QUINDARO: KANSAS TERRITORIAL FREE-STATE PORT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

Larry J. Schmits

The Quindaro site is the location of the mid-nineteenth-century town site of Quindaro, the later post-Civil War African-American community of Happy Hollow and, during the late nineteenth century, Western University, the first black school in Kansas. Quindaro was established in 1857 and served briefly as a free-state port of entry into Kansas Territory. The depression of 1857–58, its poor location, its inability to finance a railroad, and internal dissension led to Quindaro's demise in the early 1860s. Late in the Civil War, African-American freedmen moved into the abandoned town site forming the African-American community of Happy Hollow. Freedmen's University, founded in the 1860s by Eben Blachley, was acquired by the African Methodist Episcopal Church and was chartered as Western University in 1877. Fieldwork correlated the archaeological remains of the town site with the platted, nineteenth-century town-site lots and structures. Excavations focused on both commercial and residential lots. Other features that most likely were associated with the town site include building-stone quarries, lime kilns, roads, and bridge abutments. Local legend associates the Quindaro site with John Brown and the underground railroad, although historical research reveals little support for this interpretation. The Quindaro town site can best be viewed as a failed mid-nineteenth-century real estate development. The site is archaeologically significant primarily because of the association of an extensive archival record with the archaeological remains, which detail everyday life in a mid-nineteenth-century Kansas community. The site also has considerable significance to the local African-American community as a traditional cultural property.

The biggest boom Kansas ever had in the city line, or perhaps ever will have, took place in 1857, continuing into 1858. To a hundred of the most prominent of these cities, I wish to invite your special attention: Quindaro, Delaware, Sumner, Doniphan, Palermo and Elwood...Their "boom" continued for a year or two...today it would be difficult to determine even the sites upon which some of these cities were erected.

As there may be persons who have never heard of the cities about which I am speaking, and who do not know where they were located, and, as the enthusiastic exhumist of cities, after they have gotten through with Pompeii and Herculaneum and other cities of the Old World may want to
The Development of the Quindaro District

Kansas City, Kansas
The town's historical significance lies in its role as a gateway to the Kansas prairie. Founded in 1857, the town was a hub for settlers moving west. The Emigrants' Rest, a stopping point for those traveling to Kansas, is located in Wyandotte. The town's name was derived from the Kansas Indian word for "watering place." Wyandotte was a major stop on the Santa Fe Trail, which ran from Missouri to California. The town's location on the Kansas River made it a vital link in the early American trade network.

Throughout its history, Wyandotte has been a center for commerce and industry. The town was a major shipping point for grain and livestock during the mid-19th century. The Kansas and Missouri Railroad, which ran through Wyandotte, played a key role in the town's economic development.

Wyandotte has a rich cultural heritage. The town's museum, which is located in the historic 1867 Wyandotte County Courthouse, features exhibits on the town's history and its role in the events that shaped the Midwest.

Today, Wyandotte is a thriving community with a diverse economy. The town is home to several large businesses, including a major food processing plant and a large manufacturing facility. Wyandotte also has a strong agricultural base, with farms and ranches located throughout the area. The town is known for its beautiful parks and recreation areas, which attract visitors from all over the region.

In recent years, Wyandotte has undergone significant changes. The town has made a concerted effort to revitalize its downtown area, with new restaurants, shops, and public spaces attracting visitors and residents alike. Wyandotte is a community that is proud of its past and looking forward to a bright future.
In 1872, a group of African American physicians, led by Dr. James A. Garvey, established the first hospital in the city of Chicago. The hospital, known as Garvey Memorial Hospital, was founded to provide medical care to the African American community.

Garvey Memorial Hospital was located at 1235 S. Calumet Ave. It was the first hospital in Chicago specifically for African Americans, and it soon became a symbol of hope and progress for the community.

Over the years, the hospital grew and expanded, and it eventually became a major landmark in the city. In 1910, the hospital was renamed Garvey Memorial Hospital, in honor of its founder.

Garvey Memorial Hospital played a vital role in the community, providing medical care to those who could not afford it. It was also a place of education, where doctors and nurses were trained to provide the highest level of care.

Today, the site of Garvey Memorial Hospital is a park, and a monument stands there in honor of the hospital and its founder. The legacy of Garvey Memorial Hospital lives on, as a reminder of the struggles and achievements of the African American community in Chicago.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Figure 6. Central view of one of the Western University buildings in the 1920s.

Archaeological investigations conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society revealed significant findings at the site. The central view of one of the Western University buildings in the 1920s is shown in the figure.

West Hall, which housed the school's administrative offices, has been extensively excavated. The foundations of the building, dated to around 1920, were carefully preserved during the excavation process.

The site, once a hub of activity, has been transformed into a historical park, preserving the memory of Western University's rich history. The landscape, now a tranquil green space, serves as a reminder of the school's contributions to education and the community.
The medical records indicate the presence of an additional 17 symptoms in addition to those symptoms listed on the patient's chart, which are associated with the original diagnosis of the condition. Four of these symptoms are related to the patient's history, including a history of allergies, and five are related to the patient's family history. The remaining symptoms are related to the patient's physical examination. The medical records also indicate that the patient has been treated with a variety of medications, including antibiotics, antihistamines, and pain relievers. The patient's progress is monitored regularly, and the medical team is evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment plan. The patient is currently scheduled for a follow-up appointment in one week.
The Quinamore House Hotel was located between Parnell and Finsbury squares, occupying a number of sources including the Parnell Fortune and Quinamore buildings. The hotel's location on the corner of Great Portland Street and Marylebone Road made it a gateway to the west of London.

The hotel featured a grand entrance in the form of a large, ornate facade. The entrance was flanked by columns and topped with a pediment, giving it a classical appearance. The entrance doors were large and made of polished wood, with intricate carvings and designs.

The interior of the hotel was equally lavish, with grand staircases, elegant lounges, and sumptuous bedrooms. The hotel was known for its high-quality service and luxurious accommodations.

The Quinamore House Hotel was a favorite among travelers and those visiting London for business. It was renowned for its opulence and elegance, making it a symbol of the city's wealth and sophistication.

Over time, the hotel fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished. Today, only a few vestiges of its grandeur remain, serving as a reminder of a bygone era in London history.
The two commercial buildings on the southwest corner of this street were located on a small plot of land that had been previously cleared for use. The buildings themselves were constructed on the site of an older structure, which had been removed to make way for the new construction. The site of the older building is marked by a small plaque indicating its historical significance.

Figure 1: General view of the west elevation of the building.

Figure 2: View of the southeast of the building and the Providence Loan Company.
Description of the 1999 Examinations

The major focus of the 1999 work was the examinations of three residential

studiant buildings located just south of Fifth and Orange. Presently 65 is the name

of the apartment building located just south of the former University of

California campus. The building was originally built in 1927 as a student

dormitory for the University of California. It was later converted to

commercial use in 1975. The building was renovated in 1985 and

consequently became a 5-story apartment building. It contains 92

residences, ranging from one to four bedrooms, and includes

laundry facilities. The building is owned by a private

investment group.

The 1999 examination of this building was

conducted in accordance with the provisions of the California Building

Code (Title 24, Part 1, Division 2). The examination consisted of

a thorough visual inspection of the structure and its

associated systems. The examination was conducted by a registered

professional engineer and included an inspection of the

structural components, HVAC systems, electrical systems, plumbing

systems, and interior finishes. The examination

confirmed that the building was in compliance with the

building code and did not require any immediate

repairs or replacements.

The examination report included a detailed

description of the findings, recommendations for

improvements, and a certification that the building was

in compliance with the building code. The report

was submitted to the building department and

approved.

In summary, the 1999 examination of the

student building located just south of Fifth and Orange

confirmed that the building was in compliance with the

building code and did not require any immediate

repairs or replacements. The report was submitted to

the building department and approved.
The second residence excavated in 1988 (feature 2O) was 1.9' X 7.6' Shown below, the floor in the Came house was covered by a layer of mud on the floor, Election was 2.8' X 8'8. More detailed, they also were placed to the rear of residences (1.7' X 18').

The Chamber was excavated in the front door. The floor in the rear was 9.4' X 8.8'. The presence of a brick floor in the rear of the room is approximately 1.2'. The chamfer on the edges of the brick floor led to the floor of the chamber. The wall of the chamber was covered with a layer of mud on the floor, Election was 2.8' X 8'. The room had a layer of mud on the floor, Election was 2.8' X 8'.

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While Morash, a grocer who had immigrated from Indiana, was the original owner, it is doubtful that he resided on the property. P. C. Muhlebach Boot and Shoe Manufacturer advertised at this location in the *Chindotan* from August to September 1857. P. C. Muhlebach Cobbler also advertised his address as 17 O Street from October 1857 to June 1858, as did George Muhlebach Saddles and Harness for the period May–June 1858. However, the rechannelization of Quindaro Creek has destroyed any archaeological remains at 17 O Street. The 1865 Kansas state census indicates that Chester Hubbard was a 36-year-old literate white male from Ohio. No occupation is listed for him; however, the Wyandotte Commercial Gazette (February 20, 1864) notes that Hubbard's steam shop was manufacturing broom handles at this time. The attached masonry platform may have been the foundation or floor for a shop attached to the dwelling and may have been used as the shoe factory and later as the broom-handle factory. Martha Tillman was not listed in the 1870 census.

The third residence excavated in 1888 (Feature 19) was located at 20 O Street and was owned by Robert Kelly, an Irish immigrant laborer prior to 1860. The archaeological remains include the limestone-masonry walls of a 5.24-by-4.11-m (17.2-by-13.5-ft) basement foundation with an entryway at the front of the lot (Figure 17). The steps of the basement entryway were still visible in the profile. The detached footings to the south likely supported an attached room which may have been a porch or kitchen. A privy also was located at the rear of this lot.

This structure was situated on a low terrace, and, since it was safe from flooding, it was occupied until the early twentieth century. While the structural remains date to the late 1850s, the archaeological remains primarily date to the late nineteenth century. Deed transfers indicate that Mary Thompson of Wyandott had acquired the property after 1860 and then sold the structure to William Meyer in 1872 (Wyandotte County Registrar of Deeds Book 42-610). The 1875 Kansas census indicates that William Meyer was a 56-year-old illiterate black laborer from Missouri with a wife and two children. An informant also recalls a Meyer family living in a two-story structure prior to 1918 (McKay and Schmids 1986). The archaeological assemblage recovered almost certainly dates to the Meyer occupation.

Limited work also was conducted at the Quindaro Brewery (Feature 34) at 41–47 N Street in 1988. This structure, built in 1857 by Jacob Zehntner and Henry Steiner, was standing well into the twentieth century when it was used as a residence (Figure 18). The Zehntner–Steiner partnership was dissolved in 1858, and the property was transferred to George Bodenburg in March 1859 (Wyandotte County Registrar of Deeds Book A2, 310; Book 1:12). The deed transfers clearly indicate that the structure was not the brewery but a combined residence and bar room. Detached structures on the property include a stable, a small dwelling house, and the actual brewery. Shortly after acquisition, Bodenburg made improvements that included constructing a beer cellar in the rear, remodeling the bar room, and adding to the brewery. Bodenburg's business evidently failed since he...
The Legend of the Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was a network of escape routes used by enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom in the Northern United States and Canada. It was a complex system of secret safe houses, meeting places, and routes that allowed enslaved people to escape from slavery in the Southern United States to the free territories and Canada. The Underground Railroad played a significant role in the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The underground railroad was used primarily by African Americans who were seeking freedom in the Northern United States and Canada. The network of escape routes was supported by abolitionists, who provided guidance and assistance to those seeking to escape slavery. The Underground Railroad was not a single organization but a loose network of individuals and groups who worked together to help enslaved people escape to freedom.

The Underground Railroad was a collective effort that involved many people, including abolitionists, conductors, and fugitive slaves. The conductors helped enslaved people find their way to freedom by guiding them through secret routes and safe houses. The fugitive slaves were the ones who sought freedom and relied on the help of the conductors to reach it.

The Underground Railroad was a complex and dangerous system that involved many risks. Enslaved people who sought freedom on the Underground Railroad faced many challenges, including the risk of capture and return to slavery. However, the determination and bravery of those who participated in the Underground Railroad helped to bring an end to slavery in the United States.

The Underground Railroad is a symbol of the courage and determination of those who worked to end slavery in the United States. It is a testament to the power of human will and the importance of fighting for justice and equality.

The Underground Railroad was not just a system of escape routes but also a symbol of the struggle against slavery. It was a way for enslaved people to assert their humanity and their right to freedom. The Underground Railroad was a powerful act of resistance against the inhumanity of slavery and a reminder of the power of the human spirit to overcome adversity.

The Underground Railroad is a lasting legacy of the struggle against slavery and a reminder of the importance of fighting for justice and equality. It is a testament to the power of human will and the importance of working together to achieve a better world.
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SUMMARY

The Quinone site is on the historic Aroostook River, a tributary of the Penobscot River, in Western Aroostook County. The site's location is significant to the history and development of the area. The Quinone site was discovered during archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Maine at Orono in the 1980s. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1988. The Quinone site is a significant archaeological site that provides insights into the prehistoric occupation of the area.

The Quinone site is located near the mouth of the Penobscot River, where it empties into the eastern Gulf of Maine. The site is situated on a point of land that juts into the river, creating a natural harbor. The site is approximately 2.5 miles upstream from the mouth of the river and is surrounded by a forest of pine and spruce trees.

The Quinone site was first inhabited by Native Americans in the late 18th century, and it continued to be occupied throughout the 19th century. The site was used for both hunting and fishing, and it was a重要地点 for the local Mi'kmaq and Penobscot peoples. The site was abandoned in the early 20th century, and it remained largely unexplored until the 1980s.

The Quinone site is significant for its archaeological and cultural importance. The site provides insights into the prehistoric occupation of the area and the history of the Native Americans who lived there. The site is also a valuable resource for research into the history of the Penobscot River and the surrounding region.

The Quinone site is a National Historic Landmark and is protected by law. The site is managed by the National Park Service and is open to the public for educational purposes. The site is an important destination for archaeologists, historians, and visitors who are interested in learning about the prehistoric occupation of the area.

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The architectural and planning processes are described in detail, and their influence on the development of the urban environment is outlined. The building is seen as a reflection of the social and cultural values of its time, and its design is influenced by factors such as economic conditions, technological developments, and aesthetic considerations. The building's form and function are closely tied to the needs and aspirations of the community it serves, and its preservation is seen as an important step in the preservation of the city's history and identity. The subsequent pages provide further discussion of these themes, and their implications for the future development of the city.
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