

January 7; John M. Armstrong writes to his wife Lucy from Washington, D.C. He has managed to procure the establishment of a post office in the Town of Kansas, and has recommended William Miles Chick for postmaster, although, "I do not know whether Colonel Chick will accept the office or not. As I was requested to name some one, I took the liberty of naming him." (Chick accepts.)

January 13; President Polk orders Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor to the north bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande. Mexico insists that the boundary between the state of Coahuila and Texas is the Rio Nueces, 100 miles to the northeast.

January 14; the Kansa cede an additional two million acres to the U.S. government. The reduced Kansa Reserve is centered on Council Grove, which will become the location of the subagency, a trading store, and (in 1850) the Methodist mission.

January 27; Tall Charles is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1846.

February 4; the first Mormon refugees leave Nauvoo and cross the Mississippi into Iowa Territory.

February 10; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays Tall Charles \$45 for his services as Wyandot ferryman for 1845, leaving a balance owed of \$55.

February 11; Wyandot Principal Chief James Washington, now in Washington, D.C., requests that the government pay Joel Walker the \$350 in removal expenses still owed from two years before.

February 12; a Wyandot National Convention is called to discuss the matter of Wyandot claims. A committee is appointed to draft a memorial to Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

February 13; James B. Franklin replaces Isaac Mundy as Delaware blacksmith.

February 17; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill informs Secretary of War William L. Marcy that he does not believe that one Indian tribe can treat with another for a cession of its territory without the United States being party to the treaty. He proposes that the Wyandots and Delaware enter into a new agreement with the government as a third party.

February 18; Secretary of War Marcy agrees with Commissioner Medill's proposal, and submits it to President Polk.

February 24; John M. Armstrong writes to Commissioner Medill, laying out the reasons why he believes Congress can simply confirm the Wyandott Purchase agreement by "a special act." Significant improvements have already been made by the Wyandots, valued between \$50,000 and \$100,000, which might justify the Delaware asking for a higher price if a new agreement was required – perhaps even the \$5.00 an acre they had insisted on in 1839. He states (incorrectly) that a treaty had been concluded with the Delaware at that time, but was rejected by the Senate because of the high price of the land. (The rejected treaty was with the Shawnee.)

March 7; Dr. Hewitt leaves Wyandott for Washington, D.C., to join the Wyandot delegation there.

March 15; William W. Garrett, 24, marries 20-year-old Mary Ann Long at the home of Rev. Wheeler in Wyandott.

March 18; President Polk approves Commissioner Medill's proposal.

Also in March, Sam Houston takes his seat as Senator from the new state of Texas, a position he will hold for nearly 14 years. Mellowed by age, he remains passionate in defense of the Union and the rights of the Indians.

In addition to military forces on the move, this spring sees the largest mercantile caravan ever on the Santa Fe Trail, 400 wagons carrying \$1,700,000 in goods; 2700 westward bound emigrants, 1500 for California and 1200 for Oregon; and 15,000 Mormons leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, on the first leg of their trek to the Great Salt Lake.

April 17; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants full power of attorney to Henry Jacquis and John M. Armstrong for their negotiations in Washington. They again request the \$350 still due as the balance of the removal fund.

April 21; George Armstrong is granted a divorce from Elizabeth Mononcue by the Wyandot Tribal Council. Mononcue's daughter reportedly has a most un-Christian temper.

April 24; Mexican troops cross the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande and clash with an American scouting party.

April 30; the Town of Kansas is replatted by John C. McCoy and a lot sale is held. Among the buyers are William Gilliss (three shares), Dr. Benoist Troost, husband of Gilliss' niece Mary (five shares), Hiram M. Northrup, and Isaac W. Zane.

May 1; the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convenes in Petersburg, Virginia. The Revs. Jerome C. Berryman and Wesley Browning attend as delegates from the Indian Mission Conference.

May 5; the Rev. James Wheeler and his wife sadly depart from Wyandott aboard the steamboat *RADNOR* to return to Ohio, ending seven years' service to the Wyandot Methodist Mission.

That same day, the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to William Clark from his wife Harriet.

Also in May, 22-year-old writer and historian Francis Parkman arrives in Westport. In his journal he notes the large number of Indians in the town: Kansa naked but for a blanket, Shawnee and Delaware in turbans and calico chemises (overshirts or hunting smocks), and Wyandots "dressed like white men."

May 7; Noah Zane and Ethan A. Long arrive back at the Wyandott Purchase from Ohio.

May 8; the Battle of Palo Alto. The Mexican War begins as Brig. Gen. Taylor's troops defeat Mexican forces in the disputed area of Texas.

That same day, Fremont, ordered out of California by Mexican authorities, is overtaken by a dispatch from President Polk at Klamath Lake in southern Oregon. He turns south.

May 9; the Battle of Resaca de la Palma. With Taylor's second victory, Mexican forces retreat south across the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande.

That same day, the Rev. Edward T. Peery, representing the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, moves his family into the Wyandot Methodist parsonage. He has previously served at both the Delaware mission and the manual labor school.

May 9-11; Francis Parkman crosses the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves on his journey along the Oregon Trail, and describes them in his journal (published in book form in 1849).



May 13; Congress accepts that a state of war exists with Mexico. Abraham Lincoln, now a Congressman from Illinois, speaks out against the injustice of the war (ending any chance of reelection), and a similarly-motivated Henry David Thoreau invents the concept of Civil Disobedience, going to jail (for one day) for refusing to pay a war tax.

May 14; the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs is unsure of Wyandot loyalties and forbids their joining U.S. military forces. He is ignored.

That same day, Dr. Hewitt returns to Wyandott from Washington, D.C. He informs the Wyandot Tribal Council that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill has advised him that ratification of the Wyandot-Delaware treaty by the U.S. Senate might still be insufficient to secure good title in the Wyandott Purchase to the Wyandots.

May 18; Brig. Gen. Taylor captures the Mexican town of Matamoros on the south bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte/Rio Grande without bloodshed after Mexican forces withdraw, securing American control of the river's mouth and lower reaches.

May 19; the Baptist General Convention meeting in New York declines to transfer its Indian missions to the Rev. Isaac McCoy's American Indian Mission Association, which has ties to the new Southern Baptist Convention. The name of the Board of Foreign Missions is changed to the American Baptist Missionary Union.

May 28; Brig. Gen. Taylor is breveted major general for his "zealous and distinguished services."

June 1; Maj. George T. Howard leaves Westport with a small force to scout the approaches to Santa Fe in advance of Kearny's expedition. Six Shawnee and three or four Delaware (including James Ketchum, Lewis Ketchum and Anna Grinter's brother John Marshall) accompany the party as guides, hunters and scouts.

June 2; the Wyandot Tribal Council authorizes a National Convention to consider alterations in the form of tribal government.

That same day, after tea at Silas Armstrong's house, William Walker Jr. attends a meeting of the Wyandots' Masonic lodge at the home of his brother Matthew.<sup>16</sup>

June 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council unanimously adopts and sends a letter of full support to John M. Armstrong in Washington. He is authorized to inform the government that no attention is to be paid to communications from persons acting on their own responsibility, "particularly from James Rankin."

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<sup>16</sup> The meetings are informal, the first official lodge in Wyandott not being organized until 1854. The Wyandots had previously had a lodge, Warpole Lodge No. 175<sup>1</sup>, in Upper Sandusky.

June 9; 210 Iroquois, including 66 Seneca, land in Wyandott on their way from New York to the new reserve set aside for the "New York Indians" in southeastern Kansas. (In his journal, William Walker Jr. refers to all of the emigrants as Seneca.) Within a year, 26 of the Seneca will have died and 38 returned to New York.

In June, Col. Stephen Watts Kearny with regular dragoons and a swarm of Missouri volunteers under Col. Alexander Doniphan head toward Santa Fe from Fort Leavenworth. In addition to the Delaware with Fremont and Howard, 30 Delaware join Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, as do Isaiah Walker and Edmond Francois Chouteau. Dispatch riders order Santa Fe freighters to wait at Bent's Fort, which most do.

June 14; a handful of rebellious American settlers in Sonoma proclaim the Republic of California. They have little popular support but are backed by Fremont.

June 15; President Polk signs the Oregon Treaty, peacefully dividing the Oregon country between the United States (the present Washington, Oregon and Idaho) and Great Britain (British Columbia) and ending joint occupation. Mexican hopes for a powerful British ally vanish.

June 21; death of the Rev. Isaac McCoy in Louisville, Kentucky, at the age of 62.

June 27; with the assistance of Senator David Rice Atchison of Missouri, the Wyandot delegation in Washington obtains passage of legislation validating the original appraisal of the improvements on the Michigan and Ohio reserves.

June 29; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Taylor is promoted major general of the line.

In early July, Maj. George T. Howard and his Delaware companions rejoin the rest of their party at Bent's Fort, after spying out Taos and Santa Fe. They are soon joined by Kearny's Army of the West.

July 7; Commodore John Sloat's naval squadron captures the California capital of Monterey. U.S. annexation of California is proclaimed.

That same day, Peter Buck and another Wyandot (apparently a member of the Garrett family) are arraigned by the Wyandot Tribal Council for taking the ferryboat in the absence of the ferryman. They are fined \$2.50 and \$5 respectively.

July 9; the Wyandots adopt a new tribal constitution, reducing the number of council members from seven to five.

By July, James Rankin Jr. has arrived in Wyandott from Ohio.

Also in July, the Rev. William Patton is placed in charge of the manual labor school, replacing the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman who remains Superintendent of Indian Missions.

July 15; nominations are made for the Wyandots' new five-member council.

July 18; Maj. Gen. Taylor receives the thanks of Congress "for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage which have distinguished the recent operations on the Rio Grande."

July 20; the Mormon Battalion leaves Nauvoo, Illinois, for Fort Leavenworth.

July 28; death of Sarah C. Berryman, wife of the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman, at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. She is buried in the mission cemetery southeast of the school.

Having received compensation for her Michigan lands and improvements, Katie Quo Qua leaves the Wyandott Purchase with her daughter, Mary McKee, to settle on the Huron (Anderdon) Reserve in Canada. She receives land on the third concession next to the lands of James Clarke, who she subsequently marries.

August 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Margaret Hill from her husband Russell B. Hill. They appoint Sarrahes, Taurome and George Armstrong to a deputation to the Seneca now in Indian Country.

In August, Santa Anna is recalled to Mexico. President Polk, deceived as to his intentions, allows him to pass through the American blockade.

Also in August, the advance party of Mormon emigrants establishes the camp called Winter Quarters near the present Omaha, Nebraska.

August 8; William Walker Jr. and four others meet at the Wyandot schoolhouse to clear the grounds and fix seats for the approaching Green Corn Feast.

August 10; Congress charters the Smithsonian Institution.

August 13; Fremont and Navy Commodore Robert Stockton capture Los Angeles.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast is held in Wyandott.

August 18; Kearny's Army of the West enters Santa Fe, the Mexican governor having graciously yielded after a token resistance. (After years of mutual commerce and intermarriage, many in Santa Fe feel closer ties to the States than they do to distant Chihuahua or Mexico City.)

August 22; the annexation of the province of New Mexico by the United States is proclaimed. The annexed territory includes the present state of New Mexico, as well as portions of Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. (At this time, the name Arizona applies just to the area south of the Gila River that is not part of the annexed territory.)

August 27; Francis A. Hicks writes to Superintendent Harvey that contrary to some reports, the Wyandots are not dissatisfied with Dr. Hewitt as subagent.

August 31; after almost 10 months of negotiation and an act of Congress, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill finally accedes to the Wyandot delegation and accepts the first appraisal for the Ohio improvements.

September 17; Santa Anna is given command of Mexico's army.

That same day, the last Mormons are driven from Nauvoo after a three-day battle with an Illinois mob. Mormon houses and businesses are looted and burned; the Temple is desecrated and then destroyed.

September 22; Kearny appoints long-time Santa Fe resident Charles Bent governor of New Mexico.

September 23; the planet Neptune is discovered by German astronomer Johann Gottfried Galle.

September 24; Maj. Gen. Taylor enters Monterrey after a fiercely resisted siege of four days.

September 25; the Army of the West splits. Kearny with 300 dragoons proceeds under orders to secure California, leaving an occupation force under Col. Sterling Price in Santa Fe. Col. Alexander Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers head south down the valley of the Rio Grande, intending to link up with Brig. Gen. John Wool's forces in Chihuahua.

September 26; Francis Parkman's party returns to Westport, having followed basically the same route as Kearny's march of the previous year.

October 2; Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware, Kansa and Kickapoo by Agent Cummins.

October 5; Isaac Zane Jr., residing at Zanesfield, Ohio (the former Solomonstown), complains to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill that, for reasons unknown, the government agent who paid him for his Ohio improvements retained a five percent commission.

Also in October, George Wright and his family arrive in Wyandott from Ohio.

Kearny encounters Kit Carson and 15 men, including six Delaware, hurrying dispatches from Fremont to Senator Benton announcing the conquest of California.

The 500 volunteers of the Mormon Battalion follow after Kearny, and find the path that will eventually become the southern route for a Pacific railroad.

November 4; Charles B. Garrett attempts to claim Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail as his Wyandott Float.

November 11; Isaac Zane Jr. gets his money. The government agent at Upper Sandusky protests that it was all a misunderstanding.

November 12; the third annual session of the Indian Mission Conference again convenes in Tahlequah. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is returned as Superintendent of Indian Missions and the Rev. William Patton returned to the manual labor school. A subsequent report notes that there are 928 members of the Shawnee Nation on the Reserve, of whom 53 are Methodist church members.

November 14; Agent Cummins with the aid of a "good mechanic" prepares an estimate for Rev. Pratt of the value of the improvements at the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The complex consists of the mission house, schoolhouse, printing office, stables and various outbuildings, with a value of \$902.38.

December 2; at Winter Quarters, Senior Apostle Brigham Young is elected President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

December 6; the Battle of San Pasqual. Kearny's dragoons suffer a defeat by swift-mounted *Californio* lancers, in revolt against the American occupation of southern California. Kearny is wounded, but they are still able to link up with Commodore Stockton at San Diego.

December 18; death of Sarrahess, nephew of De-un-quot and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, in Wyandott at the age of 60.

December 20; the Wyandot and Delaware Tribal Councils agree to allow the government to become party to the Wyandott Purchase agreement, to appoint a commissioner and conduct a new treaty. The Delaware state that they are willing to abide by the terms of the original agreement. No appointment is made, however, and despite Senate approval, the House of Representatives fails to take the matter up.

December 22; Abelard Guthrie writes a long letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill complaining about the corruption of the Indian annuity system, the problems faced by white men who choose to live among the Indians, and the alleged anti-American, pro-British attitudes of some Michigan and Canadian Wyandots now in Kansas (presumably including his father-in-law).

In December, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna again becomes Provisional President of Mexico and again assumes dictatorial powers.

Also in December, a new building for the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church is completed near the new Delaware village, 3 1/2 miles northwest of the Delaware Baptist Mission and now-abandoned Anderson's Town.

December 24; George Armstrong and Hannah Charloe Barnett, widow of John Barnett, are married at the home of William Walker Jr. in Wyandott.

December 25; Doniphan's volunteers defeat a superior Mexican force at Brazito on the Rio Grande, 45 miles above El Paso del Norte.

December 27; the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers ride through the Pass of the North and into Chihuahua.

December 28; Iowa is admitted to the Union as the 29th state.

In one of the harshest winters on record, the Donner party comes to its tragic end in the passes of the Sierra Nevada.

1847 -

January 1; William Walker Jr. purchases a 32-year-old female slave named Dorcas in Harrisonville, Missouri, for the sum of \$350. Bringing her home to Wyandott outrages many and is technically contrary to law.

January 5; the Baptist missionaries in Kansas hold a conference to discuss the state of affairs at the Delaware Baptist Mission. (Rev. Pratt arrives late for the meeting and learns for the first time of certain problems that have developed.) A joint letter concerning the situation is sent to the American Baptist Missionary Union.

January 8; the Battle of San Gabriel. Kearny and Stockton defeat the *Californio* insurgents.

January 13; the *Californios* surrender to Fremont at Cahuenga.

January 19; the Indians of Taos Pueblo revolt against the American occupation of New Mexico. Governor Charles Bent and several others are killed.

January 24; death of Francis Driver in Wyandott at the age of 45. He is buried near his two daughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

In February, the Taos revolt is put down following an assault on Taos Pueblo led by Col. Sterling Price and Ceran St. Vrain. A young Delaware hunter called Big Nigger, accused by the Pueblos of being an American spy, is coerced into fighting against the Americans and narrowly escapes with his life. His role soon becomes the stuff of legend (including his supposed death).

February 7; Rev. Pratt asks the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Lt. Col. Wharton, for protection from a Stockbridge named Konk-a-pot who has threatened his life. Lt. Col. Wharton assigns a sergeant and three dragoons to guard Pratt until the Delaware chiefs can have the man seized, and offers Pratt's family refuge at the fort.

February 12; Rev. Pratt asks the Army to arrest Konk-a-pot, and Lt. Col. Wharton promises that it will be done that night.

February 23; the Battle of Buena Vista (La Angostura). Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor's 5,000 troops (and superior artillery) defeat a Mexican army of nearly 20,000 led by General Santa Anna. Santa Anna retreats south but President Polk, jealous of Taylor's popularity, has ordered Taylor to remain in Monterrey with his army and sent Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott to lead a separate advance against Mexico City.

That same day, death of Robert Greyeyes, younger brother of Esquire and Doctor Greyeyes, in Wyandott (age unknown).

February 25; the Battle of Sacramento. Col. Alexander Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers defeat a superior Mexican force near Chihuahua. They then continue their victorious ride through northern Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they will take ship for home.

March 3; in response to concerns about the obvious decline in the numbers and conditions of the various Indian tribes and nations, Congress authorizes an extensive study to be carried out under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including a census of the Indian Tribes of the United States with 172 separate categories of statistics. Directed by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the study is largely completed by 1850 and published in six volumes between 1853 and 1857. Despite all its flaws it is an immense undertaking, and nothing remotely comparable will be produced for well over a century.

The Wyandots number 687, of whom 575 reside on the Wyandott Purchase and are therefore considered to be enrolled members of the Wyandot Nation. Ninety-six Wyandots (almost 14%) are literate, and 77 are considered to be educated, while 240 are church members. Nine individuals are of African descent, but the census makes no distinction between slave and free. Despite their hardships, the tribe is relatively wealthy for its size, with \$2,500 worth of public buildings, 1,044 acres under cultivation, over 2,600 fruit trees, 351 horses, 60 oxen, 200 milch cows, 326 head of cattle, over 2,300 hogs, \$4,600 in agricultural implements, and an agricultural output with an estimated value for 1847 of \$45,600. Most heads of family (115) are engaged in agriculture, but there are two carpenters, two shoemakers, and six persons engaged in trade, with \$8,000 invested in trade for the year. The Wyandots' cash annuity (payable only to those residing on the Wyandott Purchase) is \$17,500, or \$29.25 per individual, with \$500 set apart for the school fund (and three schools in operation).

The Delaware now in Kansas number 903, of whom 65 (7%) are educated or literate. There are no persons of African descent among them, but there are 186 non-Delaware Indians on the reserve (presumably either the Munsee, who have no separate listing, or the Stockbridges). They are somewhat less agricultural than the Wyandots or Shawnee, with 1,582 acres under cultivation, 1,480 horses, 158 oxen, 376 milch cows, 807 head of cattle, over 2,600 hogs, and a surprising \$7,675.50 in agricultural implements, but an annual value of agricultural production of only \$18,311.50. However, there are 19 heads of family engaged in hunting, with 3,558 skins taken in 1847 at a value of \$1,709.20, and a full \$11,000 invested in trade. Their public improvements include two mission houses, one schoolhouse, two churches, one saw mill, one grist mill, and one ferry, with a value of \$2,500 (but no council house is listed). The Delaware annuity is \$6,500, or \$7.19 per capita.

The Shawnee on the reserve number 886, of whom 63 (7%) are educated or at least literate. Twelve individuals are of African descent, presumably including the slaves owned by Captain Joseph Parks. The Shawnee have 2,965.5 acres under cultivation, 1,348 horses, 461 oxen, 492 milch cows, 1,048 head of cattle, over 3,500 hogs, \$4,500 in agricultural implements, an agricultural output with an estimated value for 1847 of \$32,386, and \$5,500 invested in trade for the year. Their public improvement list is equally impressive, with one council house, three mission houses, three schoolhouses, two churches, one saw mill, one grist mill, and three public ferries. The Shawnee annuity is currently \$4,500.

(One of the three Shawnee ferries noted is the Tooley ferry, running from near the mouth of Tooley Creek on the south bank of the Kansas River a mile upstream from Grinter's. Much used during the Mexican War, it will remain in operation until about 1860.)

The Senecas of Sandusky, now on the Neosho River in the present Oklahoma, and the nearby Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee are both small groups, numbering 158 and 273 respectively. (No mention is made of the Wyandots with the Mixed Band.) They subsist by farming, primarily gardens, orchards and livestock, and receive small cash annuities, \$1,250 for the Seneca and \$1,685 for the Mixed Band. Surprisingly, the Seneca have \$4,000 worth of public buildings, including a saw mill, a grist mill and a council house.

March 10; Lt. Col. Wharton has had Konk-a-pot in custody at Fort Leavenworth for a month, and wants the situation resolved. He asks Rev. Pratt if a letter he sent to Agent Cummins was given to him personally or just left at his house.



March 11; a Wyandot National Convention enacts new laws and appoints Silas Armstrong and Matthew R. Walker as Boundary Commissioners for the Wyandott Purchase, with John Gibson and John W. Greyeyes as Supervisors.

That same day, death of Johnny Appleseed (Jonathan Chapman) in Allen County, Indiana, at the age of 71.

March 27; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott captures the fortress of San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz, following the landing of American forces on Mexico's east coast.

March 28; the American Baptist Missionary Union sends Elizabeth S. Morse (formerly a teacher for the Cherokee) to the Delaware Baptist Mission. The Pratts are instructed to move to the Delaware mission as soon as practicable, and to close the Stockbridge Baptist Mission.

April 3; death of Nancy Washington, daughter of James and Sarah Washington, in Wyandott at the age of 19.

April 7; death of William Miles Chick, "first citizen" of the Town of Kansas, U.S. postmaster, and father-in-law of the Rev. William Johnson, John C. McCoy, and the Rev. J. Thompson Peery, at the age of 53. His is the second burial in the new Town Cemetery at 5<sup>th</sup> and Oak. (Grave is subsequently moved to Union Cemetery.)

April 8; Scott's army advances into the interior of Mexico.

That same day, deaths in Wyandott of Nofat at the age of 50, and of the son of John and Margaret Williams at the age of 4.

April 18; the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

April 19; death of Sam Monture in Wyandott at the age of 31.

May 1; death of Charlotte Coon in Wyandott (age unknown).

May 4; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints George I. Clark and Louis Lumpy as administrators for Nofat's estate.

May 5; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Sarah "Sallie" Wright Rice from her husband Charles Rice.

May 8; a sale of Nofat's personal property is held at the Wyandot Council House. The assembled company then proceeds to the ferry, where the boat is hauled out for repairs.

May 13; in a meeting held at the Delaware Council House, the Delaware, Kickapoo, Shawnee and Wyandots enter into a peace treaty with the Pawnee.

May 14; Wyandot volunteers led by Joel Walker, including Abelard Guthrie, leave Wyandott aboard the steamboat *AMELIA* for New Orleans, Vera Cruz and Scott's army.

May 15; Scott captures Puebla.

May 24; Francis A. Hicks marries Matilda Stephenson Driver, widow of Francis Driver, in Wyandott.

May 26; Wyandot Subagent Hewitt removes Charles Graham from his post as agency blacksmith, a position he has held since 1831. William Walker Jr. is infuriated.

In June, after further adventures, Big Nigger arrives back at the Delaware Reserve. (Although only in his early twenties, he will never go west again.) The chiefs are alarmed because of the stories about his role in the Taos revolt.

June 12; a Wyandot National Convention votes unanimously to protest Dr. Hewitt's removal of Graham. They also refuse to join the Pottawatomies and Winnebagos in war against the Lakota.

June 19; for the second time, Noah Zane and his family leave Wyandott to return to his father Isaac's home in Ohio. William Walker Jr. is delighted; he believes Zane to be shiftless and lazy, unsuited for life on the frontier, and his wife to be a woman of questionable virtue.

June 26; the Wyandot Tribal Council grants a divorce to Moses Peacock from his wife Mary, as she has run off to live with Young Jackson in the Seneca country.

That same day, Charles Graham is restored to his post as Wyandot agency blacksmith.

June 27; the first telegraph line between New York and Boston goes into service.

Also in June, Hester A. Zane and Lucy B. Armstrong's sister Martha Bigelow organize the first Wyandot Sunday School, held in John M. Armstrong's school building.

John and Lucy Armstrong's log house in Wyandott is replaced with a large frame residence in the same general location (demolished circa 1904).

July 5; death of Isaac P. Driver's wife's child, in Wyandott (age unknown).

July 6; death of William W. Garrett, son of Charles B. and Kittie Ann Garrett, of typhoid in Wyandott at the age of 25. Mary Ann Long Garrett is a widow at age 21. She subsequently marries her cousin, James C. Zane.

July 9; death of Mary Graham, wife of Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham, of typhoid in Wyandott (age unknown). William Walker Jr. mourns the loss of a friend.

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council.

July 17; death of Nofat's daughter in Wyandott at the age of 16, just three months after the death of her father.

July 19; Agent Cummins writes to Superintendent of Indian Affairs Harvey concerning Big Nigger's odyssey. The Delaware are anxious to smooth matters over.

July 20; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill sends a questionnaire to the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman, Superintendent of Indian Missions, Indian Mission Conference, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, regarding the schools and missions under his supervision.

July 24; Mormon emigrants led by Brigham Young enter the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Also in July, death of Rosanna Stone's son in Wyandott at the age of 4 years 4 months.

A Delaware hunter and trapper named Tom Hill, living with the Nez Perce, incites the Nez Perce and Cayuse Indians against the white settlers in the Oregon Country.

August 3; death of Isaac N. Zane, son of Noah and Tabitha Zane, in Wyandott at the age of 4 years 6 months.

August 10; Scott's army comes in sight of Mexico City.

August 12; Rev. Berryman sends a reply to Commissioner Medill's questionnaire from Fort Coffee in Indian Country. There are four schools in operation and two others projected, with the manual labor school being the largest.

August 13; death of Jane Charloe's child in Wyandott at the age of 4 months.

September 8; the Battle of Molino del Rey.

September 12-13; the Battle of Chapultepec.

September 14; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott's American army of just 6,000 men enters Mexico City. Santa Anna flees.

September 21; death of the son of Elizabeth and Francis Cotter Jr. in Wyandott at the age of 20 days.

Also in September, deaths of Wyandot children and young people continue in Wyandott with the death of the son of Robert and Margaret Solomon at the age of 4, and of Robert Cherokee's brother-in-law at the age of 16.

Commodore Stockton (who does not have the authority) has appointed Fremont governor of California. Kearny orders Fremont to resign, and when he refuses, finally has him returned under arrest to Fort Leavenworth.

October 4; William Walker Jr.'s wife Hannah leaves Wyandott for a visit to Ohio.

October 5-8; Dr. Hewitt pays out the Wyandot annuity, bypassing the Wyandot Tribal Council. On receipt, the individuals promptly turn the money over to the council in a rebuke of the government's interference.

October 6; death of John P. Standingstone's wife in Wyandott (age unknown).

October 9-19; the Wyandot Tribal Council redistributes the annuity.

October 14; Hester A. "Hetty" Zane marries Paschal Fish, chief of the Fish band of the Shawnee.<sup>17</sup>

October 26; death in childbirth of Tondee's wife, the daughter of Little Chief, in Wyandott, at the age of 29.

October 30; writing to *The National Era* in Washington, D.C., Richard Mendenhall of the Shawnee Friends Mission notes that contrary to law there are perhaps 20 slaves in the area, including those belonging to Captain Joseph Parks and a half dozen at the manual labor school.

That same day, the annual report on the manual labor school is sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis. Attendance for the year has been 125 students, including 38 Delaware and 30 Shawnee.

November 1; a brick church to replace the Wyandots' Church in the Wilderness is completed near the present 10th Street and Walker Avenue on land donated by John Arms. It has been built with money from the sale of the Ohio mission school and farm.

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<sup>17</sup> A date of July 31, 1848, has also been noted.

November 4; the fourth annual session of the Indian Mission Conference convenes at Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation. The Rev. Jerome C. Berryman is transferred to the St. Louis Conference, ending his involvement with the Indian missions. After six years' absence, the Rev. Thomas Johnson returns to again take charge of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, replacing William Patton. Perhaps because it is part of the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, the name of the school is changed to the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School.

November 8; relieved of his command, Maj. Gen. Taylor says farewell to his troops in Monterrey, leaving Brig. Gen. John Wool in charge.

November 10; death of Eliza Half John's son in Wyandott at the age of 9 months.

November 11; death of the Widow Cub in Wyandott at the age of 80.

November 15; death of Tondee's child just 20 days after the death of its mother.

November 20; Hannah Walker returns to Wyandott from Ohio.

November 27; the Wyandot Tribal Council revises the National Code.

November 28; death of Peter Buck's wife in Wyandott at the age of 55.

November 29; the Whitman Massacre. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and 12 others at Waiilatpu in the Walla Walla valley are murdered by once-friendly Cayuse Indians, who believe the missionaries responsible for the deaths of their children following a measles epidemic. Oregon settlers appeal to the government for aid.

From November through January, Col. John C. Fremont is tried by court martial in Washington, D.C. He is convicted of insubordination but the decision is highly unpopular and his penalty is remitted by President Polk. Fremont resigns from the Army.

December 8; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the new code of laws read and proclaimed.

December 26; liberal subscriptions are made by the Wyandots for finishing their new brick church.

December 28; David Young is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1848, defeating both Tall Charles and Charles Splitlog.

December 31; birth of Francis Theodore Peery, son of Wyandot missionary the Rev. Edward T. Peery and his wife Mary.

1848 -

The Year of Revolution. Bourgeois, democratic revolutions break out throughout Europe, only to be violently put down or betrayed and co-opted, setting the stage for the radical theories of Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx and spurring the emigration of democratic dissidents to the U.S.

January 6; death of Henry Jacquis, member of the Wyandot Tribal Council and onetime Principal Chief of the Wyandot Nation, in Wyandott at the age of 59.

January 8; the Rev. Ira D. Blanchard is dismissed as Delaware Baptist missionary for "immoral conduct," apparently involving Blanchard and the teacher, Sylvia Case. In later years, church writers will remain silent on the fact that he was ordained. A new mission house is nearing completion close to the new church, southeast of the present 118th Street and State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Blanchard and his family will leave the mission before the end of the month.

January 18; George I. Clark is elected to fill the position of the late Henry Jacquis on the Wyandot Tribal Council.

January 24; gold is found by James W. Marshall at Sutter's Mill near the present Sacramento in California, although the news does not leak out until May.

January 28; a slave owned by Francis A. Hicks runs away. William Walker Jr. can't understand why.

January 30; death in childbirth of Theresa Hat, wife of Tauomee, in Wyandott at the age of 39, together with their child.

February 2; the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed, ending the Mexican War.

February 10; death of Eliza Half John in Wyandott at the age of 24.

February 12; deaths of the twin daughters of John B. and Matilda Clark Curleyhead in Wyandott at the age of 1 month.

February 17; death of the daughter of Mary and John Hicks Jr. in Wyandott at the age of 4.

February 19; death of Little Chief's wife in Wyandott (age unknown), less than four months after the death of her daughter.

February 21; in Paris, demonstrations against the monarchy begin. By the 23rd there is blood in the streets.

February 23; death of Congressman and former President John Quincy Adams, in Washington, D.C.

February 24; Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King," abdicates and goes into exile.

February 26; the Second French Republic is proclaimed.

February 28; the Wyandot Tribal Council makes out its appropriations bill for 1848. Annual salaries are set for public office: Principal Chief, \$80; four council members and secretary, \$60 each; two sheriffs, \$40 each; National Jailer, \$150; and ferryman, \$250 with a \$50 contingency fund. These salaries will remain unchanged for at least the next 10 years.

February 29; news of the revolution in France reaches Vienna. Shortly thereafter, the Hungarian Diet meeting in Pozsony (the present Bratislava) is persuaded by Lajos Kossuth to pass acts establishing a virtually independent Hungary under the Austrian Emperor.

March 1; death of Nak-ko-min, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation. His successor is Captain Ketchum.

March 2; death of the Widow Driver, mother of Francis Driver, in Wyandott (age unknown). She is buried near her son and granddaughters in the Huron Indian Cemetery.

March 4; death of Matthew Peacock in Wyandott at the age of 54.

March 5; deaths of the twin children of the late Robert Greyeyes in Wyandott (ages unknown).

March 10; the Senate ratifies the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico is paid \$15,000,000 for its lost provinces and released from all claims against it by U.S. citizens.

That same day, Charles Sage of Van Buren County, Missouri, meets a Wyandot at Fort Leavenworth who informs him that there is a white woman among the Wyandots who he resembles in features and voice.

March 13; revolution in Vienna. The hated Austrian Chancellor, Prince Metternich, flees into exile in England, as the structure of absolutist rule built up after the defeat of Napoleon begins to collapse.

March 14; eleven prominent Wyandots, including Francis A. Hicks, William Walker Jr., James Bigtree and Esquire Greyeyes, write to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill protesting the special discretionary appropriation requested by the current council.

March 18; rioting in the streets of Berlin. A vacillating King Frederik Wilhelm IV of Prussia masses his army, then sends it away. A Prussian Parliament is subsequently established, but the constitution that is eventually drawn up preserves much of the monarchy's power.

March 24; death of Kayrahoo's mother-in-law in Wyandott at the age of 59.

March 26; death of the daughter of Moses and Mary Peacock in Wyandott at the age of 14.

March 28; death of the Widow Mudeater, daughter of Adam Brown Sr. and mother of Matthew Mudeater, in Wyandott at the age of 59.

March 29; Sally Frost (Caty Sage), now 61 years of age, meets her brother Charles Sage at the Wyandot Council House. Speaking through an interpreter, he tells her that their father is dead but mother is still living.

April 1; the Rev. John G. Pratt and his wife Olivia arrive at the Delaware Baptist Mission to take over its operation. Rev. Pratt and the Rev. Jotham Meeker move the press from the printing office at the now-closed Stockbridge mission to the Ottawa Baptist Mission.

April 4; Emperor Ferdinand of Austria grants a new constitution to his non-Hungarian lands.

April 5; Santa Anna, having resigned the presidency, is given permission to leave Mexico and sails for Jamaica.

April 11; Emperor Ferdinand of Austria sanctions the reforms approved by the Hungarian Diet.

That same day, death of the son of Thomas and Sarah Hill in Wyandott at the age of 1 month.

Also in April, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee and Delaware by Agent Cummins.

Wyandot missionary the Rev. Edward T. Peery and William Walker Jr. (himself not a church member<sup>18</sup>) force a vote of the Methodist congregation on the question of adhering to the Methodist Episcopal Church or going to the new South branch with the rest of the Indian Mission Conference. The vote is 160 to 65 in favor of the parent church.

April 25; Principal Chief James Washington sends a memorial regarding the vote of the official members of the Methodist congregation in care of the Rev. James B. Finley in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to be presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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<sup>18</sup> He had been expelled some years before because of his drinking.



Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley by Ephraim George Squier and Dr. E. H. Davis, the definitive work on the remains of the Ohio Mound Builders, is issued as the first publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

May 3; the Wyandot Tribal Council pays \$27.50 to Mr. Goodyear for lumber for the ferry.

May 11; death of Dr. Jesse Harvey, superintendent of the Shawnee Friends Mission. His widow Elizabeth Burgess Harvey continues as superintendent, assisted by her three adult children, until 1850.

May 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council declares Smith Nichols of age and releases him from his guardian.

May 18; an elected Parliament meets in Frankfurt-am-Main as a replacement for the hated Diet of the German Confederation. A provisional government for a united Germany is established, but both the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia refuse the crown and the liberals are not ready to take the step of proclaiming a republic.

May 29; Wisconsin is admitted to the Union as the 30th state.

Thomas Coonhawk prepares a plat of the City of Wyandott, with named streets and lots of one acre and more in extent, which is adopted by the Wyandot Tribal Council (document now lost).

June 4; returning from the Town of Kansas, Hannah Walker and her daughter Sophia encounter John Charloe at the Wyandot ferry landing, very drunk and severely beaten.

June 16; Sally Frost again meets her brother Charles Sage at the Wyandot Council House. They are joined by a second brother, Samuel Sage, who is extremely frustrated by Sally's inability to speak English.

June 17; a Czech nationalist insurrection in Prague is suppressed by Austrian troops.

June 25; Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham marries widow Mary Bartleson.

July 1; death at birth of John W. Greyeyes' child, in Wyandott.

July 3; death of John W. Greyeyes' wife, the daughter of George D. Williams, in Wyandott (age unknown), two days after the death of her child.

That same day, the Delaware Baptist Mission school reopens with the Rev. John G. Pratt as superintendent, Elizabeth S. Morse as teacher, and 25 pupils.

July 4; President Polk lays the cornerstone of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.

July 6; death of William Big River in Wyandott (age unknown).

July 7; death of William McKendrick (McKendree) in Wyandott at the age of 40, from the bite of a venomous snake. His widow, Mary Pipe McKendrick, subsequently marries the recently widowed Tauomee. (This makes Tauomee and Matthew Mudeater brothers-in-law.)

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council.

July 17; Captain Joseph Parks recaptures an escaped slave named Stephen in Illinois, only to have local abolitionists help him escape to Canada. Although slavery is illegal in Indian Country, Parks asks for government reimbursement for the loss of Indian property at the hands of whites.

July 19-20; the first women's rights convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York. A Declaration of Sentiments, drafted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and modeled after the Declaration of Independence, is signed by 68 women and 32 men (although Frederick Douglass is the only man present to vocally support Mrs. Stanton's resolution demanding the right to vote).

July 25; the Wyandott Purchase treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware is finally confirmed by a Joint Resolution of Congress.

July 29; loyal Wyandot church members petition the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to send a new missionary.

August 1; with Rev. Pratt now at the Delaware mission, the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church votes to disband and again merge its small congregation with the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church.

August 9; Joel Walker and his companions are welcomed home from the Mexican War.

August 10; freighter Alexander Majors' first wagon train sets out from Missouri for Santa Fe.

August 12-13; the Delaware and Stockbridge Baptist mission churches are formally merged and reorganized at a meeting held at the Delaware church, with the Rev. John G. Pratt as pastor.

August 14; Oregon Territory is formally established by Congress after much debate over slavery.

August 15; the Wyandots' annual Green Corn Feast and council elections are held in Wyandott. Francis A. Hicks is elected Principal Chief.

August 17; the Rev. Thomas Johnson announces the intention to organize a classical department called Western Academy in connection with the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Training School, with the Rev. Nathan Scarritt as principal. The school is intended to provide a classical education to young men and women from Missouri at a very reasonable cost.

August 19; the *New York Herald* reports the discovery of gold in California.

August 29; Michael Frost and Irvin P. Long are elected Wyandot sheriffs for 1848-49. A committee of 13 is appointed to review the constitution.

August 30; William Walker Jr. and Silas Armstrong decide to call a Wyandot National Convention (including non church members) on the question of church affiliation.

September 1; William Walker Jr. takes the question of church affiliation before a convention of the Nation, which chooses the Methodist Episcopal Church South after a heated debate in which Walker, Silas Armstrong, Matthew R. Walker, John D. Brown, David Young, and Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks support the South and Esquire Greyeyes, George I. Clark and John M. Armstrong support the parent church.

September 7; Rev. Peery and his adherents take control of the new brick Wyandot Methodist church.

September 8; the Wyandots' new affiliation resolution, addressed to the Ohio Conference, is sent to Cincinnati for publication.

September 9; Esquire Greyeyes and John M. Armstrong write to the Rev. James B. Finley, protesting the conduct of the convention and informing him of the appropriation of the new church. They believe the split is largely the result of William Walker Jr.'s actions and influence (they also criticize his drinking), and feel betrayed by Rev. Peery.

September 11; death of the son of David and Margaret Young in Wyandott at the age of 2 years 9 months.

September 15; the fourth Quarterly Conference of the Wyandot Methodist Mission is held, chaired by Presiding Elder Learner B. Stateler and Rev. Peery, with John M. Armstrong as secretary. Although passed on their characters, Esquire Greyeyes, George I. Clark, James Bigtree, John Hicks Sr., his son Little Chief, and John M. Armstrong all refuse renewal of their licenses as church officers, severing their ties to the South church.

September 16; John M. Armstrong writes to the Rev. James B. Finley, sending him a copy of the minutes of the previous day's meeting and asking for his assistance.

Also in September, a new church building is dedicated at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

September 23; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the report of the committee on revising the tribal constitution. An elected Legislative Committee of five members is established to assist the tribal council.

September 25; Western Academy opens at the manual labor school.

September 26; Agent Cummins in his annual report states that the Shawnee have made the greatest progress of any tribe on the border, with some of their farms comparing to the best within Missouri.

In October, a number of the younger Wyandots go on a buffalo hunt.

October 6; the Rev. Thomas Johnson submits a report on the manual labor school for the period ending September 30. There were 85 students in attendance, including 31 Delaware.

October 11-17; Delaware, Miami, Peoria, Sauk and Fox, Shawnee, and Wyandots meet at Fort Leavenworth to renew the old Northwest Confederacy. Wyandots are confirmed as Keepers of the Council Fire. When representatives of the Seneca ask to participate, they are reminded that the Six Nations were never members of the confederacy.

October 18-23; Bishop James O. Andrew of the Methodist Episcopal Church South visits Indian Country. He preaches at the White Church on the 18th, and visits the manual labor school the next day.

October 20; John C. Fremont sets out on his disastrous fourth expedition, examining alternate southern routes for a transcontinental railroad.

October 21; Bishop Andrew arrives at the Wyandot Methodist Mission.

October 22; Bishop Andrew preaches the Sabbath sermon in the Wyandots' brick church.

That same day, Fremont's party is joined by James Secondine and several other Delaware.

October 27; nine prominent Wyandots petition Congress to enforce the prohibition against slavery in Indian Country, a move obviously aimed at the Walkers.

October 29; the congregation of the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church is finally and irrevocably split when the members adhering to the Ohio Conference are barred from the brick church.

October 31; his health destroyed in Mexico, death of Brig. Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny in St. Louis at the age of 54.

November 7; Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor (Whig), hero of the Mexican War, is elected President, defeating Lewis Cass (Democrat).

November 13; birth of John Williams Pratt, third child of the Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt, at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

November 28; the Rev. Learner B. Stateler is returned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission and continued as presiding elder of the Kansas River District. The Rev. Thomas Johnson is continued in charge of the manual labor school, assisted by T. Hurlburt, and the Rev. Nathan Scarritt is returned as principal of Western Academy. The Rev. B. H. Russell is assigned to the Delaware. The Rev. Edward T. Peery is replaced as Wyandot Methodist missionary by his brother the Rev. J. Thompson Peery, a strong southern partisan.

December 1; a missionary sent by the Ohio Conference, the Rev. James Gurley, arrives in Wyandott.

That same day, a letter is sent to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Medill protesting the Wyandot Tribal Council's interference in the free exercise of religious preference. It is signed by John M. Armstrong, (John) Battise, James Bigtree, James T. Charloe, Lewis Clark, Esquire Greyeyes, John Lewis, John Pipe, John Solomon and White Crow.

December 2; the inept Emperor Ferdinand of Austria is pressured by the Imperial family into abdicating in favor of his 18-year-old nephew, Franz Josef.

December 5; President Polk confirms the discovery of gold in California, triggering the gold rush.

December 10; Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, is elected President of France.

December 12; David Young is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1849, defeating Tall Charles 16 votes to 7.

December 20; the Wyandot Tribal Council sends a letter of recommendation for Dr. Hewitt to President Polk, as Hewitt wishes to settle in California and possibly obtain a position there.

December 21; the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee rule that only the Methodist Episcopal Church South should be allowed on the Purchase.

1849 -

100,000 Americans go west in this year.

January 9; a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the revised code of laws read and proclaimed. The appropriations bill for 1849 is reported. Thomas Pipe is elected sheriff to replace Irvin P. Long, who has resigned.

January 13; Daniel Punch is found frozen to death near the Huron Indian Cemetery. George Coke and his wife are subsequently charged with his murder (outcome unknown).

January 19; a convention of Wyandots who are not church members is held, and proposes that both missionaries be expelled from the Wyandott Purchase.

January 31; President-elect Taylor resigns from the Army.

February 2; death of James Monture's wife in Wyandott (age unknown). William Walker Jr. states that she was murdered by her husband.

February 5; at 9:00 p.m., Matthew R. Walker and Wyandot sheriffs Michael Frost and Thomas Pipe arrest the Rev. James Gurley at the instigation of William Walker Jr. and take him before Subagent Hewitt. Dr. Hewitt, reportedly drunk, orders Rev. Gurley out of Indian Country for supposed violation of the nonintercourse acts.

February 14; death of Peter Warpole, son of Ron-ton-dee, in Wyandott (age unknown).

February 27; the Wyandot Legislative Committee approves the appropriations bill for 1849.

February 28; the ship *California* arrives in San Francisco with the first party of gold seekers from the States.

March 3; Congress creates the Home Department (Department of the Interior), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is transferred to the new Cabinet office from the War Department. President Taylor appoints Thomas Ewing of Ohio as first secretary of the department.

March 4; a new Austrian constitution is promulgated providing for a strongly centralized state. The measure is denounced in Hungary. (Within three years even this weak constitution will be revoked and direct rule by the Emperor restored.)

March 8; death of Julie Bernard Robitaille, wife of Robert Robitaille, in Wyandott at the age of 36.

March 9; the Rev. Jotham Meeker examines the manual labor school with a view toward enrolling some Ottawa children there.

March 18; death of John Porcupine in Wyandott (age unknown).

March 26; Rev. Meeker writes to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, proposing to send 13 Ottawa children to the manual labor school.

March 27; five boys set out from the Ottawa Baptist Mission for the manual labor school.

March 29; William Walker Jr. notes that the Asiatic Cholera epidemic has reached the Town of Kansas.

March 31; Dr. Hewitt appoints William Walker Jr. government interpreter for the Wyandots (at \$400 per year), replacing John M. Armstrong who has held the office since 1844.

That same day, William Donalson resigns his position as one of two Shawnee blacksmiths after 12 years of service.

April 14; the Hungarian National Assembly renounces allegiance to the Austrian throne and acclaims Lajos Kossuth Governor-President of an independent Hungarian Republic.

Also in April, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo by Agent Cummins.

April 20; several Wyandots form the Wyandott Mining Company and prepare to join the gold rush. Members include Theodore F. Garrett (elected Captain), William Bower, Matthew Brown, Philip Brown, Charles B. Garrett, Russell B. Garrett, Dr. E. B. Hand, Adam Hunt, assistant blacksmith Ira Hunter, Irvin P. Long, William Lynville, and R. Palmer.

April 28; death of Virginia Chick McCoy, wife of John C. McCoy, of cholera.

James C. Grinter, younger brother of Moses Grinter, settles at Secondine on the Delaware Reserve. He marries Anna Grinter's younger sister, Rosanna Marshall, and assists as ferryman until 1855.

May 3; Judge Joseph Chaffee, stepfather and former guardian of Isaiah Walker, arrives in Wyandott from Ohio intending to join the Wyandott Mining Company.

May 9; Ira Hunter resigns as Wyandot assistant blacksmith. Charles Graham's "Negro boy" Richard takes his place in the shop for the next two months.

May 23; death of Judge Joseph Chaffee, probably from cholera, in Wyandott (age unknown).

May 29; Dr. Hewitt is dismissed as Wyandot Indian Subagent for his expulsion of Rev. Gurley.

May 30; death of Thomas Elliot, clerk in the Chouteau trading store at Secondine on the Delaware Reserve, of cholera. (His grave is found in 1950, 1/4 mile east of the Grinter house.)

May 31; Orlando Brown is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing William Medill.

That same day, the members of the Wyandott Mining Company set off for California. They are joined by Washington H. Chick, Evan G. Hewitt and F. B. Tibbs from the Town of Kansas.

Pierre Menard "Mack" Chouteau, son of Francois G. and Berenice Menard Chouteau, marries Mary Ann Polk, daughter of Indian trader Robert Polke (and cousin of John C. McCoy).

William Gilliss and Dr. Benoist Troost (husband of Gilliss' niece, Mary) build the four-story, 46-room, brick Gilliss House, first hotel in the Town of Kansas, on Front Street between the present Wyandotte and Delaware Streets, near the west end of a four-block-long row of buildings facing the landing. The gable roof is crowned by a cupola housing a bell, possibly to announce steamboat landings.

June 3; William Walker Jr. notes the death of a Miss Huffaker in his journal.

June 15; death of former President James Knox Polk.

June 20; the Wyandott Mining Company reaches Fort Laramie. Several horses are stolen by Lakota, but four Wyandots track them, march boldly into an encampment of 300 Lakota, announce who they are and why they came, take their horses and leave unharmed.

July 6; death of Zachariah Longhouse Sr. in Wyandott, of cholera (age unknown).



July 7; Maj. Thomas Moseley Jr., Dr. Hewitt's replacement as Wyandot Indian Subagent, arrives in Wyandott.

July 10; death of Pierre Chouteau in St. Louis at the age of 90. Together with his elder half-brother and eight sons, he has been a major figure in the opening of the West.

Also in July, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa by Kansa Subagent C. N. Handy.

July 16; the Wyandot Tribal Council charges that Dr. Hewitt has retained the annuity payments of 24 persons for the latter half of 1848, together with half the school fund - some \$600 altogether. Subagent Moseley (supported by William Walker Jr.) states that Hewitt did not transfer any funds to him when he arrived, and that records for the last half year or so are lacking.

July 17; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 28; George Steel is elected Wyandot ferryman to replace David Young, who has resigned.

July 30; Guilford D. Hurt is appointed assistant blacksmith for the Wyandot subagency, replacing the departed Ira Hunter.

July 31; Lucy B. Armstrong writes to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown, protesting the government's withholding John M. Armstrong's salary as Wyandot interpreter for the time he was in Washington on tribal business in 1845-1846, Dr. Hewitt's dismissal of Armstrong without cause, Moseley's upholding of Walker's appointment, and Moseley's avowed pro-slavery views. There are just three slaves owned in the Wyandot Nation, but the blacksmith has five or six and now Moseley threatens to bring in more.

August 9; Richard W. Cummins is dismissed as agent for the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, ending 19 years of service. He is replaced by one Luke Lea. Isaac Mundy returns as Delaware blacksmith, replacing Cornelius Yager.

August 10; J. Coon Jr. is murdered in Wyandott by Robert Cherokee, (age unknown).

August 11; Kossuth resigns as Governor-President of a defeated Hungary and goes into exile with thousands of other revolutionaries.

August 13; the Hungarian army surrenders at Vilagos to Austrian forces backed by an overwhelming Russian army. Savage reprisals follow, and Hungary is placed under martial law. The European status quo has been largely restored.

August 14; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee are held in Wyandott. Francis A. Hicks is reelected Principal Chief.

The cholera epidemic in Kansas worsens. Six Wyandots and at least eight Delaware die. The Wyandots' Green Corn Feast, normally held in mid August, is cancelled.

Also in August, the Rev. Thomas B. Markham arrives in Wyandott to represent the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

September 8; William Walker Jr. hears the Rev. Thomas Johnson preach at a camp meeting and is much impressed.

September 18; Martha R. Walker, 24-year-old daughter of Hannah and William Walker Jr., marries William Gilmore of Independence, Missouri. Her father is not overjoyed.

September 22; the first volume of William Walker Jr.'s daily journal ends: "Clear and beautiful morning."

The Rev. B. H. Russell is appointed missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. J. Thompson Peery. Rev. Peery is transferred to the manual labor school to assist Rev. Johnson, and the Rev. Nathan Scarritt is returned as principal of Western Academy. The Rev. J. A. Cummings is assigned to the Delaware.

October 7; death of Edgar Allan Poe in Baltimore at the age of 40, under appropriately mysterious circumstances.

October 8; Subagent Moseley buys a house and property owned by Joel Walker for \$1,000 for use as his own residence. He then asks for government reimbursement, and recommends that the government purchase permanent residences for the blacksmith and assistant blacksmith. The former subagent's residence at the southeast corner of the present 4<sup>th</sup> Street and State Avenue (originally the home of Henry Jacquis), subsequently becomes the property of Isaac W. "Ike" Brown.

October 9; Lucy B. Armstrong repeats her charges against Moseley.

Also in October, the Wyandott Mining Company reaches California and begins operations near Lassen Lake.

October 12; the Rev. Thomas Johnson sends his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There are 121 students at the manual labor school, including 32 Delaware, 39 Shawnee, and 12 Wyandots. He states that he does not believe that the Indians can continue to advance as separate nations; he advocates giving the Indians their lands in severalty and eventually granting them citizenship.<sup>19</sup>

October 19; the Rev. Jotham Meeker buys lumber from the steam mill at the manual labor school for his own mill at the Ottawa Baptist Mission.

October 24; the Rev. Jotham Meeker reports that children from the Ottawa mission have been conducted to both the manual labor school and the Shawnee Baptist Mission school.

In November, the Wyandot Tribal Council sends Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks, George I. Clark and Joel Walker to Washington to press for settlement of the tribe's claim to 148,000 acres as provided for under Article 2 of the treaty of 1842.

November 26; the government purchases a house for the Wyandot blacksmith from Isaac W. Zane for \$250. It is located on Lot 26 of Wyandott City, a 2-acre parcel.

November 29; the government purchases a house for the Wyandot assistant blacksmith from Robert Robitaille for \$200. It lies on a 6-acre tract bounded by Lot 18, Front Street and the Missouri River.

November 30; William Walker Jr. begins the second volume of his daily journal: "This day I received the book on which I am now writing, which was kindly sent to me by Brother Joel from St. Louis."

December 25; Samuel Bigsineew and Clarissa Carpenter are married at the home of Isaac W. Zane in Wyandott.

c. 1850 -

A member of the Brown family builds a substantial two-story stone house which is still standing (though altered) at the present 3464 North 26th Street, Kansas City, Kansas. It later becomes the home of Quindaro merchant and Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson.

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<sup>19</sup> Indians are considered to be the citizens of separate but dependent nations, and will not become citizens of the United States until June 1924.

1850 -

January 4; Wyandot blacksmith Charles Graham requests the government reimburse him for the use of his slave Richard as assistant blacksmith the previous summer.

January 17; the Wyandot delegation in Washington presses their claim to the 148,000 acres, raises the question of the Wyandott Floats and asks when they might be distributed, and then goes beyond their stated purpose and proposes that the Wyandots be allowed to become United States citizens and the lands of the Wyandott Purchase be divided and taken in severalty, as the Rev. Thomas Johnson and others have advocated.

January 25; Charles Graham again writes to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, requesting reimbursement for the monies still due him for his expenses during the removal seven years before.

January 26; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown writes to Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks and the Wyandot delegation regarding the Wyandots' proposals. Taking a hard-line approach to their claim to the 148,000 acres, he denies that the government remains obligated, as the Wyandots have rejected land offered by the government and instead have purchased land from the Delaware, "contrary to the general policy and views of the government." He does allow that the Wyandots might have some claim to reimbursement as the government has not had to allocate land for them. He is similarly dismissive of the value of the floats, but does suggest that a new treaty might be an option. With regard to the proposal for citizenship and severalty, he is concerned that granting citizenship to the Wyandots would prematurely break down the barrier between the U.S. and the various tribes' "permanent homes" in Indian Country.

January 28; Principal Chief Francis A. Hicks responds to Commissioner Brown: "We bought thirty nine sections of the Delawares at the mouth of the Kansas River on which we now reside. Who did this harm? We paid for it with our own money." He states that the Commissioner's position is a "moral atrocity," but picks up on the suggestion of a new treaty that would pay them for the 148,000 acres and could also grant them citizenship and severalty.

January 29; Henry Clay, supported by Daniel Webster and Stephen A. Douglas, proposes the Compromise of 1850. California is to enter the Union as a free state and the slave trade is to be abolished in the District of Columbia, but the territories of New Mexico and Utah will be formed with the option of slavery at the time of their admission as states, and a national fugitive slave law passed. Southern extremists led by John C. Calhoun threaten secession otherwise.

That same day, a Wyandot National Convention is called to hear the revised code of laws read and proclaimed. The appropriations bill for 1850 is reported. A proposal to emigrate to recently-organized Minnesota Territory is soundly defeated, 72 to 5.

February 22; death of Duncin Armstrong, third child of Silas and Zelinda Armstrong, in Wyandott at the age of 1 year 1 month.

March 1; the ladies of the Missionary Society of Woburn, Massachusetts, send a large box of clothing to the Pratts at the Delaware Baptist Mission.

March 6; apparently reversing himself, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown writes to Secretary of the Interior Thomas Ewing in favor of the proposed Wyandot treaty granting citizenship and severalty, stating that it is a triumphant vindication of the government's policies.

March 16; Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter is first published.

March 20; Fort Leavenworth Indian Agent Luke Lea sends a letter to the Wyandots' northern Methodist missionary, the Rev. Thomas B. Markham, prohibiting him from going into the Shawnee Country. Having lost control of the manual labor school, there is apparently some interest in the northern church in establishing a separate mission school among the Shawnee.

April 1; the Wyandot delegation in Washington concludes a treaty giving up all claim to the 148,000 acres promised in the treaty of 1842 in exchange for \$185,000 (or \$1.25 per acre): \$100,000 to be invested in U.S. government stocks at 5% per annum, with the interest to become part of the Wyandots' annuity payments, and \$85,000 to extinguish the tribe's debts. The question of the Wyandott Floats is not addressed. Perhaps more importantly, the treaty as drafted would allow Wyandots to become U.S. citizens and to take their lands in severalty.

April 4; the city of Los Angeles is incorporated.

April 10; a member of the Standingstone family burns to death in Wyandott. William Walker Jr. hints that it may have been murder. (Is his drinking making him paranoid?)

April 15; the city of San Francisco is incorporated.

April 20; several prominent Shawnee, including William Rodgers and Paschal Fish, send a letter to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown protesting Agent Lea's March 20 order to Rev. Markham.

April 29; the Rev. Nathan Scarritt marries Matilda M. Chick, daughter of the late William Miles Chick, in a ceremony performed by the Rev. Thomas Johnson.

May 7; a Wyandot National Convention, with John M. Armstrong as president and William Walker Jr. as secretary, is called to discuss the provisions of the proposed treaty that would grant citizenship and allow the taking of lands in severalty. After extensive debate, the convention is adjourned for one week.

May 9; the Rev. Jotham Meeker rides in his buggy from the Ottawa Baptist Mission to the manual labor school. He notes meeting many California emigrants along the way.

May 14; the Wyandot National Convention reconvenes. After approval of one amendment to the terms, the proposal for citizenship and severalty is approved 63 to 20, with 8 abstentions. The vote is certified by the Wyandot Tribal Council.

May 15; a second group of Wyandots, led by Abelard Guthrie, heads for the California gold fields.

In May, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, meeting in St. Louis, changes the boundaries of the Indian Mission Conference, transferring the Kansas missions to the Lexington District of the St. Louis Conference. A separate Kansas Mission District is subsequently reestablished as part of that same Conference.

Also in May, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo by Agent Lea.

May 21; the Wyandot Tribal Council admits Hiram M. Northrup, Isaac Zane Jr.'s widow Hannah, and George Garrett's widow Nancy (sister of William Walker Jr.) to tribal membership. George Wright and Lewis Clark are also admitted but without equal rights. The latter four are all late arrivals from Ohio.

May 23; Subagent Moseley transmits the results of the Wyandot treaty vote to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brown. He is opposed to the treaty, reporting that it is only supported by the "white men" in the nation and their intoxicated dupes: "There are perhaps about 20 families that could be converted into good Citizens under our Government. The balance are Indians, and nothing but Indians."

In May and June, the Pottawatomis, supported by other emigrant tribes including the Shawnee and Delaware, make war on the Pawnee. (The Pawnee prove unable to face the disciplined volley-fire of the British-trained Pottawatomis.)

June 3; the Town of Kansas (unincorporated) is officially organized by the Jackson County Court in Independence, Missouri.

That same day, a despairing John M. Armstrong writes to the Rev. James B. Finley that largely at Subagent Moseley's instigation, the family of George Wright was denied a place on the annuity roll and use of the agency blacksmith shop. He notes that his uncle Isaac Zane's widow and family were similarly threatened. "Vice wickedness and drunkenness are on the increase and the man who spends weeks together in the streets of Kansas drunk (William Walker Jr.) has more influence than any other man in the Nation." He also reports Agent Lea's banning of the northern Methodist missionary from the Shawnee Reserve. He feels that the problems with Moseley and Lea can be traced back to the Superintendent in St. Louis, D. D. Mitchell, who he describes as "a wicked, reckless, profane, and licentious man...willing to uphold men of like character....Why can we not have good men for agents?"

June 15; a Wyandot National Convention is called on the question of whether or not later arrivals from Ohio are to be equal participants in the proposed treaty. The matter is adjourned until after ratification.

In June, John Arms, John M. Armstrong, John Lewis and David Young write to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs protesting Subagent Moseley's handling of the Wyandot annuity.

Also in June, Cyprien and Frederick Chouteau are licensed to trade with the Kansa by Kansa Subagent C. N. Handy. The post has been relocated to Council Grove.

July 1; Luke Lea is appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, replacing Orlando Brown.

July 15; nominations for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

July 19; death of President Zachary Taylor at the age of 66. Vice President Millard Fillmore succeeds to the Presidency.

August 13; elections for the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee are held in Wyandott. George I. Clark is elected Principal Chief.

August 14; death of Jacob Warpole, son of Ron-ton-dee, in Wyandott (age unknown). Pete Vieu is charged with his murder but is subsequently released.

August 15; Catherine Parks, wife of Captain Joseph Parks, is (or was) a Wyandot, daughter and only heir of Ronaess, or Racer. She files a claim with the Wyandot Tribal Council for a share in the Wyandot annuity dating back to 1831, as well as for reimbursement for 320 acres her father was to have received through the Treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817.

August 20; the Wyandot Tribal Council rejects Catherine Parks' claims for a variety of sound reasons.

The Rev. Learner B. Stateler is appointed missionary for the Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church South, replacing the Rev. B. H. Russell, and the Rev. N. T. Shaler is assigned to the Delaware, replacing the Rev. J. A. Cummings.

After a long period of meeting in a tree grove and in members' homes, a new Wyandot Methodist Episcopal Church has been built of logs on land donated by Lucy B. Armstrong at the present northeast corner of 38th Street and Parallel Parkway. The Rev. James Witten is appointed missionary representing the Ohio Conference, replacing the Rev. Thomas B. Markham.

Cyprien Chouteau builds a two-story brick store building in Westport, which becomes home to Westport's newspaper. Still standing (though much altered) at 504 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Ewing brothers begin construction of a two-and-one-half-story, brick store building in Westport adjacent to Chouteau's (completed 1851). It is subsequently sold to Albert Gallatin Boone, grandson of Daniel Boone. Still standing at 500 Westport Road, as Kelly's Westport Inn.

September 3; Subagent Moseley sends a letter to the Wyandot Tribal Council, suggesting that the three schools in operation should be concentrated into one. It would be more effective than the present system, and would allow the hiring of at least one competent teacher.

September 9; California is admitted to the Union as the 31st state.

September 10; the Wyandot Tribal Council again tries to get the missing annuity monies from the latter half of 1848.

That same day, a U.S. post office is established at Delaware (Secondine) near the Grinter ferry, with Indian trader James Findlay as postmaster. This is the first non-military post office to be established in Kansas.

September 18; Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act, allowing slaves to be pursued and re-taken in the free states and territories with little recourse in the courts. Support for immediate abolition, previously the position of a small minority, begins to grow in the North, while Southerners grow increasingly extreme in defense of their "peculiar institution."



September 24; the new Wyandot treaty is ratified by the U.S. Senate in radically modified form. All mention of citizenship and severalty has been removed, leaving only the single article concerning payment in lieu of land.

November 28; a Wyandot National Convention is held, again with John M. Armstrong as chairman and William Walker Jr. as secretary. The convention votes unanimously to accept the treaty of 1850 as amended.

December 17; Isaac W. Brown is elected Wyandot ferryman for 1851 by a joint session of the Wyandot Tribal Council and Legislative Committee.

1851 -

January 10; after 30 years in the U.S. Senate, Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri loses his seat because of his opposition to repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into the territories. (His great contemporary, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, will similarly lose his Senate seat because of his support of the Compromise of 1850, as the country's polarization over slavery continues.)

February 8; the Wyandot Tribal Council appoints Principal Chief George I. Clark and Joel Walker to pursue claims under the treaty of 1850. They go to Washington to draw the \$85,000 as stipulated: \$37,000 (or 20% of the \$185,000 total) to pay legal fees, \$16,000 to pay off the balance of the Delaware debt, and \$32,000 to be divided as a per capita annuity. There is much dissension as to which of two legal firms (one backed by Walker, the other by John M. Armstrong) should be paid the fee. Subagent Moseley notes that neither firm has yet produced a signed contract, though both claim to have one.

February 27; the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency and Wyandot Subagency are abolished as of July 1, to be replaced by a Kansas Agency serving the Delaware, Munsee, Shawnee, Stockbridge, Wyandot, and Christian Indians, with Maj. Thomas Moseley Jr. as agent.

March 6; John M. Armstrong requests that the removal expenses of the Wright family be paid by the government, as the Wyandot Tribal Council refuses. Elizabeth Wright was raised as a Wyandot and is so listed on the treaty of 1817. Her grandchildren Susan and David Wright are of Wyandot blood.

In March, Cyprien Chouteau is licensed to trade with the Delaware and Kickapoo by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Lea, apparently still acting as agent for the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency until the July reorganization.

March 25; the Wyandott Purchase treaty between the Wyandots and the Delaware having been approved by the U.S. government and the question of the 148,000 acres settled, John C. McCoy commences a survey of the Wyandott Purchase.