

Kansas State Historical Society.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 5, 1911.

The year ending June 30, 1911, has been a year of interest, progression and success. These figures cover half of 1910 and half of 1911, constituting the fiscal year. But the calendar year 1911, closing with this meeting, as a whole, gives a greater value and significance to the progress made. The semicentennial and the certainty of a building especially adapted to the use of this work have enlisted many new people, and the unusual loss by death has shocked many. The following figures cover a very good average in the additions made:

TABLE No. 1.

YEARS.	Volumes of books.	Volumes newspapers and magazines.	Pamphlets.	Total yearly accessions.	Yearly total of the library.
1876-1900	23,051	23,907	67,418	114,376	114,376
1901.....	743	1,412	2,590	4,745	119,121
1902.....	630	607	2,781	4,018	123,139
1903.....	2,947	1,467	6,516	10,930	134,069
1904.....	1,199	1,624	7,398	10,221	144,290
1905.....	823	1,371	3,504	5,698	149,998
1906.....	958	1,638	3,959	6,555	156,543
1907.....	1,259	1,624	4,239	7,222	163,765
1908.....	2,533	1,942	5,753	10,228	173,993
1909.....	1,193	1,663	3,301	6,157	180,150
1910.....	1,532	1,561	7,783	10,876	191,026
1911.....	1,213	1,532	7,743	10,488	201,214
Totals	38,081	40,348	122,685	201,214

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TABLE No. 2.

YEARS.	Depart- ment of archives.	Manu- scripts.	Pictures.	Maps, atlases and charts.	Relics, coin, scrip, etc.
1876-1900		23,508	5,326	5,120	6,952
1901.....		191	324	115	47
1902.....		2,278	73	13	130
1903.....		358	92	19	736
1904.....		717	474	8	251
1905.....		908	124	218	386
1906.....	5,581	608	109	232	61
1907.....	91,076	199	172	290	407
1908.....	20,936	14 717	146	135	133
1909.....		565	335	205	103
1910.....	19,704	216	380	127	24
1911.....		185	190	319	32
Totals	137,297	44,450	7,745	6,801	9,262

Total yearly accessions (table No. 1)..... 201,214

Total of department of archives, manuscripts, pictures,
maps, charts, relics, scrip, coin, etc. (table No. 2)... 205,555

Grand total of the Historical Society's collections.. 406,769

THE SEMICENTENNIAL.

The year 1911 is the semicentennial of Kansas, the state having been admitted into the Union January 29, 1861. There were three monstrous demonstrations, and a very wide consideration of the occasion by publication and talk. Since May 30, 1904, the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, creating the territory, about which year settlement began, there have been many celebrations of the close of the fifty-year period by municipalities, churches and other associations, as well as in the interest of special features of our public or political existence. Hutchinson and Topeka secured the attendance of President William H. Taft on his recent trip across the continent, so that the semicentennial has been in keeping with the history of the state—spectacular and of the widest consequence.

It was quite appropriate that President Taft should open the week in Kansas, in Lawrence Sabbath morning at the University, with an address on the importance and value of the Young Men's Christian Association in all parts of the world and a defense of college boys and college life. An hour or so later he met the Indian boys and girls at Haskell Institute. By noon he was at Baldwin, where he participated in a portion of the inauguration of Dr. Wilbur N. Mason as president of Baker University. The subject of his address on this occasion was "Peace." Here he rested until 12:30 midnight, and in the morning was ready for talks at Coffeyville, Independence, Cherryvale. In the afternoon, on his return trip to Kansas City, he spoke at Lawrence, Ottawa and other points. After a talk of fifteen minutes at the Conservation Congress assembled in Kansas City, he returned to Lawrence.

At Hutchinson, closing a very successful state fair, President Taft appeared on Tuesday, the 26th of September, 1911. He officiated at the laying of a corner stone for a municipal building. This building is to cost \$125,000, and is located in the heart of what was a desert at the date of the admission of the state. The President made a fine speech on the duty of all to the public service. He viewed a great parade, composed of historical floats, National Guard, and all sorts of civic societies, and countless automobiles. The historical floats were followed by local representation of different towns in the short-grass country. A very fine float in the procession was labeled "Kansas City, Mo., a daughter of Bountiful Kansas." Chalkly M. Beeson, of Dodge City, was the marshal of the pageant. What a contrast! A former Indian fighter and buffalo hunter, now a prosperous farmer, leading such a celebration! It was estimated that 50,000 people participated in the occasion. The President closed the services with an historical address. The committee having charge of the semicentennial at Hutchinson collected \$8707.42 and expended \$8199.85, leaving a balance on hand of \$526.17.

Topeka also had a very successful state fair from the 11th to the 15th of September. It was said to be the finest exhibit of horses and cattle ever known in the state. A feature of this week was of an historical and semicentennial nature. Monday night there was a semicentennial ball. A parade Tuesday night, composed of historical floats, was a great success in design and attendance. Twenty-one different towns were represented by floats, and with each float was a representation of a given town by five girls. The far-off town of Norton was in the parade with a bunch of elegant young ladies. A large crowd was in the city. On Thursday there was a home-coming meeting, presided over by ex-Governor John P. St. John and addressed by ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, J. G. Waters and others. Friday evening there was a carnival parade, devoted to frolic, which closed at the Auditorium with a masquerade ball. The whole was a very attractive feature of the state fair, and thousands were enthused by this patriotic display.

President Taft having made an appointment at Hutchinson, the date for his reception at Topeka was fixed accordingly. He accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone of the Memorial and Historical building. The state encampment of the G. A. R., at Lawrence, in May, therefore resolved upon a state-wide encampment of three days upon the occasion of his visit. President Taft arrived in Topeka from Hutchinson about 5 A. M. of the 27th. This reunion, the corner-stone ceremony, the reception of the President, the guests from Nebraska, are fully mentioned elsewhere. The attendance of civil war soldiers was very large, and they exhibited the utmost pride in the building, which, with all in it and its use forever, is to be their monument. It was an inspiring week, but the feeble forms and the greatly reduced numbers emphasized the flight of time, mixing some sadness with the glory of the occasion.

The President left Topeka for Atchison at noon, and after giving an hour to Balie Waggener's picnic, departed for Leavenworth, arriving there about 4 P. M. A great military parade received him. A speech on the tariff, a visit to Fort Leavenworth, a talk at St. Mary's Academy,

another to the veterans at the Soldiers' Home, a public dinner, and the President departed from Kansas at 10 P. M. Wednesday. Never was there another such four days' whirl over the state. The visit added much to the vim and enthusiasm of the semicentennial.

SURVIVORS OF BEECHER ISLAND.

An interesting feature of the semi-centennial or fair week was a reception given in the governor's office, September 13th, to the survivors of the Arickaree or Beecher Island fight. Six of the scouts, Captain A. J. Piley of Kansas City, J. J. Peate of Beverly, Thomas Murphy of Corbin, Howard Morton of Tescott, Thomas Alderdice of Conway Springs, and Chalmers Smith of Beverly were present. The reception was presided over by J. N. Dolley, in the absence of Governor Stubbs, and it was largely attended by the state officers. Luther C. Bailey, of Topeka, was mainly instrumental in bringing together these survivors. Speeches were made by Chief Justice William A. Johnston, T. F. Doran, Luther C. Bailey and J. N. Dolley. They had previously enjoyed a dinner at the Commercial Club, presided over by Margaret Hill McCarter. The city commissioners had also done them honor. The battle of Beecher Island was fought on the 17th of September, 1868, and lasted nine days. Fifty-one scouts from Lincoln and Ottawa counties, Kansas, just over the line in Colorado, stood off from six hundred to one thousand Indians. On the first day the Indians charged the scouts five times. It is one of the most remarkable incidents in American history. The story is told in the Historical Collections, volume 6, and by Mrs. McCarter in her "Price of the Prairie."

THE REUNION.

The Soldiers' Reunion, September 26, 27, 28, 1911, in connection with the corner-stone ceremony of the Memorial Building was a very great and inspiring success. It was managed by "The Kansas State Soldiers'



Memorial Souvenir Medal, issued by the management of the reunion. Cost, 25 cents each. Address Capt. P. H. Coney, Topeka.

and Sailors' Reunion Association," an organization for the purpose of conducting such affairs. That its management was admirably adapted to the purpose, it is only necessary to state that the reunion cost \$2,235.86 and that the receipts were \$2,238.24, thus closing with all bills paid and a surplus on hand of \$2.38. T. J. Anderson was president and P. H. Coney was secretary in charge of the business. This was the first state-wide encampment since 1885, and predicted by many to be the last because of decreased numbers and increased infirmity upon the part of the individual ex-soldier. The encampment of 1885 was the last great one, Benjamin Harrison was the orator, and there were 80,000 ex-soldiers registered at that time. The ravages of time show plainly, and yet, in appreciation of the long delayed memorial, a large number, embracing every section of the state, were present. Many who saw the beginning will not see the end, but enough was apparent to show even those who must soon go that the memorial will be a beautiful and substantial reality. The program for the three days was charged with patriotism from the

start to the finish. It was fitting that as a portion of the celebration of the state's semicentennial, a memorial building should be dedicated to the soldier, paid for with money advanced to arm and equip men for war by the pioneers of fifty years ago. Captain Joseph G. Waters, that master of eloquence, in his address of welcome, said:

"This is the anniversary of her first semicentennial; she has made this impressive and august event more profound, by laying the corner stone of a great Memorial Hall, consecrated to you, whose foundations are laid deep in gratitude, whose granite blocks are mortared with her love, whose massive walls rise with her devoutest benedictions, and chiseled in the conscious and anxious stone, the graves the victories, brave men, whose glories are your own. It is your epitaph, and the world's ages will read it with pride.

"It is a high and unusual function in which you are called to participate. No tread of a conqueror mars the scene. It is not an anniversary of a satrap, nor jubilee of an emperor. It is no spread of sail nor marching column to mark a conquest or celebrate the reign of a tyrant. It is a great people canonizing their heroes with a glory to themselves. We are not here to raise a pyramid to entomb a barbaric king, uniformed by the astrologer and soothsayer; we set no Sphinx to view with sightless eyes another wide, eternal, Barcan desert, nor do we breathe into another Memnon an idle song; but we give to patriotism its sheltering roof, its dials, throne and shining dome, the seat of valor and long as liberty, Old Glory's home.

"The President of the United States, honored in his own person by a distinguished and splendid career, the zealous and outspoken advocate of a universal peace, the chief servant of one hundred millions of people, in the progress of these anniversary proceedings will dedicate this memorial to you and to your memory; and it will become your patrimony living, and your lasting glory, your eternal honor, dead. It will be that unsubstantial structure that mythology created for its dead braves, done at last in granite; their airy fiction at last turned to sculptured column, uplifted pediment and graceful architrave by the alchemy of your immortal acts. This noble building, this proud edifice, this costly memorial will soon be the Valhalla of American brave men.

"The scene is as historic as it is patriotic; it lifts to the plane of the world's greatest pageantry. We are forging the links that bind heroic action to the immortality of time and age. It is the sustaining power

of a great love, burning its flame through all the years, that strengthens the heart and conquers the lip in what I say, for I address, maybe, for the last encampment, at the last supper of this venerable few of that vast host of three millions of young men who were my companions through that long period of strife, my comrades on that march, in bivouac and battle. We've staunched each other's bleeding wound, we've shared each other's broken crust, we've dug the grave and piled the mound of comrades who have long been dust. Within the trench of home we'd tell, and coupled with a sweetheart's name, but we had fought and they had fell before the looked for letters came. When from the grim and iron jaws, a hundred roaring cannons spoke, the waving flag and wild huzzas, told where their coming line has broke. And then a peace fell out the sky, the stars shone with a milder light, no more shall maid for lover sigh, no more the bugles call to fight.

"Blood brothers, we, by right divine; we've slept the same blankets between, sighted our guns on the same battle line and we've drunk from the same canteen.

"The great warm-souled, loyal, generous and mighty state of Kansas extends to you, oh venerable men, a welcome as great as her love and large as her heart."

CORNER STONE CEREMONY.

The program prepared for the five hours President William H. Taft was to spend in Topeka September 27, 1911, was closely followed, returning his party to the train several minutes before the time set for departure. A breakfast at the Country Club, the dedication of a flag pole and the raising of the flag at Washburn College, followed by a march of a mile or so, brought him to the Memorial Building at 9:50, ten minutes before the time set. These ten minutes he spent shaking hands with the veterans who surrounded him. At 10 o'clock Governor Walter R. Stubbs, in behalf of the building committee, of which he is chairman, tendered the building to the assembled soldiers and sailors for dedication. Replying, Department Commander Anderson said:

"Mr. Chairman of the Commissioners of this Building: In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all soldiers and sailors who defended the authority and integrity of the nation, I thank you and those you represent for the honor you bestow upon us. In accepting this service we recognize the fact that this structure is to be a monument to the heroism of the past and a storehouse of knowledge for the future."

The ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was used. The officers in charge of the ceremony were headed by Commander T. P. Anderson of the Department of Kansas. Adjutant J. M. Miller, Quartermaster Elias Shull and Chaplain J. W. Crouch of Fort Dodge, Kan., assisted at the ceremony. The officer of the day was Comrade J. E. Pennick, and Comrade A. M. Russell was officer of the guard. The guard was composed of C. N. Bacon, H. H. Louthan, C. M. Woody and H. C. Hallock. All the officers and the members of the guard were arrayed in uniform. State Architect Chandler, who designed the building, was also on hand in his official capacity.

Upon the completion of the service Commander Anderson said, addressing President Taft:

"You will now place in position the corner stone of this Memorial

Building. See that it is laid according to the plans of the architect so that the building may be strong and beautiful, a memorial for all time of the loyalty of the men whose names shall be inscribed upon its walls."

President Taft spread the mortar and then directed the stone to its final resting place. "Commander," the President then said, after the stone had been laid, "I have the honor to advise you that the corner stone is well and properly laid."

"Mr. President, chairman of the commissioners, comrades and fellow citizens," said Commander Anderson, "the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have performed the duty assigned to them, by laying truly and well the corner stone of this Memorial Building. In the name of the soldiers and sailors who saved our nation we thank you for the honor. We rejoice that our city and state thus proclaims to the world that patriotic self-sacrifice is not to be forgotten. We trust that our beloved land may never again be deluged in blood. Yet we remember that the perils of peace are scarcely less than the perils of war. The demands for loyalty are as great upon the sons as they were upon the sires. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The safety of our country is in the intelligence, the moral character and the patriotism of her citizens. We believe this structure will be an object lesson to inspire loyal hearts and a treasure house to enrich minds. We now surrender back into your hands, Mr. Commissioner, this stone, and shall watch with the deepest interest the completion of this edifice."

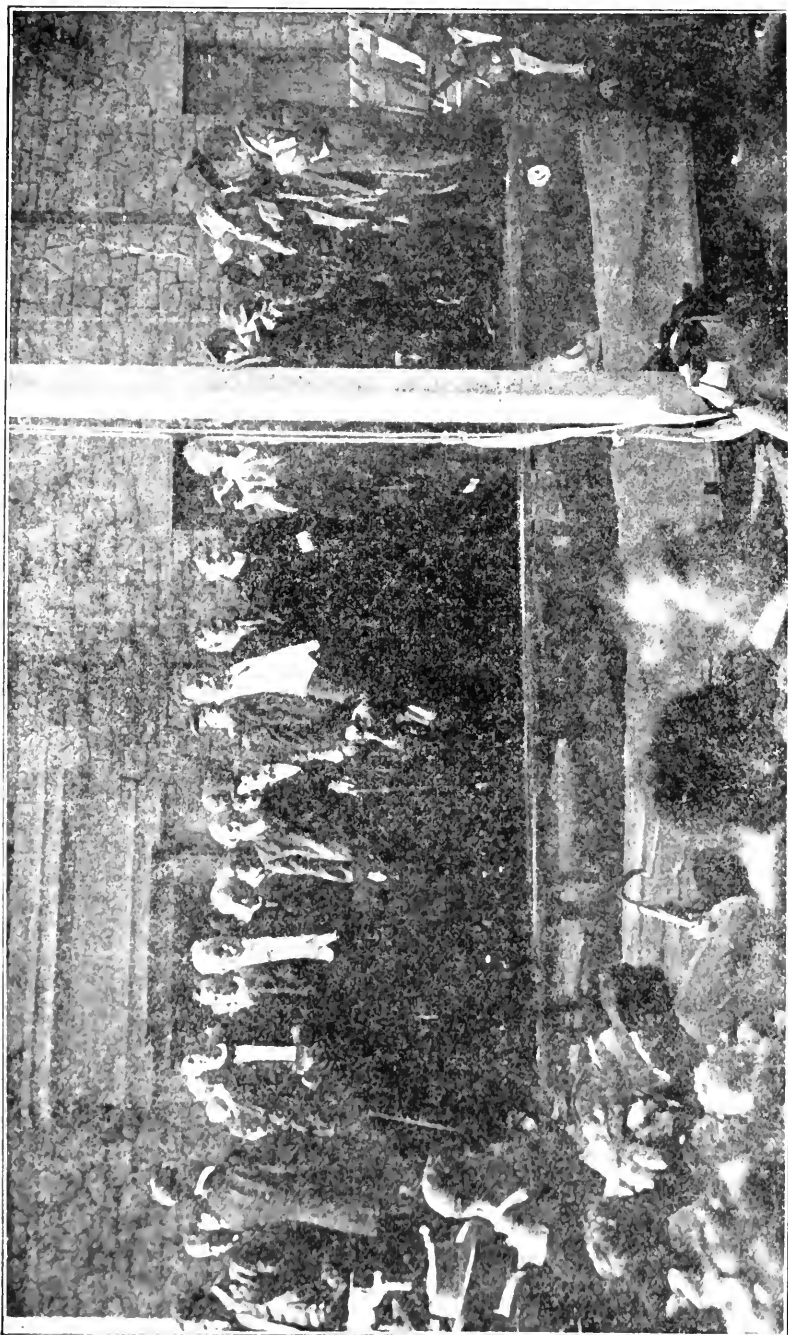
"Mr. Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas," responded the Governor, "in the name of the great commonwealth of Kansas I assure you that the work of completing this building will be pushed, and that the structure will be finished at the very earliest possible moment. Then it will stand as a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Kansas who offered their lives for the sake of the greatest nation on earth."

And thus the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone were ended.

The committee in charge of the reunion appointed Frank G. Willard official photographer. Mr. Willard made many very remarkable photographs of the President's visit and the setting of the corner stone, which will some day be of great historical value.

Topeka is greatly favored in the fact that this is the second corner stone in the city placed in position by a President of the United States, President Theodore Roosevelt having laid the corner stone of the Railway Y. M. C. A., May 1, 1903. In this city streets running north and south are named for the Presidents, but there is no street named for Franklin Pierce. It is an eternal protest against his action fifty-six years ago when he ordered troops to disperse the free soil legislature assembled not five blocks from the spot on which President Taft laid this Memorial Hall corner stone. Wonderful change!

Other presidential visits to Kansas have been as follows: Rutherford B. Hayes and wife entered the state September 24, 1879, coming to attend an agricultural fair at Neosho Falls on the 25th. They visited Fort Scott, Hutchinson, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City, Emporia, Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth and Lawrence. A great reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. N. C. McFarland, in the house on Harrison street now owned by George W. Crane. The President and wife departed September 29. October 10, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison attended a



President WILLIAM H. TAFT dedicating a flag pole and raising the flag at Washburn College, Topeka, 9 A. M., September 27, 1911. (Photo by F. G. Willard, Topeka.)

soldiers' reunion at Topeka. Over 80,000 civil war soldiers registered in Topeka that day. August, 1901, William McKinley's presidential train passed through the state from Colorado. May 1, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt laid the corner stone of the Railway Y. M. C. A. in Topeka. In the summer of 1857 Chester A. Arthur visited in Kansas, and came very near being a free-soil settler and fighter. December 1, 1859, Abraham Lincoln arrived at Elwood. He made speeches at Elwood, Troy, Doniphan, Atchison and two speeches at Leavenworth. July 16, 1868, Ulysses S. Grant arrived at Leavenworth and was given a reception on the 17th.

MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The legislature of 1911 appropriated \$250,000 with which to continue work on the Memorial Building. The commission first asked for \$522,-531.45, the sum total of the last two gifts from the federal government, but in view of other enterprises the state had on hand it was finally concluded to ask for half of the amount at that time. Under a previous appropriation of \$200,000, which sum principally lapsed because it could not be used, \$39,115.58 was expended in purchasing the site and building the foundation. Section 2 of the act of 1911 says: "The site near the State Capitol for a Memorial Hall procured under section 2 of chapter 15 of the Session Laws of 1909, and now in possession of the state, is hereby ratified and approved." Section 3 says: "All work heretofore done by the Memorial Hall building commission, and which has been caused to be done under their direction and approval, is hereby ratified and approved."

The commission to-day consists of Governor W. R. Stubbs, Lieutenant Governor Richard J. Hopkins, Speaker G. H. Buckman, Senator C. S. Huffman, Representative J. W. Burke, Department Commander T. P. Anderson, and Geo. W. Martin, secretary. March 22 the commission met and opened bids, but all being too high for the appropriation of \$250,000, further bids were asked for March 30. After some trimming to suit the appropriation the following contracts and estimates have been made:

Granite for foundation, etc.....	\$14,900 00
Additional for corner stone and water table.....	430 00
Marble for all facing above water table except 85' 2" on north side	84,600 00
Terra cotta to substitute for marble 85' 2" on north side...	14,740 00
Additional for eliminating all brick and substituting terra cotta therefor	180 00
Leeper & Smith, general contract.....	89,056 00
Additional concrete for thickening certain floor slabs.....	184 00
Heating, ventilating and plumbing.....	10,973 00
Sheahan, plumbing (rough work).....	1,400 00
Electrical conduit work.....	5,200 00
Henry Weis Cornice Company, metal (copper) frames and wire glass	8,558 00
Additional for copper doors.....	190 00
Estimate of freight on brick.....	12,500 00
Estimated cost of superintendence.....	2,500 00
Incidentals	1,000 00
Total amount of contracts and estimates of known expenses	\$246,411 00

		\$246,411 00
Deduct for wood frames on east and north.....	\$2,928 00	
Deduct for plastering.....	4,300 00	
	<u>7,228 00</u>	
Total amount of expenses.....		\$239,183 00
Amount of appropriation.....		\$250,000 00
Amount of contracts awarded and estimates on known ex- penses		<u>239,183 00</u>
Balance		\$10,817 00

The first granite received was on July 6, and the contractor began setting July 8. It was finished October 2. Every visitor to the building says we have a remarkably fine job. The first marble was received October 13, and the job of setting began October 27. The local contractors, Leeper & Smith, had the interior walls up one story, as far as they could go without the exterior, also the first concrete floor and the structural iron work up, by the first of September.

To give some idea of the immensity of the building I will say that there will be 2,000,000 bricks used in its erection, or about one hundred and twenty-five carloads. Of this amount, 836,500 bricks have been received, or about fifty-four carloads. In excavating for the basement, 10,680 yards of dirt, or 267 carloads, were removed. There will be between fifty and sixty carloads of marble. Four carloads of structural steel and three carloads of reënforcing steel have been received. There will be six carloads of structural steel in the building, furnished by the Capital Iron Works of Topeka. Contractor Leeper has already paid \$6100 for structural steel, \$3745 for reënforcing steel, and \$225 for wrapping steel. There will be eight carloads of terra cotta in the building. The Salina Plumbing Company has received two carloads of material for the ventilating contract, and the electrical contractor has already placed in the building one carload of pipes. The concrete floors in the building will cost \$3000. There are in the basement 315 carloads of cement, broken rock and sand. The granite in the building amounted to eleven cars.

There is an unusual interest in the building as indicated by the expressions of visitors. Everything about it was very satisfactory until it appeared that copper window frames were to be used on the alley or back sides, and wooden frames on the west and south street fronts. Then fear began to appear with some that the building was going to be cheap and snide. The building is to be fireproof, and copper window frames are placed on the exposed sides, but the appropriation would not admit of copper frames on all sides. Of course the commission would not put copper frames on the back alley—unless in consideration of our very handsome and distinguished neighbor—and wooden frames in front if there were not some important reason. It is my judgment that the commission in charge of the job would treat the state with absolute honesty and do better if they were not tied down so rigidly. They ought not to be hampered by pinching here and pinching there on an enterprise that is to be a memorial and a monument, embodying the grandest sentiment, and to last for all time. The state is fortunate in the architect, Charles

H. Chandler, who has charge, and in the superintendent, Mr. Fred Lewis, of Marion. Mr. Lewis, who is competent, faithful and conscientious, spends every minute watching the construction. There is a spirit of pride with all the contractors and workmen on the building. Mr. Leeper being with his men all the time and there being no disposition on the part of any to slight or evade, the people of Kansas will be justly proud of the memorial our soldier population will have.

The spring of 1911 was a very significant one relating to the safety of historical material and the destruction of capitol buildings. The Missouri capitol was burned, involving the destruction of a great mass of extremely valuable historical material. The New York capitol was fire swept, and the state library, which included one of the most valuable historical collections in the country, partially destroyed. A few years ago the Wisconsin capitol was destroyed by fire, and there also were consumed historical records of the greatest interest. Pennsylvania likewise has had a capitol burn. State capitols ought to be among the safest of structures. They are very expensive, and yet they seem rather subject to fires, and fires started therein burn with astonishing rapidity. A great mass of revolutionary records pertaining to South Carolina were destroyed in the New York capitol fire. A bill was pending in the New York legislature authorizing the return of the records to South Carolina. Andrew S. Draper, state commissioner of education, who had general supervision of the state library, opposed the return on the ground that South Carolina had no adequate provision for safeguarding such valuable historical records from loss by fire. Nevertheless, the prospects were so good that A. S. Salley, secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society, was commissioned by the governor of that state to come to Albany, present his case to the senate committee and be ready to take the records home with him if possible. He arrived to find the records destroyed. He departed empty handed to carry word back to his state that this priceless part of the historical records of his state was gone forever. "The most unbearable part of this historical loss to me," he said, when told of the remarks of Mr. Draper in regard to South Carolina's ability to care for the records, "is that we have every facility for keeping rare historical material which New York unhappily did not have. The manuscripts were kept here in wooden cases in a room with wooden partitions and floors. In South Carolina we have a modern steel and cement building of absolutely fireproof construction in which the records could have been deposited had we obtained possession of them. This is the hardest part of it all to contemplate."

There have been allowed Kansas in military claims by the general government the following sums, being expenses incurred by the state for all war purposes, War of Rebellion, Indian hostilities, Price raid and Spanish-American war:

June 8, 1872, Price raid (Hardie commission)	\$337,054 38
February 9, 1878	2,073 35
March 18, 1880	8,952 57
May 7, 1880	26,604 05
March 20, 1885	332,308 13
October 10, 1887	237 01

March 27, 1891.....	\$2,061 27
Between June 30, 1889 and June 30, 1900.....	36,681 19
May 29, 1908.....	97,466 02
March 3, 1909.....	425,065 43
Total	<u>\$1,268,503 40</u>

The Price raid claim, \$337,054.38, was paid out to individual claimants; the sum of \$26,604.05 (May 7, 1880), was credited to the state by the United States on account of direct tax; \$8952.57 (March 18, 1880), was credited to the militia fund and appropriated to the use of the adjutant general; the remaining amount, \$895,892.40, has been credited to the general revenue fund, except \$39,115.58, which sum was expended in the purchase of lots and construction of a foundation for a Memorial Hall. The two items of May 29, 1908, \$97,466.02 and March 3, 1909, \$425,065.43, being a total of \$522,531.45, should make up the sum to-day claimed for the erection of a Memorial and Historical Building.

In view of the immeasurable damage sustained elsewhere because of cheap construction, and the above princely gift of nearly \$900,000 to the present taxpayer—the original sum having been paid with discount and interest by a handful of pioneers afflicted also with war and pestilence—there should not be the slightest scrimping in making this Memorial Building as safe and durable as time itself.

OUR NEBRASKA GUESTS.

When it was determined that there should be a great corner stone ceremony, conducted by the President of the United States, the executive committee thought it opportune to make a presentation to the public and the taxpayer of the duty assigned to the State Historical Society in caring for the history made by this people and for which a grand memorial was to be established. The idea of a closer relation also moved the committee. The Hon. John Lee Webster, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska Historical Society, Clarence S. Paine, of Lincoln, secretary, their wives, and Mrs. Minnie P. Knotts, assistant secretary, were invited to be the guests of the Kansas State Historical Society during the reunion, September 26-28. It was further decided that an historical meeting should be a part of the reunion services, for which the council of administration of the Grand Army assigned the best time during the week. Mr. Webster being a noted lawyer and orator, was invited to make the chief address. He gave us a great speech on, "The West—Its Place in American History." He rendered a service of untold value to the people, as well as to societies organized to care for history, in his estimate of the value of western history and the duty of the state to care for it. Mr. Webster is a brilliant public speaker, and a thoughtful, scholarly and earnest man, who played an important part in making western history. He was a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1873, president of the Nebraska constitutional convention in 1875, delegate at large from Nebraska in the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896. He has been in law practice at Omaha since 1871; identified with many prominent cases as leading attorney, including Ponca Indian litigation,

Missouri river rate cases, bank guaranty cases in Nebraska and Kansas; is general counsel of Omaha & Council Bluffs street railway system, and in great demand for addresses before conventions and bar associations.

The soldier element interested in the occasion joined in appreciation of the idea of comity which prompted the presence with us of the friends from Nebraska. They are very good neighbors, who have fought as heroically as have Kansas people in the conquest of the wonderful region lying west of the Missouri river. The two territories were created by the same act of congress. We are twins. The friends in Nebraska interested in preserving the story of the development of this region into two such commonwealths have four times entertained at Lincoln representatives of historical work in Kansas. The last one was Hon. Eugene F. Ware, ex-president of the Kansas Society, who gave the Nebraska people a great story of his experiences and observations as an Iowa soldier on the Platte in 1865. "The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory," a most important publication pertaining to this region, by William E. Connelley, the next president of the Kansas Society, was published by the Nebraska Society. At two different times the secretary responded to invitations to historical meetings and conferences at Lincoln.

But few people to-day seem to know or stop to think of the early associations of these two states. All this region west of the Missouri river was, as early as 1844, known as the territory of Nebraska, the name suggested by Senator Douglas. The Wyandot Indians, located at the mouth of the Kansas river, then a very insignificant geographical designation, but now a mighty point of commerce, attempted to organize the territory of Nebraska, but failed. In a short time the slavery question loomed up, forcing the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 made both these states free soil, but the act of May 30, 1854, creating Nebraska and Kansas, opened both to slavery if the settlers willed. In order to maintain the equilibrium between the North and the South, so far as related to slavery, the bosses at Washington decreed that Kansas should be slave and Nebraska free. And right here the fun began. The common herd disagreed with the bosses, and Kansas obtained all the fun, while Nebraska scarcely got any of it. The first order issued was that an abolitionist should have no protection in the territory of Kansas. Ten years of war followed. In the sidewalk on Kansas avenue, about five blocks north of our Memorial Hall, there is a cast-iron marker, showing the place where federal troops dispersed an attempt to organize a free-soil legislature. In the final organization of the state of Kansas in 1859 the south half of Nebraska made a heroic fight to get in and be a part of the state of Kansas. So you see there are several ties giving us a common interest. Hence the desire of the executive committee of the Kansas State Historical Society that Nebraska participate with us. I am sure this intermingling will be of value, not only to those participating, but to like institutions, and that Mr. Webster's address will be far-reaching there is no doubt.

In searching our archives for another purpose we find a very important precedent for this visit of friends from Nebraska. About 5 o'clock P. M. of March 1, 1873, an excursion of some three hundred Ne-

braska people, composed of Governor R. W. Furnas, several state officers, members of the senate and house of representatives and citizens generally, arrived in Topeka. The people of Topeka had but a few hours' notice by telegraph, and the Kansas legislature worked up to the last minute. They appropriated \$2000 to defray the expenses of receiving and entertaining the members of the Nebraska legislature (chapter 30, Laws of 1873), providing "that no part of said money appropriated shall be expended for intoxicating liquors." In the evening they indulged in a banquet and a dance, and in the forenoon of March 2 they called upon the Kansas legislature then in session, and a reception, speech and response were had. A "Farmer and Taxpayer" roasts the legislature for spending \$2000 in such a manner, and the *Topeka Commonwealth* vigorously defended such use of tax money. All the speakers referred to the two states as "twin sisters." We notice that John Lee Webster and wife were in the party. Upon their return home Governor R. W. Furnas sent the following to Governor Thomas A. Osborn:

"WHEREAS, We, the members of the Nebraska state senate, appreciating the courtesy of the Kansas state legislature in extending to us an invitation to visit with them at Topeka, Kan., on March 1, 1873, wishing to express our gratitude for the liberal manner in which the state officials, members of the senate and house of representatives and citizens of Topeka, Kan., contributed to our enjoyment while there, and for the purpose of assuring them that we are not unmindful of the many obligations under which we were placed and to give assurance that we at some future time will desire to extend to the legislature and officials of Kansas a like cordial greeting: therefore,

"Resolved by the Senate of Nebraska, As an expression of our gratitude for the invitation and cordial greeting to us by the Kansas legislature, that we hereby extend to them our heartfelt thanks and also our best wishes for the future prosperity of our twin sister state. And be it further

"Resolved, That his honor, Robt. W. Furnas, governor, be and he is hereby requested to have transmitted to their honors, Governor Osborn, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of Kansas, each a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

"Rules suspended and unanimously adopted."

A REMARKABLE GIFT FROM THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On the 8th of August, being in Portland, Ore., I called at the headquarters of the Oregon Historical Society. I was wonderfully impressed by the character of their collection, probably moved somewhat by the interest which prevails in this Middle West in the marking of trails and the results of the pioneer movement across these plains and mountains to the west of us. All would appreciate more fully the seriousness of a trip across these prairies in the days of barrenness if they were to stand on the edge of the waters of the Pacific and look eastward, or, what might be more practical, see the collection of the Oregon Historical Society. There they have wagons and pieces of wagons, portions of housekeeping outfits, tools and implements which crossed the plains and mountains in the thirties and forties, and other relics and curios which made the trip at a like period by vessel around the Horn, and most

interesting reminders of the first vessels appearing on the Pacific ocean, identified with the coast of Oregon and the Columbia river. I cannot make up my mind which is the most significant—the evidences of the heroism and self-sacrifice which characterized the movement for the settlement and safety of the Oregon country, or the Sharps' rifles which made for the safety and settlement of Kansas. If you are ever in Portland, go and see the historical collection, and then let your mind go eastward through the mountains and across the desert, and it will take from you any latter-day conceit you may have. Fully 20,000 people left their bones bleaching or in shallow graves along the Oregon trail—almost half the loss of a Gettysburg.

While there, Mr. George H. Himes, the secretary, was so absorbed in the Memorial Building Kansas is engaged in erecting that he gave but little attention to his own splendid work. He knew that the movement here would give impetus to the idea that each state should care liberally for its own history, and he was confident that Oregon would soon follow with an historical building. When one reads the story of the crossing of the plains in that remote period, and the saving of two such states as Oregon and Washington, no greater demand for a memorial of a practical and useful nature can be conceived of—one that will speak forever of the wonderful service rendered the country by the argonauts who were not after a golden fleece.

Mr. Himes showed us a gavel and read to us a statement of each piece of wood of which it was made. He further said that he would have a duplicate made and send it as a gift from the Oregon Historical Society to the Kansas State Historical Society, and that he would have it here in time for our corner-stone ceremony. In due time the following letter was received:

"PORTLAND, ORE., September 20, 1911.

"George W. Martin, Secretary Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

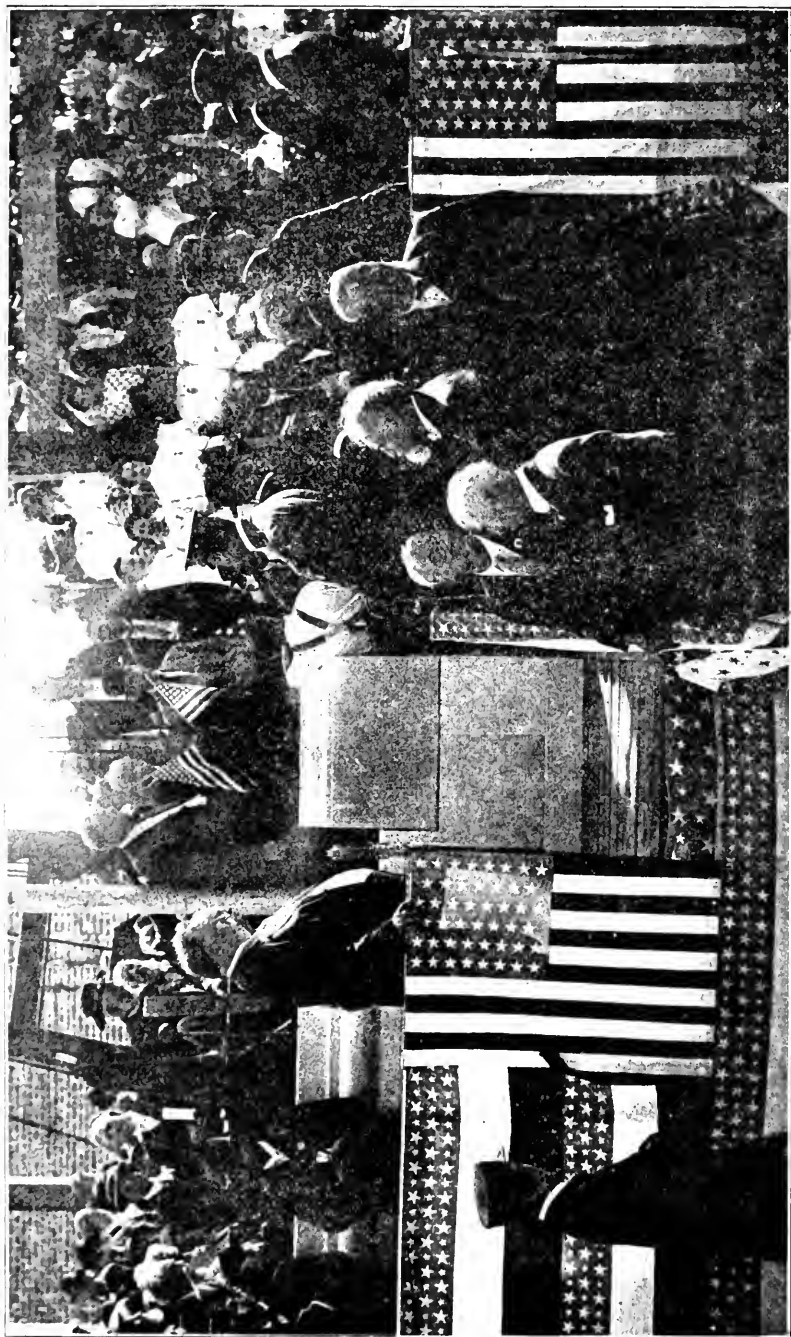
"MY DEAR MARTIN: Pursuant to promise, I send you a gavel—it is already on the way, by express—and enclosed you will find the history of the twenty-three pieces of wood it contains. I think you will see that, in a sense, it is a fair synopsis of the history of the "Far West."

"Kindly accept it on behalf of the Oregon Historical Society, with my personal compliments, and use it in any way which you may think best for the promotion of the "good of the cause" which we are engaged in.

"It is a matter of great regret that it is impossible for me to be with you at the laying of the corner stone of your Memorial and Historical building on September 27, but I send you greetings in advance upon the accomplishment of that important event, which is the forerunner of greatly enlarged usefulness on the part of your Society to the people of Kansas, by reason of the increased opportunity you will have of more effectively serving the public.

"Kindly send me your city papers containing the account of the meetings of the 26th and 27th September.

Cordially yours, GEO. H. HIMES, Assistant Secretary.



President WILLIAM H. TAFT laying the corner stone of the Historical and Memorial Building, Topeka, 10 A. M., September 27, 1911. (Photo by F. G. Willard, Topeka.)

The gavel came to hand. It is a perfect and unique specimen of workmanship. It was first used by Samuel J. Crawford, at the Auditorium, Tuesday evening, September 26. When it came in contact with the chairman's stand for the first time it was to announce the adoption of the following expression by a rousing vote:

WHEREAS, The Oregon Historical Society has forwarded to the Kansas State Historical Society, as a gift, a gavel made of twenty-three pieces of different species of wood, parts of trees, buildings, wagons, etc., each part having a most remarkable historical significance, pertaining not only to the local development of Oregon and the Pacific coast, but embodying a story of national advancement and expansion. This very unique gift is an emblem of toil, heroism, faith, patriotism and unspeakable sacrifice, and was designed and forwarded for use on this particular occasion. There are hundreds of Kansas people scattered throughout the state of Oregon, and to the ties of blood and patriotism this interesting incident is added. It is a high tribute to the genius of the historical friend who conceived and gave it substance and being.

Resolved, By this meeting, held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Kansas State Historical Society, that this gift is gratefully and proudly accepted, not only as an expression of friendship in the work in which we are engaged, but as a very practical evidence of the development of our country.

Resolved, That a copy of the history of this gavel be placed in the corner stone to be set on the morrow by President William H. Taft, and that in the completed building the gavel and its story shall have a choice place in steel and glass, accessible to all beholders.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Kansas are tendered Mr. George H. Himes, secretary and curator of the Oregon Historical Society, for his thoughtful consideration of us at this time and for this very unusual illustration of the past hundred years or so; and may he soon see the splendid collection of his society in quarters equal or surpassing those assured by the state of Kansas at this time.

The following is a statement of each piece of wood embraced in the gavel furnished by Mr. Himes:

1.—NEW ENGLAND WHITE PINE. From the sea-chest of Captain Robert Gray, who commanded the ship *Columbia*, the first American vessel to circumnavigate the globe. Captain Gray sailed into the Columbia river on May 11, 1792, and named this great stream "Columbia's river," on May 19th following. This act of discovery is the first link in the chain of title to all the possessions of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains.

2.—OREGON GRAPE WOOD. This is the state flower of Oregon, chosen because of the beauty of its foliage rather than because of the beauty of its bloom. In all public functions where decorations are used the Oregon grape is foremost. The botanical name of this shrub is *Berberis aquifolium*, or Holly-leaved Barberry. It was so classified by an English botanist named Pursh, who secured the specimen from the Lewis and Clark party soon after its return to St. Louis in 1806, and he gave it the name "Oregon Grape," about 1816. Upon the motion of George H. Himes, it was adopted as the state flower of Oregon by the Oregon Horticultural Society on July 18, 1892, and confirmed by resolution of the legislative assembly of Oregon in its session of 1899, by the efforts of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Oregon.

3.—PINE. From lumber sawed in the mill of Hugh Holcombe, near Le Roy, Bradford county, Pa., in 1798, used in a packing-case by his daughter, Mrs. Emiline Holcombe Himes, when she removed from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Illinois, in 1846, and also in crossing the plains

from Illinois to Oregon in 1853, beginning March 21st and ending October 21st. This lady was the mother of George H. Himes, assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical Society.

4.—RED CEDAR. From the top of Wahchung mountain, near Milburn, N. J., where a company of Jersey militia was stationed in 1778, whose duty was, by prearranged signals, to keep General Washington, at Morristown, and General Greene, at Springfield, apprised of the movements of the British fleet under Admiral Howe and the British army under Sir Henry Clinton.

5.—SERVICE-BERRY. From the site of Fort Clatsop, established by Lewis and Clark early in December, 1805, and abandoned by them March 23, 1806. This emphasizes the second point or link in the title of the United States to its territory on the Pacific slope.

6.—SPRUCE. From the site of Astoria. This directs attention to the third link in American title to Pacific Coast territory—that of occupation—first, by the Pacific Fur Company, an American corporation founded by John Jacob Astor in 1810, and second, by the advent of American trappers, missionaries and home-builders.

7.—MANZANITA. From the banks of Rich Gulch, the site of the first permanent mining camp in Oregon, established near Jacksonville, Jackson county, in January, 1851.

8.—MAINE SPRUCE. From the sill of the first frame building in Portland, Oregon, the whole structure being shipped from Maine by Capt. Nathaniel Crosby, in 1847.

9.—PINE. Taken from the Blue Mountains, Oregon, by Dr. Marcus Whitman, in the winter of 1836-37, and was part of a log used in the construction of the Whitman Mission buildings, located six miles west of the present city of Walla Walla, Washington. On November 29-30, 1847, Dr. Whitman, his wife and twelve other whites were killed by the Indians, and fifty-three women and children taken prisoners and kept for several weeks. These prisoners were rescued by Peter Skene Ogden, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and taken to Oregon City early in 1848. At the time of the massacre the buildings were destroyed by fire, except some portions of logs which were partially buried, from one of which this piece is taken.

10.—WHITE OAK. From the site of Oregon City, the first incorporated city west of the Rocky Mountains—December 24, 1844—and the first capital of Oregon.

11.—DOUGLAS SPRUCE, commonly called Douglas Fir, and commercially known as Oregon Pine. Taken from a plank sawed in the first saw-mill on the Pacific Coast, which was erected in 1827 through the efforts of Dr. John McLoughlin, then chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at a point on the north bank of the Columbia river six miles east of the present city of Vancouver, Washington.

12.—ENGLISH OAK. Taken from the steamer Beaver, which left Grave- send, England, August 27, 1835, arrived at the Columbia river March 19, 1836, at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Vancouver, April 10, 1836, and was wrecked at Burrard's Inlet, British Columbia, in June, 1888. She was the first steam vessel to enter the Pacific ocean.

13.—DOGWOOD. From a tree which grew near the site of the first saw-mill in the "Oregon Country." (Referred to in No. 11.)

14.—OAK, WHITE. Sawed at the mill, referred to in No. 11, and used in constructing the frame of the Mission Printing Press—the first in the "Oregon Country"—the iron work of which was brought from the Sandwich Islands to Oregon in May, 1839—and first used near Lapwai, now in Idaho, on the 18th of that month, in printing translations of portions of the New Testament, hymns, leaflets, etc., into the Indian tongue, for use among the Indians.

15.—DOUGLAS FIR.—From the cornice of the first Protestant church

(Methodist) built in American territory west of the Rocky Mountains, at Oregon City, Oregon, in 1843-44, with funds secured from citizens irrespective of church affiliations.

16.—SPIREA. Taken from a point near the site of the first Catholic church in the "Oregon Country." This was a log church built in 1836 near Champoeg, by the French Catholics, two years before there were any Catholic priests in this country.

17.—OREGON ASH. This is the handle of the Gavel, and was taken from a rail split in the winter of 1847-48, by Ralph C. Geer, a pioneer of 1847, who came to Oregon from Knox county, Illinois, and settled in the Waldo Hills, Marion county.

18.—OREGON YEW. This wood is used for one-third of the center of the Gavel, and grew near the site of Champoeg, Marion county, forty miles south of Portland, on the east bank of the Willamette river. (Not Wil-la-met-te, but Wil-läm'-ette; not of French derivation, either, but a corruption of an Indian word, Willamph, meaning green water.) It was at this point that, on May 2, 1843, the first effort was made to organize American civil government on the Pacific Slope. There were present, pursuant to call to hear the report of a previously appointed committee, one hundred and two settlers. The report suggesting a form of organization, was submitted, and, after considerable contention, adopted by a majority of two. This Oregon Yew was the principal wood used by the Indians in western Oregon for making bows prior to the advent of firearms.

19.—ROYAL ANN CHERRY. The tree from which this piece of wood was taken was one of seven hundred or eight hundred two-year-old fruit trees brought across the plains to Oregon in 1847 from Henry county, Iowa, by Henderson Luelling, known as the "Traveling Nursery," and planted five and a half miles south of Portland. This was the starting point of the fruit industry of the Pacific Coast. This wood forms two-thirds of the center of the Gavel.

20.—SEEDLING APPLE.—Taken from a tree which grew near the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Vancouver, now Vancouver, Washington, from seed brought to that place from London in 1825. Mrs. Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, one of the first two white women to cross the plains from "The States" to Oregon, arriving at Fort Vancouver on September 12, 1836, made the following entry in her diary under that date: "What a delightful place this is; what a contrast to the rough, barren sand plains through which we have so recently passed. Here we find fruit of every description—apples, peaches, grapes, pears, plums and fig trees in abundance; also, cucumbers, melons, beans, peas, beets, cabbage, tomatoes, and every kind of vegetable, too numerous to be mentioned. Every part is very neatly and tastefully arranged, with fine walks, lined on each side with strawberry vines. At the opposite end of the garden is a good house covered with grape vines. Here I must mention the origin of these grapes and apples. A gentleman, twelve years ago, while at a party in London, put the seeds of the grapes and apples which he ate, into his vest pocket; soon afterwards he took a voyage to this country and left them here, and now they are greatly multiplied."

21.—SERVICE-BERRY. From the farm of Ewing Young, who came to Oregon in November, 1834, and settled in Che-ha-lem valley, about twenty-two miles a little west of south from Portland. Young was the first American settler in Oregon west of the Willamette river.

22.—OAK, WHITE. From the spoke of a wagon wheel forming a part of a wagon built in Indiana in 1842, and used by Abijah Hendricks in crossing the plains to Oregon in 1843. That was the first year that wagons were brought across the plains from the Missouri to the Columbia river.

23.—JAPANESE MAHOGANY. To suggest one of the countries which face the United States on the west.

SEAL OF CONFEDERATE STATES.

An interesting feature of the soldiers' and sailors' reunion, on the afternoon of September 27, following the departure of President Taft, was the presentation to the State Historical Society, by Lew Gove post, No. 100, of a remarkable historical curio, being a picture of the seal of the Confederate States government. Mr. S. C. Orr, a photographer of Manhattan, and a member of Lew Gove post, realizing the historical value of the seal, obtained permission to photograph it. He made a bromide enlargement, one copy of which adorns the walls of Lew Gove post, and the other the post presented to the State Historical Society. Mr. Orr gives the story of the seal as follows:

"After the permanent government of the Southern Confederacy was established in Richmond, Va., on the 22d of February, 1862, tradition says a seal was adopted, and twelve copies were made of metal, about four inches in diameter, to be used in the various departments of the Confederate government. When the war of the rebellion was ended these copies were ordered destroyed. Eight were destroyed and four smuggled away. When John A. Anderson, member of Lew Gove post, was in Washington attending to his duties as congressman of the fifth congressional district of Kansas, he had with him his wife, Mrs. Nannie Foote Anderson, who there became acquainted with an accomplished and refined southern lady, and between the two a very warm friendship grew up. This lady presented Mrs. Anderson with a copy of the Confederate seal. Mrs. Anderson brought the seal home to Manhattan and gave it to her son, John B. Anderson, now living in California, in whose possession it yet remains."

In accepting the picture, Secretary Martin responded as follows:

"I am exceedingly happy because of this presentation, and most gratefully accept the same in behalf of the Kansas State Historical Society. There are many of you who no doubt do not understand that the Historical Society is a trustee for the state, and that all the property in its care—books, manuscripts, archives, pictures, curios, etc.—belong to the state of Kansas. I cannot conceive of anything more fitting than that Kansas, on whose plains the battle began, should receive a copy of the lost and last seal of the Confederate States, in the name of a heroic Kansas soldier and a most lovely and charming Kansas woman. The state should have one of the originals of this seal. One of them, however, is in the possession of a Kansas family, and, thanks to Comrade Orr, of Lew Gove post, we are to have a striking picture of it.

"If this seal had won and been in use to this day, who can picture the calamity it would have been? Instead of the wonderful progress of the past forty years, we would be a score or more of petty little states engaged in continuous warfare. Indeed, the Memorial Building the state is putting up in honor of her soldiers is likewise a monument to peace, for if the seal had prevailed we should have had no peace, and there would have been no such magnificent memorial.

"The civil war soldiers made a most decisive history, and because of its far-reaching character it is entitled to the greatest care and most lasting preservation. It is a great honor to the soldier sentiment that the state has concluded to provide so liberally and handsomely for the story of their labors and sacrifices; indeed, the state itself is their monument, since threats were common in the days of war to wipe Kansas from the map.

"This presentation brings up memories very precious to many Kansas people. Mrs. Nannie Foote Anderson, while a congressman's wife in Washington, secured one of the four copies of the Confederate seal, and Gove post, G. A. R., named for a gallant Kansas officer who lost his life

in the service, but whose name has been and will be perpetuated in the name of a Kansas county, reproduces it in the form of a curio and a warning to all. History includes both sides to a controversy. In the Kansas struggle those who lost out in territorial days went south and joined the Confederacy. It has been impossible to get anything from any of them about their side of the controversy in the territory of Kansas, but in the wider field of the Confederacy they are poisoning history with teachings that are wrong and full of the seeds of disloyalty. In the great success and prosperity of the country since secession was whipped out, the loyal people have neglected the principles and convictions which carried them through, and there has not been sufficient antidote to the poison given out to the coming generations in many of the southern states. Every encouragement should be given to organizations for the inculcation of patriotism, and the school textbooks should be carefully watched.

"It will be but a few years until the last one of us will be on the other side. Let us congratulate ourselves that what good we have done, the records we have made, will be in the care of this goodly state of Kansas."

MARKING AN EPOCH—THE LAST INDIAN RAID AND MASSACRE.

On the 30th of September, 1911, there was unveiled and dedicated at Oberlin, in Decatur county, a monument not only to the memory of certain massacred pioneers but a marker of the last Indian raid in Kansas, marking the date when western Kansas escaped from the violence of Indian warfare and entered into a permanent state of peace, comfort and development. On the 30th of September, 1878, a party of Northern Cheyennes made the last Indian raid into Kansas, killing nineteen citizens of Decatur county. The band was composed of about 400, led by Chief Dull Knife. The legislature of 1909, through the efforts of Hon. J. D. Flannigan, donated to Decatur county \$1500, to be expended upon such a marker. The commissioners of Decatur county for \$300 placed a substantial cement foundation. The monument is twenty-two feet high above the base. On the west side is this inscription: "In memory of the Pioneer Settlers of Decatur county, killed in the last Indian Massacre in Kansas, by a band of Northern Cheyenne Indians, September 30, 1878"; also on the west side is this inscription: "Erected by the State of Kansas and Decatur county, 1911." On the north, south and east sides are the names of nineteen persons, as follows: John Young, James S. Smith, William Laing, sr., William Laing, jr., John C. Laing, Freeman Laing, John Humphrey, E. O. Humphrey, John C. Hudson, George F. Walters, Moses F. Abernathy, Mr. Lull, Ferdinand Westphalen and son, John Irwin, Marcellus Felt, John Wright, Edward Miskelley, Frederick Hamper. Hon. W. L. Brown, of Kingman, was the orator of the occasion. There can be no more significant marker than one indicating a change from the red to the white man.

This last raid is a most interesting and startling period in the history of Kansas, interesting because it was the last, and startling because of the circumstance of a band of Indians spending two weeks in crossing the state from south to north, murdering citizens and destroying property, the people along the line of their march daily calling for help, the only government troops being infantry, and a major general constantly



MONUMENT AT OBERLIN, KAN.
(See page 21.)

asserting that there were no Indians within a hundred miles. We turn to our archives department and we find a **bunch** of telegrams and letters showing a trail of destruction and murder as distinct as a line of fire, crossing two lines of railroad and telegraph. Looking back from this distance the whole thing seems incredible, and can only be explained by the frequency of Indian scares, but this was too real. Hence the historical importance of the monument and demonstration at Oberlin on the thirty-third anniversary of the end of their destruction and the final disappearance of the Indians over the line. Here is the story of that last raid in the correspondence we have from the governor's office, placed with this Society, under the archives law of 1905:

"CIMARRON, KAN., [Sept.] 7, 1878.

"GOV. ANTHONY, Lawrence, Kan. Indians have broken away from Fort Reno going north and will pass here. Please send us fifty stand of arms and ammunition and a company of soldiers immediately for our protection. We appeal to you for them by order of

"For'd from Topeka.

THE COMMITTEE."

"DODGE CITY, KAN., September 18, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY, GOV., Leavenworth, Kan. Three hundred Indians are driving off stock and killing herders. They are now within six miles of our city. We are without arms, having equipped members who have gone south. Can you send us arms and ammunition? Situation alarming. We are powerless without arms and ammunition.

JAMES KELLY, *Mayor*.

C. W. WILLETT.

H. E. GRYDEN.

D. SHEEDY."

The foregoing telegrams from Dodge City was forwarded to General Pope, whose answer follows:

"FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., September 18, 1878.

"GOV. ANTHONY: Gen. Pope in town. Telegram just received from commanding officer, Fort Dodge, who has for a week had his orders about these Indians, makes no mention of their being in the vicinity.

PLATT, A. A. G."

The facts stated in General Pope's telegram were repeated to Mayor Kelley and others of Dodge City, who responded as follows:

"DODGE CITY, KAN., September 18, 1878.

"GOV. ANTHONY: No U. S. troops here, and no arms at post. The country filled with Indians. Send arms immediately. Breech-loaders.

JAMES H. KELLY, *Mayor*."

"DODGE CITY, KAN., September 18, 1878.

"GOV. ANTHONY: Indians are murdering, and burning houses within three miles of town. All the arms we had have been sent: Can you send us arms and ammunition immediately?

H. SHINN,

R. W. EVANS,

C. W. WILLETT,

T. L. MCCARTY,

JAMES C. CONNOR."

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., September 19, 1878.

"P. S. NOBLE, Adj. Gen.: Go to Dodge City with two hundred stand of arms and ammunition, on to-day's train, unless otherwise directed from there. Do not issue arms except upon receipt of officers of county or city, joined by five responsible citizens. GEO. T. ANTHONY."

"TOPEKA, September 19, 1878.

"JAMES H. KELLY, mayor, Dodge City, Kan.: Adjutant General will come with arms and ammunition by to-day's train, if you still deem it necessary. Gen. Pope says there are not seventy-five warriors among the Indians now at large. Answer at Topeka. GEO. T. ANTHONY."

Two telegrams received at Topeka, repeated to Governor Anthony, Leavenworth, by his private secretary, B. Gray:

"TOPEKA, KAN., September 19, 1878.

"Gov. G. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth. Received at 2 P. M. the following: 'Medicine Lodge, September 18th. The Indians are upon us. Send by Mr. Cochran, one hundred stand needle guns with ammunition. C. M. Cochran will give particulars.

WM. M. FRIEDLY,

Capt. Barbour County Militia.'

"HUTCHINSON, September 19.

"Hostile bands infest the south of Barbour and Comanche, and up to 9 P. M. of 18th inst. ten persons had been killed and several wounded. Many horses and cattle stampeded and stolen. I telegraph requisition of Capt. Friedly in time I trust for to-day's train. One hundred needle guns and twenty thousand rounds will be necessary. Our people are entirely unarmed and delays are dangerous. Answer.

M. J. COCHRAN.'

"I had barely time to ship the sixty stand which were in store at the depot, by Mr. Noble, who will deliver them to-night to Mr. Cochran at Hutchinson. B. GRAY."

"DODGE CITY, [Sept. 20, 1878].

"Gov. GEO. T. ANTHONY: Have issued one hundred stand of arms and seven thousand rounds of ammunition to mayor of Dodge; forty stand and two thousand ammunition to citizens of Cimarron; sixty stand and ammunition to Capt. Friedly, upon urgent request. All quiet at Dodge now, and citizens feel confident that they can meet any emergency. Rumors that Indians are near Lakin, and United States troops concentrating at other points. Shall return, as nothing further can be accomplished by staying. P. S. NOBLE, *Adjutant General.*"

"HUTCHINSON, KAN., September 21, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY: Charles Chambers has just returned from Sun City and Medicine Lodge. He reports settlers being murdered by small squads of Indians. He saw a young man who was shot in the leg, and one wounded in the neck; a child shot in the breast; one camp on Salt Fork where three men were killed. Armed squads of settlers were going round through the county gathering up women and children, and bringing them to Sun City. Mr. Chambers says the settlers are badly armed or not armed at all. The Indians are going around in squads of six and eight, getting such arms as they can from the homes of the settlers.

C. C. CONSTANT."

"KINSLEY, September 21, 1878.

"Gov. ANTHONY: J. D. Crank and Jard Spencer have just returned from their cattle camps, forty miles south of Kinsley. They report that the Indians have been there and destroyed their camps, took all their ponies, and killed and stampeded their cattle. The Indians are on their way southwest. Will you commission J. W. Fuller, sheriff Edwards county, to raise a company here with my assistance? Four men from Kinsley are known to have been killed. Please answer immediately.

J. E. McARTHUR, *County Attorney Edwards County.*"

"[SPRINGVALE P. O., PRATT CO.] September 25, 1878.

"MR. ANTHONY, DEAR SIR: I received a letter from you this morning handed to me by our friend Mr. Nelson. Was pleased to see the interest you take in our Indians scare, which is much smaller than reported. Mr.

Nelson and myself went to Sun City and found out all particulars in regard to Indian troubles. Mr. Nelson has the names of killed and wounded except two men. I consider no further trouble from Indians.
Yours,
A. J. JOHNSON."

[The following notation is written in pencil on back of letter: "Killed on Salt Fork, Reuben Briston, Frank Dow, Fred Clark. On Big Mile Creek, Mr. Evans."]

Correspondence and telegram relative to Meade county:

"DODGE CITY, KAN., [Sept.] 25, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY: Citizens of Meade county need ten guns but can't give bond. Can they get them?
E. F. COLBURN."

"DODGE CITY, KAN., September 29, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY, Governor of Kansas: The telegram mentioned in your favor of the 28th was sent at the request of Clark and others who fled from the Indians that killed Washington O'Connor at Meade City on Wednesday. They were unable to find signers to a bond which I prepared for them and wished the telegram sent in hope that you might think of some way to relieve them. Our citizens are already responsible for the return of a large amount of arms and did not feel like taking another burden. They have now returned to their homes and feel that the danger is over. The dispatches denying the committing of depredations by Indians in this section of country are wholly untrue, and a necessity for protection did exist, at the time arms were forwarded here. The state arms were used by the cattle men in the fight on Sand Creek within twenty-four hours after their arrival here. Many men have been killed and great damage done to stock and other interests, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD F. COLBURN, [*City Attorney.*]"

The Barber and Comanche county victims of this raid numbered seven, as was reported by John W. McWilliams, Lee Bradley and S. Commings, in letter dated November 11, 1878, as follows:

"In reference to our close proximity to the recent Indian massacre would say, we are situated in the southwest of Barbour, and southeast of Comanche county. Now that the Indians did kill our neighbors, we can prove seven new made graves in Comanche, and two in the territory, also testify while at the same time three wounded persons stand as witnesses to their unprovoked atrocity, not a single shot being fired by the white men. We have buried these men. They were killed in the state of Kansas, while peaceably pursuing their daily avocations."

M. J. Cochran, Barber county, reported ten persons killed in the counties on south border, prior to September 18.

"ELLIS, October 2, 1878.

"GOVERNOR ANTHONY: Reliable information has been received that eighteen white men were killed this morning by Indians, near Buffalo. Please send immediately one hundred guns and ammunition to Ellis, together with such other assistance as you can afford. We can furnish a number of volunteers.
DAVE RATHBONE."

"BUFFALO, KAN., October 2, 1878.

"GEO T. ANTHONY, Governor: Seventeen men known to be killed on Sappa; one wounded on Solomon, night before last; settlers in southern Nebraska in great danger. Surgeons from here with citizens' guard to go north. Will meet adjutant.
J. C. HENRY."

"LEAVENWORTH, October 2, 1878.

"J. C. HENRY and DAVID RATHBONE, Ellis, Kan.: Had interview with

General Pope, who says: No hostile Indians in Kansas; no Cheyennes within a hundred miles of Buffalo to-day. Have you confirmation of dispatches sent me? Answer.
GEO. T. ANTHONY."

"WA KEENEY, KAN., October 2, 1878.

"GOVERNOR ANTHONY: Last reports confirm all Rathbone has telegraphed you. Troops in pursuit of main body, with prospect of capturing or turning them back. We have positive information of scattering bands that the military authorities know nothing of; horrible outrages on streams northwest.
J. C. HENRY."

"LEAVENWORTH, KAN., October 2, 1878.

"P. S. NOBLE, Adjutant General, Topeka, Kan.: Go west with arms and ammunition. J. C. Henry and D. Rathbone will meet you at Ellis. Issue arms only on good bond. Have asked railroad order.
GEO. T. ANTHONY."

"WA KEENEY, KAN., October 3, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY: Three Indians seen this morning eleven miles north of here by Clarke, whose word is as good as General Pope's.
J. F. KEENEY."

"ELLIS, KAN., October 4, 1878.

"GOVERNOR G. T. ANTHONY: If you will order an engine and car from here, I will go west and distribute arms at Wa Keeney, Buffalo, Grinnell and Coyotte, where they need them more than in this place. There is no train out from Ellis until seven afternoon. Answer.
P. S. NOBLE, *Adj. Gen.*"

(Governor Anthony's notation on telegram: "I telegraphed Superintendent Oakes at once to order engine and car from Ellis west to those stations if he could, for distribution of arms.")

"ELLIS, KAN., October 4, 1878.

"GOVERNOR G. T. ANTHONY: Be sure and get the letters from Edwards at once as they contain the truth as near as it can be got at.
P. S. NOBLE, *Adj. Gen.*"

Correspondence of J. H. Edwards, Ellis, Kan.

"ELLIS, KAN., October 2, 1878.

"GEO. T. ANTHONY, ESQ., Governor of Kansas, My Dear Sir: I have refrained writing you in regard to the Indian difficulties in this section of the state because of the various rumors in regard thereto. To-day, however, we have received a reliable dispatch from a gentleman who went to Buffalo for the purpose of obtaining information yesterday. He reports that a courier had just arrived from north bringing the body of Ed Miskelley of Buffalo, who had been killed with seventeen others, and that there were five more wounded, and asking for men and a surgeon. From all that I can gather, this fight, if fight it was, took place on the Beaver some thirty miles north of Buffalo, and it is now feared that the Indians will turn east down the Solomon and kill very many of the settlers there. A new settler from Iowa was very badly wounded yesterday some ten miles north of Buffalo and brought into the station for medical attention. One physician, Dr. Gochenaur, went up and reports the chances are against his recovery. A party of twenty and more men with horses and arms left here at 2 P. M. to-day for scene of action. Should the troops advancing from the north meet these Indians, in order to escape the troops pursuing from the south, they may turn east and southeast, and this would bring them through Norton, Graham and Ellis counties. Now, sir, under these circumstances will you not send us some arms and ammunition and authority to organize. The guns I had, had been already distributed at points where danger was apprehended. There may

be no more occasion for alarm, but judging from my past experience with these plains Indians, I rather think we will have more or less trouble all the fall. The government troops left Carlisle, Wallace and Sheridan on 28th and as far as I know have not been heard from. I understand that most of the troops are infantry. From the time elapsed I am of opinion that the troops have missed the Indians who are now raiding further east. Your immediate attention is respectfully solicited to this matter, as it is very evident that the government is not fully prepared for the emergency. Hoping to hear from you at once by telegram,

I am, Governor, your obedient servant,
JNO. H. EDWARDS.

"P. S.—The seventeen men were killed on the Sappa, and five wounded. One man was wounded on Prairie Dog and Miskelly was killed on South Fork of Solomon. Sheridan and Shibolet post offices were burned, and Smith's camp on Sappa was captured on 28th at 2 P. M., and from last reports received the Indians were there on the 29th at 6 P. M., fully 24 hours. J. H. E."

"BUFFALO, October 3, 1878.

"MY DEAR SIR: Since my letter of yesterday from Ellis I have not heard anything new in relation to the state of affairs over north. On my way up here this A. M., Mr. Keeney, of Wa Keeney, in Trego county, informed me that a Mr. Clark had come in from the Saline, eleven miles north, and seen three Indians this side of the river. Gentlemen here also say that they saw Indians south and north of here yesterday and to-day in parties of two and three. This leads me to the conclusion that small bodies of Indians must be leaving the reservation from time to time encouraged by the success of the larger body. There is but little doubt in my opinion that at least fifty whites have been killed during the raid. There are some ten or twelve not heard from. They have had full time for report. I am expecting parties in from north, and should any new developments be made, will write you. Respectfully,

JNO. H. EDWARDS."

"BUFFALO, October 3, 1878.

"TO GOVERNOR GEO. T. ANTHONY, Topeka, My Dear Sir: An hour since I wrote you and as the mails are now closed will put this on train. Some parties are just in from the Sappa and corroborate all I have previously written. They burried seventeen bodies yesterday, and up to 12 o'clock last night had seen and talked with parties from the Beaver. The Indians after leaving the Sappa went over to the Beaver and cleaned it out for twenty-five miles, burning everything. The two men that brought the news to the Sappa found three small children on the prairie in night clothes and brought them along. They also (although it was in the night) found five bodies and saw no one near the burning buildings. The soldiers were in camp some three miles south of the Beaver at that time and reported having found ten more bodies. They had not caught up with the Indians, but at last accounts were still some eight or ten miles in the rear of them. There was a large party of Bohemians settled on the Beaver and the report is that the Indians killed quite a number of them. Judging from the progress made by the Indians, they must have crossed the state line yesterday, and the main body are without doubt now out of the state, and unless they are turned back by troops from the north we will not have any more trouble with them, but may have from roving bands. The people are homeless and in want of clothing and provisions. We sent out a party from Ellis and they were met by the men who brought this news, on the Prairie Dog this A. M., headed for the Beaver. The arms in this vicinity are all out and but few at that. If arms are procured from adjutant general a party will leave here in A. M., to follow up and relieve the wants of those who have been burned out. The Indians appear to have avoided the cow camps and only raided on citizens. I am given to understand that by dispatch to-night a report goes to General

Pope from the troops in the field. Governor, this is a terrible thing, a small force of Indians leisurely making their way for nearly twenty days across the country, and the troops as leisurely following, and not even capturing or killing an Indian and yet, as you are told by the general commanding not a hostile or Cheyenne Indian within a hundred miles. I will as soon as ascertained correctly, send you in names of parties killed.

Respectfully, JNO. H. EDWARDS.

"P. S.—Killed as far as names are known, Lang [Laing], and three sons, Hudson, Kaley [?], Smith, Humphrey, Miskelley, Young, Abernathy, Ferdinand and son, 13 in all so far recognized, leaving four of the 17 to be known. J. H. E."

Correspondence of O. P. Hamilton, Land Agent, Kansas Pacific railway.

"BUFFALO, KAN., October 2, 1878.

"GOVERNOR ANTHONY, Topeka, Kan., Dear Sir: The undersigned being here on business for land department, Kansas Pacific, has come in contact with these facts in regard to present Indian excitement along this line of road and in the counties of Sheridan, Decatur and Norton. The Indians have been crossing the line in bands more or less for the last ten days. Twenty miles northeast of Wallace they ambushed Col. Lewis' command of cavalry and the colonel killed, 4 men wounded. Sunday and Monday last, 20 to 40 miles north of this, Indians attacked the settlements; killed 17 settlers and many more missing, five women and girls ravished. In many houses everything was destroyed and many families made destitute. One young man killed that lived in Buffalo, helped to bury him at 6 P. M. Aid is being sent them to-night, one surgeon escorted by 15 citizens to the relief of the settlers on the North Fork of Solomon and the settlements north of there. I have only given you the outside lines. It is an Indian border war and the soldiers in field are not sufficient to subdue it. They are very slow in their movements giving the Indians all the time they want to commit their hellish deeds. Prompt action on your part to send all the assistance you can is very much needed and desired. I will remain here a few days and will give you further details. I live in Salina, remember.

O. P. HAMILTON."

[Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, 19th Inf., died September 28, 1878, result of wounds received September 27, in action with Cheyennes at Punished Woman's Fork, Kan.—Heitman's U. S. A. Reg., vol. 1, p. 631.]

"BUFFALO, October 3, 1878.

"GOVERNOR ANTHONY, Topeka, Kan., Dear Sir: I wrote you last night of the Indian news. I have nothing to retract but more to add and I very much regret that this great commonwealth which you have the honor to govern could not have the power to protect its citizens from these hordes of savage murderers that have marched through western Kansas with perfect impunity. It is a broad assertion, yet true. They have done it and taken their own time to do it. What I communicate to you are facts that I have learned from reliable sources and of which any amount of evidence can be obtained. The Indians commenced their raid over two weeks ago south of Fort Dodge. 150 United States soldiers and 52 cow men under Dr. Davis, 30 miles south of Dodge, fought the Indians from 11 A. M. until sundown but not a man killed on either side. The commanding officer would not be advised how to fight them and withdrew, after which the Indians had their own way and before they crossed the Arkansas river, killed seventeen men. Troops have been along the line of the Kansas Pacific but the Indians have come right along, crossed over where and when they pleased. Twenty-five or thirty miles northeast of Wallace, the troops came up with the Indians, lying in ambush, and had they ever shot the troops, it would have been another Custer massacre. Col. Lewis was killed and four soldiers wounded. The troops cut their way out and returned to Wallace. The Indians then got over to the South Fork of the

Solomon, twenty-four miles north and seven miles west of here, when they commenced their horrid work and extended it to the Sappa, a tributary of the Republican, and how much farther not known here as yet. Seventeen bodies found up to last night. We buried one here last evening. It was a sad sight to see the remains of this young man as he was brought home to a father and mother, brothers and sisters, when only a few days ago he left home with no thought of his life being so short. This is nothing to compare with the misery of the widows and orphans made in a few short hours, say nothing of the property destroyed. Worst of all is the outrages committed upon women and two little girls. To know these facts have been committed will convey to your Excellency all the horrors these savages are capable of committing. From the beginning it has been treated by this military department as a farce. The operations of the troops have been tardy and noneffective, and virtually amounts to nothing, so far. The final result is in the future. When General Pope or any other United States officer or any civil officer of state or intelligent citizen conveys to your excellency other than the facts in substance as above stated, they are either fit subjects for the insane asylum or deliberate falsifiers. The idea that General Pope saying that not a hostile Indian in the state of Kansas, cannot be condemned too low by the people of western Kansas. I am very sorry to say you're censured very much throughout the west as it is not known whether you manifest any interest in behalf of the frontier. And be assured if these massacres are repeated there will be a general uprising of the people to protect themselves and they will do it too, notwithstanding General Pope and his army. Small bands are crossing now every day going north and the people have no arms and protection or no encouragement from any source. I will remain here a week yet. Have fifty emigrants to settle when things quiet down.

Yours truly,
O. P. HAMILTON."

"SALINA, KAN., October 3, 1878.

"HON GEO. T. ANTHONY, Governor, Topeka, Kan., Sir: I telegraphed to you this morning as follows: Special agent reports to me this morning from Buffalo station that the Indians have killed seventeen persons twenty to forty miles north of that place and a good many more are missing. That the Indians are crossing the railroad every night in small bands and great excitement prevails among the settlers. Many new settlers are in that district and forty-four from Iowa went to Buffalo last night, but no doubt will return immediately. There are supposed to be about 150 cavalry and ten companies infantry in wagons. My informant is a man of experience and good judgment. You are doubtless aware that very many families from the states north and east of us immigrated to the western belt of the state within the last six or eight months and it would seem that the very inadequate protection afforded by the United States leaves these poor but bold pioneers to the mercy of the savages, who are now revelling in their innocent blood. Only about two weeks ago a colony from Indiana with almost an entire freight train of goods went west on the Kansas Pacific railway to settle in Norton county and last night there were forty-four Hollanders from Iowa on the train, bound for Gove county. Very respectfully,

S. J. GILLMORE, *Land Commissioner.*"

The Indians were pursued and captured in Nebraska. Following is an extract from correspondence of Gov. Anthony, dated November 11, 1878, to War Department, demanding surrender of Cheyenne chiefs to state of Kansas.

"On mature reflection, and with reference to the demands of law and justice, I feel it an imperative duty to call upon you for a surrender to the proper officers of the civil court of Kansas, for trial and punishment under its laws, the principal chiefs, "Dull Knife," "Old Crow," "Hog,"

"Little Wolf," and others, whose identity can be established as participants in the crimes of murder and woman ravishing. I believe there is a precedent for this demand, in the surrender to the civil courts of Texas of "Satanta," and one other chief, in the year 1872. But if there is no precedent, public necessity and simple justice would, I believe, be ample justification for this demand."

Extract from correspondence of War Department, dated November and December, 1878, being memoranda for Secretary of War, signed W. T. S.:

"Governor Anthony of Kansas in person asks for more troops to increase the security of property in south and western Kansas. Governor Anthony says that squads of Indians from Indian Territory come into Kansas and make the settlers feel insecure. The military authorities make no reports to this effect, and I believe the Indian Bureau contends that all the Indians are kept on their reservation. The Northern Cheyennes who escaped from the reservation at Reno last summer, and were captured on the Upper Niobrara, are now prisoners and can be held so if necessary. Existing orders are to surrender the murderers of the settlers on Sappa creek to the civil authorities and the remainder to Reno."

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., December 31, 1878.

"HON. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kan., Governor: I have the honor to inform you that I have received orders from the War Department to turn over to the civil authorities of Kansas, such of the Cheyenne prisoners en route to this place, as can be identified as the criminals who committed murders or other crimes during the raid of the Indians through Kansas in September last. As it is desirable not to keep these Indians here longer than necessary, I have to request that such persons as may be needed for the identification of the criminals be sent to meet the Indians on their arrival here. I cannot tell yet exactly when they will reach here, but I will notify you by telegraph as long as possible in advance—perhaps a week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE, *Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.*"

The Cheyenne prisoners arrived at Fort Leavenworth, February, 1879, and on February 15 were taken in irons to Dodge City for trial.

"DODGE CITY, KAN., February 20, 1879.

"P. S. NOBLE, ESQ., Topeka, Kan., Friend Noble: I am in receipt of your letter of this morning and I am sorry I was so dilatory in sending back the handcuffs and leg irons. However I have expressed them to your address to-day and hope you will receive them all right. The Indians are all well and in good spirits but want their squaws and papposes, which I am in hopes they may get. I am, very respectfully,

W. B. MASTERTON, *Sheriff Ford County.*"

A preliminary trial was held at Dodge City, June 24, when a change of venue was granted, and the prisoners were taken to Lawrence where an examination was held by a senatorial committee, August 12, 1879. The particulars of the examination were not made public. The next examination was held in the Indian Territory, by the commission. The *Lawrence Standard*, October 16, 1879, stated that the Cheyennes had been liberated. The case of the State of Kansas v. Wild Hog *et al.* had been called and disposed of for want of evidence and absence of witnesses. Judge N. T. Stephens refused to continue the case and turned the Indians

over to Indian Agent Miles, who was present and ready to receive them, and conduct them later to their reserve.

The names of the seven Indian prisoners brought back to Kansas appear in the report of the Adjutant General for 1879-'80 as Wild Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, Left Hand, Blacksmith, Porcupine and Nose Walker. In newspaper accounts the names Frizzly or Frizzle Head and Old Man are used instead of Big Head and Nose Walker.

Under act of legislature, senate joint resolution No. 1, approved March 7, 1879, a commission was appointed to examine and audit claims resulting from this raid. There were one hundred and sixteen claims presented, twenty-six of which were rejected, the claims allowed amounted to \$101,766.83. The commission numbered the killed at thirty-two, but later investigation fixed the loss, including deaths from wounds, at forty-two.

From the report of the commission and testimony of the settlers, the following list of names has been obtained, the first six being from counties on the south border:

Reuben Briston, Fred Clark, Frank T. Dow, John Evans, all of Salt Fork, Comanche county.

George Simmons (colored), Barber or Comanche county.

Washington O'Connor, Meade county.

From counties in the northwest:

Moses F. Abernathy, Marcellus Felt, Frederick Hamper, John C. Hudson, E. O. Humphrey, John Humphrey, John Irwin, William Laing, sr., William Laing, jr., Freeman Laing, John C. Laing, L. T. Lull, Edward Miskelley, James G. Smith, — Smith (son), George F. Walters, Ferdinand Westphalen, Thomas Westphalen, John Wright, John Young, all of Decatur county.

George H. Abbott, Rev. George Fennberg, Alexander Foster, Hynek Janosek, Peter Janosek, Arnold Kubitz, W. J. Marshall, Henry Shidler, Frank Sochor, Rudolph Springer, Antone Stenner, all of Rawlins county.

Unknown dead, one in Clark county and four in Barber county.

The counties raided were Barber, Comanche, Clark, Decatur, Ford, Foote (now Gray), Gove, Hodgeman, Meade, Rawlins and Sheridan counties.

The heaviest property loss to the individual was that of cattlemen in Ford and Gove counties, the three highest claims being allowed to Evans, Hunter & Evans of Ford county, \$17,760, to Smith & Savage, Gove county, \$14,019, and to J. L. Driskill & Sons, Ford county, \$13,700.

A VISIT TO EASTERN LIBRARIES.

At the annual meeting December 6, 1910, Miss Zu Adams, then librarian, asked for an allowance from the membership fee fund of \$100, with which to go east and examine how other libraries cared for manuscripts and archives. It was unanimously voted. She contemplated making the trip in March. But it was not so willed, Miss Adams passing away Wednesday, April 12. The trip was made in October by Miss Clara Francis, the successor as librarian. Her chief interest was in the methods used in the care and preservation of manuscripts and archives, so her time was spent in such libraries as are specially noted for their usefulness in that line of work. Every courtesy was accorded her and the

visits will undoubtedly be of great value to us in the arrangement of our manuscript material in our new building and in the care of the archives of the state which are now in our keeping.

In the Library of Congress at Washington she spent much time in the manuscript division, and in their repair room, where, through the courtesy of the chief, she was shown how to mount manuscripts in crepeline. This is a very necessary precaution to take with old and much worn material. Some of our John Brown manuscripts must be treated in this way shortly. In the Library of Congress time was also given to the map division and to other departments of interest to us in our line of work.

At Philadelphia a visit was made to the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which was of great value. The collections of this society are well housed in a fine building in the heart of the city. They have a very valuable collection of manuscripts, well cared for.

The State Library of Pennsylvania has a department of public records, which corresponds to our department of archives, therefore a trip was made to Harrisburg. Here much information was gathered for our use. It may be of interest to note that while the work we have already done with this kind of material was accomplished under great disadvantage, because the care of archives is a comparatively new departure in libraries, and there are, as yet, few precedents established to guide us, so carefully was the arrangement made that but a limited rearrangement will be necessary.

Other libraries were visited but in these mentioned the work was of more interest and greater benefit to us.

The care of manuscript material is an expensive thing. Each piece must be handled many times before it is ready for the binder, or for placing in cases, portfolios or the like, and shelving, and the cataloging is necessarily slow, but it is a part of our work full of increasing interest and usefulness. We should therefore be on the lookout constantly for more of this material which must furnish the source of the history that is yet to be written. Our collection is already one to be proud of, and with more room and better facilities for its care should be a department of our Society in which every member takes a special pride because he has helped to place some manuscript there.

From this visit to larger libraries a very comfortable feeling has been given us. We find that we are not far behind in library methods, that our material is as well cared for and as accessible to the public as in older institutions, and that while our equipment may not be so complete, we have at least done well with our more limited means.

OUR NEWSPAPER FILES.

The Kansas weekly newspapers we have are bound for the year 1910, and the dailies for the first quarter of the year 1911. The addition each year amounts to about 800 volumes of newspapers alone. With each succeeding day they are oftener and more generally used by state officers, as well as by others interested in public questions. It is not to-day a question whether the information they furnish to the public is worth the cost of maintaining such an extensive collection; it is susceptible of

abundant proof that in dollars and cents they have been of infinite value in transacting the state's business away beyond the cost. A day now does not pass without one or more employees of the state searching these newspaper files for something needed in their line of work. For several years past the land clerk in the auditor's office has at least three times a week consulted the files of newspapers published in the western counties of the state, watching school lands, and invariably he has obtained what he wanted in the interest of the state. Thousands of dollars have been saved, besides the adjustment of business every time in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. There seems to be a great perversity on the part of people looking after school lands, and it is nearly always with difficulty that the auditor can get the facts or legal condition of given tracts, and the last resort is usually our newspaper files. In a certain county a treasurer was exceedingly dilatory in remitting; he was very flush in methods of stand-off, and the conclusion was to search the newspaper files. Here they caught him with \$22,000 on hand. A very forceful hint brought him to time, and he is no doubt still wondering how they got onto him. It will average once a week that we certify to legal advertisements, sales, city ordinances affecting titles to property. A leading lawyer once told us that the three best lawsuits he ever had he won on information furnished by a little country newspaper. It is being demonstrated here that the big metropolitan papers, kept for general history, are not worth as much as the county weekly, which gives us facts and figures about business or legal matters.

FIRST FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE AND THE WYANDOTTE CONVENTION.

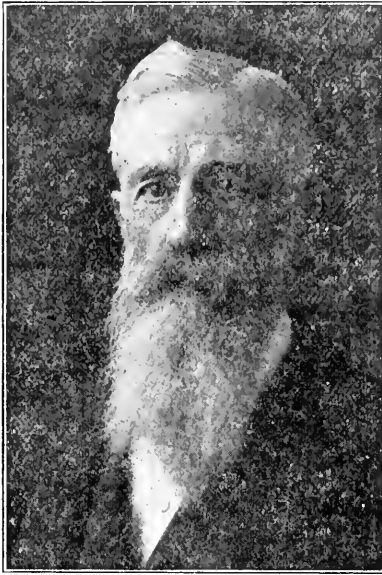
December 6, 1907, this Society appropriately observed the fiftieth anniversary of the meeting of the first Free-state territorial legislature, which met at Lecompton December 7, 1857. The survivors, who were all present, were: O. E. Learnard, sole survivor of the council; E. N. Morrill, H. Miles Moore, Andrew T. Still, Samuel J. Stewart, and R. G. Elliott, of the house of representatives. Since then Governor E. N. Morrill, H. Miles Moore and O. E. Learnard have departed this life, leaving three survivors at this date.

Special attention was also given to the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution—by the convention July 29, 1859, and by a vote of the people October 4, 1859—at the annual meeting, December 7, 1909, and also by a banquet and many addresses, at Kansas City, Kan., where the convention held its session. There were six survivors—Samuel D. Houston, C. B. McClellan, John T. Burris, Samuel E. Hoffman, Robert C. Foster and Benjamin F. Simpson. Two have departed this life, Samuel D. Houston and Robert C. Foster. Since the anniversary two years ago, through the persistency of Mr. T. S. Stover, of Iola, another member has been discovered, thus making seven survivors at the end of fifty years. Mr. James Hunt Signor, of Dannemora, N. Y., settled in Humboldt, Kan., in April, 1857, and represented that region in the Wyandotte constitutional convention. He was the son of Philip Wager Signor and Irene Hunt, and was born May 3, 1833. He enlisted

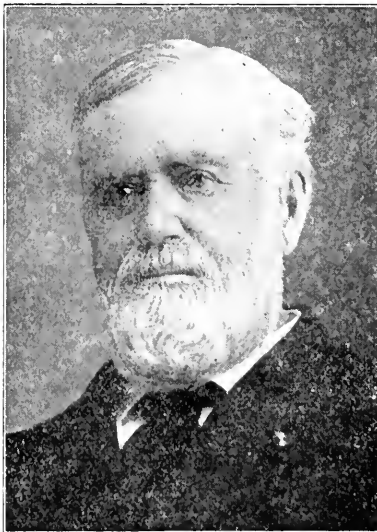
in the Fourth Kansas regiment, under Captain Blanton, and transferred to the Tenth Kansas. He served as lieutenant and regiment quartermaster, and was mustered out August 18, 1864. Upon his discharge he returned to New York and engaged in the manufacture of iron. He is now a clerk at the Clinton prison, located at Dannemora, which position he has held since 1899.

The death of Col. Oscar E. Learnard, at Lawrence, November 6, 1911, removes the last member of the council (senate) of the first Free-state territorial legislature of 1857. At the end of fifty years, 1907, six members of that legislature met and celebrated. There are now but three survivors. A glance backward shows, so far as the Historical Society knows or is able to judge, that John Martin is the sole survivor of the legislature of 1855, of which he was a clerk, and that of the Topeka and Lecompton constitutional conventions no member is alive to-day. In the election returns of that time we recognize but one man now living—and he is in Denver—who was a candidate for the Lecompton constitutional convention. Robert Morrow, now living in Lawrence, was elected to the state senate under the Lecompton constitution, in 1857, which body did not materialize. Bishop John M. Walden is possibly the only survivor of the Leavenworth constitutional convention. P. P. Elder, now at Ottawa, very vigorous in the flesh, was identified with the territorial legislature of 1859 as clerk, and was a member of the territorial council of 1860. He, with D. W. Houston, of Garnett, also quite vigorous yet, participated in the Osawatimie convention which organized the Republican party in Kansas, May 18, 1859. Paul R. Brooks was also a member of the territorial legislature of 1860. This practically closes up all that are left of those who figured in politics or public life of the territorial period. So far as known of the first state legislature, the following are still living: Senate—P. P. Elder and Robert Morrow. House—D. E. Ballard, Washington; S. J. Crawford, Topeka; E. Hohnack, Spokane, Wash.; J. Kunkel, unknown; A. U. Mussey, St. George, Kan., and R. P. C. Wilson, Platte City, Mo. Verily, we are passing on.

In another line of public service, that of philanthropy in a general sense, and of helpfulness, financially and otherwise, to the better things of the state, the death of Sara T. D. Robinson, November 15, 1911, is one more reminder that those who laid the foundation, and who made the fight that Kansas might live, are about all gone. Mrs. Robinson was the widow of Charles Robinson, our first state governor. She was a woman of exceptionable interest and force, not only in the stormy days of the territory, but also on down to the end of her life. Only a few months ago she remarked, "There was joy in much serving and in building a new state." What a connection the Robinson's had with the state of Kansas! Charles Robinson made the trip overland to California in 1849. He stopped four weeks on his way out, in Kansas City, and was of much service to the pioneers at that point in a scourge of cholera. He camped on the Wakarusa two or three miles from Mount Oread, and of the appearance of the locality he said: "No such landscape had ever blessed their vision." After a couple of years of very active service in California, he returned to Massachusetts, and on October 30, 1851, he married Sara Tappen Doolittle Lawrence. She was born July 12, 1827,



JAMES H. SIGNOR,
A survivor of the Wyandotte Convention.
Now resident of Dannemora, N. Y.



COL. OSCAR E. LEARNARD,
Member first Free-state Territorial Legislature, 1857.
Died at Lawrence, Kan., November 6, 1911.

and was the daughter of Myron and Clarissa Dwight Lawrence. March 13, 1855, Charles Robinson and wife with about two hundred persons started from Boston for Kansas. From thence on their lives were entirely too active to pursue in detail. Governor Robinson preëmpted the hill he had observed in 1849, and in due course of time he located a state university on that hill, afterward known as Mount Oread. The governor died August 17, 1894, willing all his property, upon the death of his widow, to the State University. It is thought that \$200,000 will come to the University. The announcement is already made that \$100,000 will be paid over immediately for a building on the campus. This will be their monument, entirely obliterating the bitter political controversy of years. Mrs. Robinson shared in all the trials as well as the honors of the first governor of Kansas. When her husband was in prison at LeCompton she wrote, "Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life." This book passed through nine editions. Besides the family contribution to the State University, Mrs. Robinson bequeathed \$75,000 to her native city of Belchertown, Mass., for a memorial hall in memory of her parents. She gave the State Historical Society a portrait of herself done in oil by a daughter of Eli Thayer, and two comparative photographs which appear herewith.

A NEW HISTORY OF KANSAS.

In our report last year, mention was made of a Cyclopedia of Kansas History, which is being prepared under the editorial supervision of Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, of the State University, who is carefully scrutinizing and verifying every line of manuscript. Owing to the vast amount of research that is being made, and the great care with which the work is being compiled, it will not be ready for delivery as early as was contemplated. The delay, however, will be the patrons' gain, as the work will be more comprehensive and thorough in treatment of a large number of topics pertaining to the history of our state. The Standard Publishing Company, of Chicago, which will issue the work early in 1912, reports a large number of advance sales. It is now thirty years since the last publication of this nature was made. Many new people have been added to our population in that time, and there ought to be an extensive circulation of such a work. It is the duty of the State Historical Society to promote historical interest, and because of our acquaintance with the work being done on this particular publication we unhesitatingly urge the public and friends to take hold of this enterprise. The actual work is being done by Mr. Thomas J. Hudson of Indianapolis, Ind. He has been engaged for more than a year and a half on this work in the Historical rooms in the statehouse, so that we are familiar with what he is doing day by day. He is not repeating what others have written, but he is rewriting, and he digs back to original sources to a large extent, a most careful, painstaking digger. He is not an amateur either, having written histories of Louisiana and Georgia, and in addition spent five years doing literary work on a history of the Union Army. Every school board should have such a publication in every room. We know the need of it because of our efforts to extend the publications of this Society in school

districts. There are prominent towns in Kansas, in the hands of old pioneers, that do not have the state's own publications, and they express astonishment when they find out that such books are issued.

A KANSAS CHILDREN'S PICNIC.

An interesting feature of President Taft's visit to Kansas was his attendance upon Balie Peyton Waggener's picnic to children at Atchison. Waggener, for twelve years past, has been celebrating his birthday each year by giving a picnic to the children of the neighborhood. This year he obtained the promise of President Taft to attend his picnic, and so it was deferred until the date of the President's coming to Kansas. Therefore, on September 27, Mr. Taft left Topeka about an hour after laying the corner stone of the Memorial Hall building and reached Atchison in time for Waggener's twelfth annual picnic. In speaking to the children President Taft said:

"I feel highly indebted to Mr. Waggener for the opportunity of attending this unique entertainment. To entertain thousands of children once a year during a period of twelve years is a privilege for which I envy Mr. Waggener. He undoubtedly learned that important truth that the real pleasure of life is putting happiness into others. When Mr. Waggener was welcomed at the union depot by three thousand of his little friends it was a token of thanksgiving to God for having saved him to the people. I'm not here to talk tariff, reciprocity, or any political topic, but to enjoy this wonderful exhibition of thanksgiving, happiness and prosperity." Then taking in his hands a silver loving cup, he continued: "A token is this, Mr. Waggener, that carries real sincerity of friendship. I present this beautiful vase of silver in the name of these people here assembled, as a sign of love and esteem. I congratulate you on the eminence you have obtained." Waggener responded: "This is a distinction unmerited. I have no words to express my grateful acknowledgment." Balie Waggener's picnic has become a feature of Kansas history, of a most pleasant nature. He is a life member of the State Historical Society, and as a member of the legislature he was always an ardent and most liberal friend of the Society.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

The Society is slowly climbing up to the notch set by Dr. Hill of the State Normal a few years ago, and that was a membership of 1000. We have for the current year 303 active members and 145 life members—as against 265 active and 135 life last year—a total of 448 members. This does not include about 80 names as paid on the list for last year and not responding this year. These delinquent names include many of the best friends of the Society and its work. A director of the Society of course must be a member, and is elected for three years. A failure of a director to pay the dues makes some embarrassment, because without membership one cannot legally be on the board, and the annual meeting is called on too frequently to fill vacancies. We are all glad to note a continued interest in the kindergarten class. Mr. W. W. Haskell, of Kansas City, Kan., has been favored with another grandson, and he promptly places his name on our life list. William Haskell Martin, son of Charles Coulson

Martin and Marguerite Haskell Martin, born May 22, 1911, makes application for membership. Hon. David E. Ballard presents another grandson also, named David Russell Fairbanks, born at North Yakima, Wash., October 10, 1910. We trust these fond grandpas may live many years to enjoy the youngsters, and that the youngsters may be honored in their years of maturity, and active in managing the affairs of the Kansas State Historical Society. I desire to repeat that with the continued expansion of our membership list the work of the Society becomes easier.

SOME HISTORICAL CURIOS.

Mr. A. H. Plumb, of Emporia, on a visit to Washington during the spring of 1911 secured a large brass lock from the old Ruthven Lodge on Massachusetts avenue, which he has added to the historical relics of the Kansas State Historical Society. Ruthven Lodge was one of the oldest residences in or about Washington, one of the few that escaped destruction when the British entered the national capitol during the war of 1812. It was to this home that Dolly Madison and President Madison fled while the British were burning the city. The lock on the main door, behind which Dolly took refuge, was given the D. A. R. in Washington. The lock sent the Kansas Historical Society belonged to the main door of the west wing. The building was destroyed by explosives the past winter to make way for a modern improvement. Mr. Plumb is an associate trustee of the property. His fad for historical relics runs to objects of high character.

Alex E. Case, of Marion, contributed a picture of the first schoolhouse in Marion county. He also furnished a map of school district No. 1, which is noted in history for its size. In the log schoolhouse Miss Rebecca A. Shreve, now Mrs. Edson Baxter, of Topeka, taught the first school, in the spring of 1864, supported by subscription. When the county was organized, in 1865, school district No. 1 was organized and a two-story stone building was erected jointly by the county and district No. 1. It was this schoolhouse which belonged to the large district. We have had the picture of the log schoolhouse and a map of the district subsequently organized placed in one frame, and have it upon the wall—a very curious and significant reminder to all beholders of the first days on the firing line in the movement westward. It shows the southwest corner of the state as far eastward as the west line of Chase county and to the north as far as the Smoky Hill river. This log house was built in the early spring of 1864. A "bee" was made to build it, and every fellow in the settlement was to bring a log and help put it in place and help do the other work necessary. The furniture consisted of two split logs for benches for the pupils to sit on and a dry-goods box for the teacher's desk. To maintain a school in the stone schoolhouse in district No. 1 taxes were collected for two or three years as far west as Fort Dodge, 175 miles distant, and at intermediate points along the old Santa Fé trail. The original, from which this is a photo, was painted by Lenore Doster, now Mrs. Cook, daughter of ex-Chief Justice Frank Doster. The area of this school district was 31,734 square miles. The first public

school taught in the stone schoolhouse was taught by Dr. J. N. Rogers, still residing in Marion.

There is a somewhat queer and perhaps slightly gruesome picture on the wall representing the band of the Third Wisconsin, all massacred with Blunt's bodyguard near Baxter Springs, October 6, 1865. It is a copy of a small photograph presented to this Society by Mrs. Homer W. Pond. The original was so small that there are no features distinguishable, and nobody left to criticise, but there is the horrible incident. The party were in a wagon making their escape. The hind axle broke, leaving them to the mercy of the devils. There were just one hundred and one Kansas and Wisconsin men killed at the time.

We have a group picture presented our collection showing the Weaver presidential electors in 1892. This was the first time the opposition to the Republican party carried the state. The majority against Benjamin Harrison was about 6500. Grover Cleveland was elected. The names of the electors were: H. A. White, Albert C. Shinn, Walter N. Allen, E. B. Cabbell, R. A. Bowen, D. E. Barney, S. A. Martin, A. J. McAllister, G. D. Reynolds, Noah Allen. E. B. Cabbell was a negro. The Republicans again lost in 1896, when Bryan carried the state over McKinley.

OUR FIRST BEQUEST.

The constitution of the State Historical Society contemplates the reception of bequests and provides for the care and use of such. Similar institutions down east become rich through the benefactions of friends, and as wealth increases in the Middle West such assistance will come here also. The first favor of this sort has come to the Kansas State Historical Society. The will of Mr. John Booth, who died near Garrison in Pottawatomie county, September 9, 1911, provides that upon the settlement of his estate, \$500 will be paid to this Society. Mr. Booth was an active member of the State Historical Society for many years. He was always greatly interested in the work, calling at the office a couple of times, and writing many useful and friendly letters, but he never gave us any idea that his interest was to be perpetuated in this way. Under the law only the interest can be used, and we pledge that books of lasting use will be added by John Booth's money. Mr. Booth was eighty-eight years old. He was born in England, came to America in the early fifties, and three or four years later settled in Kansas near Olsburg, in Pottawatomie county. The last four years of his life he spent in Manhattan. His wife died four years ago. The estate amounts to probably \$40,000, and was very reasonably scattered. Four thousand five hundred dollars was given to relatives in England; four different churches in Manhattan receive \$800; nine different relatives receive from \$200 to \$5000 each; and the Y. M. C. A. in Manhattan will receive \$7000 or \$8000. During his last year he gave \$2000 to the Y. M. C. A. and \$1000 for a children's playground in Manhattan. By the terms of the will the bequests must be paid in cash as soon as possible. Mr. S. James Pratt, cashier of the Union National Bank of Manhattan, was made administrator without bond. It is eminently fitting that our first bequest should come from a fortune made from the soil of Kansas, and it is with gratitude that we receive it.

NEW PAINTINGS AND PHOTOS.

The State Historical Society has been quite fortunate recently in additions received to its portrait gallery. The appropriation of \$250,000 for a home for the Society promises to give great impetus to the museum, pictures and curios.

L. L. Humphrey, of Independence, has placed on the walls a fine life-size photograph of his father, ex-Gov. L. U. Humphrey. Governor Humphrey was the eleventh governor of Kansas, serving for the four years 1889-1892. He had also served as a member of the house of representatives, state senator and lieutenant governor. He made a splendid soldier record in the Seventy-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. The governor still lives at Independence, enjoying life in comfort and activity.

There has also been received a good likeness of ex-Sen. Edmund G. Ross from Pitt Ross, his son, of Albuquerque, N. M. Ross was a free soil fighter in territorial days, a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, Major of the Eleventh Kansas regiment, and United States senator from 1866-1871. It was his vote that saved President Andrew Johnson from impeachment, and made him one of the most conspicuous men in American history. Mr. William P. Lambertson, of Fairview, Brown county, a member of this Society, and a member of the house of representatives for two terms, 1909-1911, was instrumental in the placing of an oil painting of Senator Ross on our walls. His course in history at school caused Mr. Lambertson to have great admiration for Ross, and from his study of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson he conceived an intense sympathy for the Kansas ex-senator. During his first term in the legislature he all but secured a thousand dollar bronze tablet to be placed in our department in memory of Ross, but a mistake in parliamentary procedure blocked this; in his second term, 1911, he persisted in asking some sort of a memorial from the state, and finally the legislature ordered an oil painting, which was executed by George M. Stone, and which hangs among our portraits.

Mr. A. P. Elder, member of the house of representatives, 1911, did not require more than a glance at the portrait gallery to catch the idea that the Hon. P. P. Elder, his father, should grace the walls of the statehouse. Therefore we have a fine picture of Elder, the ever present in early Kansas history, presented by his son. P. P. Elder was a member of the Osawatimie convention which formed the Republican party in Kansas in 1859. He was a member of the state senate in 1861, and again in 1868; was a member of the house in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1883 and 1891; in 1877 and 1891 he was speaker.

There has also been received fine pictures of Hon. R. P. C. Wilson and wife, of Platte City, Mo. Mr. Wilson was a citizen of Leavenworth in 1860 and represented that county in the first state legislature. In 1861 he removed to Missouri, where he has made good as a member of the legislature, speaker of the house and state senator, a Greeley elector in 1872, and from 1889 to 1893 a member of Congress. Mrs. Wilson's picture is especially welcome, since there are not enough of the heroic pioneer women in this collection. Mr. Wilson writes:

"I will not attempt to conceal my pride in knowing that I was a member of the historic body that took from the cradle and dressed the baby

Kansas in its swaddling clothes, and that I played no inconspicuous part in speeding Kansas *ad astra*; and that my wife and myself are esteemed worthy to have a humble place among those who aided in making world-wide the fame of your magnificent commonwealth."

May 30, 1911, a life-size photograph of Lewis Hanback was received from Mrs. Hanback, by the State Historical Society. It is a very handsome and acceptable present to be added to the collection of the Society on Decoration Day. Hanback was one of the most popular of the old soldiers who gave character to Kansas, and his pleasant face will beam for all time in the remarkable collection of the Historical Society. He was an Illinois soldier, captain of Company K, Twenty-seventh regiment. He served through the entire war. He was born March 27, 1839, came to Kansas in 1865, and died September 6, 1897. He was a member of Congress four years, a land officer, holding various other positions, and an orator of great power and interest. His story of Lyman U. Humphrey as a drummer boy, going up the hill at Lookout Mountain, was a wonderful specimen of word painting. Hundreds of old soldiers, as well as other Kansans, will be made glad by this picture of Hanback.

Lew Gove Post, No. 100, G. A. R. of Manhattan, has presented the Society with a large picture of Captain Grenville L. Gove. Captain Gove came to Kansas with his father's family in 1857, and settled at Manhattan. He enlisted in Company F, Sixth Kansas regiment, and in a short time was appointed recruiting officer. He assisted in raising Company G of the Eleventh Kansas, and on the 6th of August, 1862, was made first lieutenant. On May 19, 1864, he was made captain. On the 7th of November, 1864, at Olathe, he died of brain fever, aged twenty-three years. Lew Gove Post, Manhattan, was named for him. The legislature of 1868 named Gove county in his honor.

The art of copying and enlarging pictures has reached a stage where an enlarged copy is about as good as an original. We have small card or cabinet photos of many prominent men in the territorial or early days. We have recently had enlarged to life size and placed on the wall, pictures of Wilson Shannon, Robert J. Walker and James W. Denver, the second, fourth and fifth territorial governors. They are splendid likenesses. To enlarge and frame costs from fifteen to eighteen dollars. We have good, but small, pictures of Samuel Medary, Thomas Carney, Nehemiah Green, George T. Anthony and others, from which we will be enabled to complete our line of governors in splendid style.

The Society has received a good photograph, life size, of Dr. Barnard Douglass Eastman, of Topeka, who died September 11, 1909. Dr. Eastman was born on a farm near North Conway, N. H., February 5, 1836. He came to Kansas in 1878 to take charge of the State Insane Hospital at Topeka, which was opened in the spring of 1879, and which he organized. He was the first experienced alienist in charge of a state hospital in Kansas. Dr. Eastman was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was an assistant physician in the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord for three years, when he went to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, remaining there seven years. He then became super-

intendent of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, where he was some seven years, and from which place he came to Topeka. Dr. Eastman was eighteen years in charge of the Topeka asylum, and was one of the recognized insanity experts of the country.

Ex-governor and Colonel Samuel J. Crawford, October 24, 1911, placed in the statehouse two life-size paintings representing himself during the period when he was governor, one in the governor's office and one with the Historical Society. The picture given this Society represents him in a sitting posture. Both are very accurate likenesses. There is some sentiment worthy of consideration in the idea of presenting him as he was in those days, but at seventy-six the governor to-day makes a good-looking picture. We thank Governor Crawford, not only for this elegant contribution to our picture gallery, but principally because he sets a pace. In a couple of years more this Society and its collections will be in the handsomest building of the kind in this country. We know of fifty paintings like it that ought to be here of men who figured largely in Kansas history and who left fortunes or friends abundantly able to place them here. This Society has a remarkable collection of paintings and photographs representing Kansas life, and notwithstanding much of it is cheap there is surprising history back of each picture. We ought to be on the lookout for a better grade of art. Crawford was a Kansas soldier, who made a great record. He is often referred to as our war governor for two reasons, each one being good; first he was in the field all the time of the war, and the other being that he was nominated by soldier delegates from the army of the frontier in the Republican state convention of 1864.

DEATHS.

It is seldom that an interest or institution suffers so much from death in three months as was the fate of the Kansas State Historical Society in the second quarter of the year 1911. Zu Adams died April 12, George W. Glick April 13, Eugene F. Ware July 1, and Daniel W. Wilder July 15. Four truly remarkable people in the history of Kansas. Three ex-presidents of the Society, one ex-governor, two noted as members of the legislature, two famous the nation over as authors, two very prominent in the law, and one young woman, who had been in the employ of the Society for thirty-five years, who was a marvel in historical and literary work. Each was constant in attendance and service to the State Historical Society. Wilder offered the resolution in a state editorial association which resulted in the organization of the present Society. The connection of each with the history of Kansas has been so extensive that it is impossible at this time to mention them at length. Miss Zu Adams was born in Atchison, January 13, 1859. Her father, Franklin G. Adams, started the work of this Society, and remained in charge twenty-four years. George W. Glick was born at Greencastle, Ohio, July 4, 1827. D. W. Wilder was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832. Eugene F. Ware was born at Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1841. Glick came to Kansas in the spring of 1859. Wilder in June, 1857, and Ware in 1867. They are of the style of citizens who take an interest in this work, Wilder

serving as president of the Society in 1887, Ware in 1899 and Glick in 1909.

Concerning the death of Miss Zu Adams, the executive committee of the State Historical Society, Gov. W. R. Stubbs, P. I. Bonebrake, Capt. Clad Hamilton, H. E. Valentine and J. G. Slonecker met and promptly and affectionately adopted the following expression:

The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Historical Society deplore the death of Miss Adams, the librarian of the Society, as a public loss. She had been in the service of the state in her line of work for thirty-five years, and in addition to an unbroken record of duty faithfully, conscientiously and most intelligently performed, she had accumulated an experience and knowledge, always in demand but gone with her, beyond the power of words to measure. Her work was the love of her life, and her associates bear witness that her zeal shortened her days. She was a frail woman, of exceeding modesty, and while there are hosts of Kansas people who know of and have enjoyed her service, she will be known to scholars and students for all the time that Kansas history will endure, for her patient, painstaking labor as librarian, a collector of historical material, and for cautious and accurate work on the publications of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby ordered to secure an oil painting of Miss Adams, to be added to the collections of the Society, and that the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of the membership fee fund to pay for the same.

The picture was made by George M. Stone. It hangs on the wall next that of her father. It is said by friends to be an admirable piece of work, a very feeble appreciation of her service and worth. It is understood the Daughters of the Revolution, for whom she gave much of her time and strength, will place a bronze tablet to her memory in the new historical building.

Capt. Jacob V. Admire, of Enid, Okla., died March 2, 1911. He was a Kansan from 1869 until 1889, when he moved to Oklahoma, carrying with him great love for Kansas and a membership in the State Historical Society. He was born in Morgantown, Ind., October 15, 1842, the son of Rev. James B. Admire, a Methodist minister. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in company E, Sixty-fifth Indiana infantry, and made a brilliant record as second and first lieutenant, and was mustered out as captain, June 22, 1865. For two years he published a paper at Newburg, Ind. In July, 1869, he moved to Kansas, and tried farming in Shawnee county. He purchased the North Topeka *Times*, and from 1872 to 1878 was postmaster of North Topeka. In November, 1878, he moved to Osage City and engaged in business. March 1, 1881, he purchased the Osage City *Free Press*. In 1889 he moved to Kingfisher, Okla., and until the day of his death he was a very prominent and active Republican and citizen of that state.

Capt. Henry E. Palmer, of Omaha, Neb., for many years a member of this Society, died at Omaha, April 2, 1911. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, July 31, 1841. At the age of twelve his parents moved to Wisconsin. He was in Colorado when the war broke out, and coming to Fort Leavenworth was mustered into the army July 31, 1861, and on October 7, following, was made a second lieutenant of artillery. He went to Wisconsin to raise men for Lane's brigade, but the governor of



SARA T. D. ROBINSON, 1864.



SARA T. D. ROBINSON, 1897.

Died at her home in Lawrence, November 15, 1911.

that state interfered and all were assigned to the First Wisconsin cavalry, in which Palmer was made first lieutenant. This he resigned to become a captain on the staff of Lane, and in the consolidation of the Third and Fourth Kansas regiments he was again let out. He obtained another recruiting commission and became captain of company A, Eleventh Kansas. From this time on he had a very active military life until mustered out September 26, 1865. He was a pioneer and miner in Montana, an active business man in insurance circles, and in Masonry and Grand Army affairs. He served many years as postmaster of Omaha. He was a good writer and contributed many articles to the publications of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Edmond H. Madison, of Dodge City, member of Congress from the seventh district, who died September 19, 1911, was a zealous and enthusiastic member of the State Historical Society. I never met him when he did not have much to say about the value and importance of the work of the Society. He was born at Plymouth, Ill., in 1865. He was a school-teacher at eighteen years of age. He came to Kansas in 1885, and made his home at Wichita. In 1888 he was elected county attorney of Ford county, in 1900 he became a district judge, and in 1906 was first elected to Congress. In his brief service of four years he made a national reputation.

Capt. William D. Street, a noted pioneer, plainsman and all-round good citizen, died at his home at Oberlin, Sunday, October 15, 1911. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, January 25, 1851. He came to western Kansas in 1869, and soon developed into one of the most daring and skillful hunters and Indian scouts on the plains. He was a member of the Nineteenth Kansas, serving in company I. Twice a member of the legislature, the second time, 1897, he was speaker of the house. He was a regent of the Agricultural College from 1893 to 1896, and a member of the State Board of Charities 1898-'99. In recent years he gave much time to the preparation of a book giving a true story of frontier life. He was a scout and guide with General Custer at various times, and was commissioned by Major Mauck of the Fourth United States cavalry, who was pursuing Chief Dull Knife and his band of Cheyennes after the raid and massacre in September, 1878, to carry dispatches from the Holstein and McCoy ranches, near the site of Atwood, to Ogallala, Neb., 135 miles. Street was in the saddle twenty-two hours, riding alone across the prairie. The Indians followed, but he evaded them and delivered his messages to the officers at Fort Ogallala, enabling them to intercept the Indians. Mr. Street was a frequent contributor to our volumes.

OUR GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been much activity in our genealogical department the past year on the part of people interested in the subject of family history. The mails have brought us numerous requests for information of this character which we have been able to furnish, as well as many which we could not. This department, though one of the latest to be built up in our library, now numbers among its collection practically 700 volumes and 200 pamphlets, devoted almost exclusively to family history and

genealogy. Aside from these, we have several hundred city and county histories of other states, many of which volumes are rich in data of a genealogical character. There is a constantly growing interest in the subject of family history in the Middle West, and were our Society in shape to purchase many of the genealogies offered us, this library would soon be a mecca for students and we could be of much more benefit to our many patrons. Probably as much as one-half of our book fund is now expended along these lines.

LAWYERS' BRIEFS.

In our Kansas library we have a unique collection of lawyers' briefs, mostly of cases tried before the Kansas supreme court. These briefs date from territorial days down to the present time. The set, however, is fragmentary and very scattering down to about the year 1900, in the cases numbered among the latter 11,000's. Since that time it is fairly complete, and has been much consulted during the past several years. The state has never preserved a complete set of these briefs, and the Society set is believed to contain many not to be found elsewhere.

MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND.

The following statement, properly O. K.'d by the executive committee, shows the condition of this fund at close of business June 30, 1911:

Balance on hand July 1, 1910.....	\$472 55	
Active members (265)	265 00	
Life members (21).....	210 00	
Capper Engraving Company, voucher.....		\$68 80
Expense distribution volume XI.....		264 93
Purchase of books, January 6.....		66 61
Miscellaneous expenses		27 04
Subscription, French Archives.....		100 00
Geo. M. Stone, painting portrait of Zu Adams.....		100 00
Geo. W. Martin, meeting Mississippi Valley Association		32 65
Purchase of books, June 30.....		25 60
	<hr/>	
Totals	\$947 55	\$685 63
Balance on hand July 1, 1911, in bank.....		261 92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$947 92	\$947 92

The undersigned executive committee have audited the foregoing statement, checked the same, and find it to be correct.

W. R. STUBBS.
 J. G. SLONECKER.
 H. E. VALENTINE.
 P. I. BONEBRAKE.
 CLAD HAMILTON.

The following statement shows condition of the fund at present, for the fraction of the current year, June 30, 1912:

Balance on hand July 1, 1911, in bank.....	\$261 92	
Active membership fees received to December 1, 1911,	303 00	
Life membership fees received to December 1, 1911..	120 00	
Expense of librarian's trip, visiting libraries and historical societies		\$100 00
Expense of entertaining president and secretary of Nebraska Historical Society at laying of corner stone, September 27, 1911.....		46 65
Crane & Company, printing circular relating to gavel		10 00
	<u>\$684 92</u>	<u>\$156 65</u>
Balance on hand December 1, 1911.....		528 27
	<u>\$684 92</u>	<u>\$684 92</u>

THE WORKING FORCE.

Miss Clara Francis, who for several years occupied the place of cataloger with the State Historical Society, succeeds to the position occupied by Miss Zu Adams, and will hereafter be known as librarian. Miss Francis graduated from the library school of the University of Minnesota, and has done much supplementary work in other places. Her place as cataloger will be filled by Miss Ruth Cowgill. Miss Cowgill did several months' volunteer work with the Historical Society before her graduation from the library school of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Zu Adams was with the Society for thirty-five years, starting in the work in childhood, and of course much is gone in the loss of what she knew by all these years of personal contact and association.

George A. Root, also an expert librarian, who knows every sheet of paper in the statehouse for the past forty years, will be clerk of archives and do genealogical work.

Mrs. Frank Montgomery, who has had some experience in historical work and general literature, in addition to several months' volunteer work with us, has worked with the archives for two years, and is now an invaluable helper amid the mass of correspondence to be handled.

William E. Bacon continues to have charge of the newspaper files. His efficiency has become such that he can tell every newspaper of the state in the dark by feeling of it.

Mrs. Mary Embree has succeeded to the position of stenographer, where she is doing exceptionally good work.

Paul H. Brown is the latest on the list. All together we have a competent and very agreeable force.

I suppose an apology is due the public for the length of this report. But if all knew the extent of the material we have and the absorbing interest there is in it to those who are handling it daily, there would be wonderment that there could be found a place to stop at all. The truth is that there are so many details of history in our archives department which we cannot otherwise get to the public, that I believe it is a duty to avail myself of every opportunity through this annual report to place

portions of it in print. What more appropriate than that the official statement of the last Indian raid shall be produced in connection with the final move of the state in honoring the victims. Then the semicentennial, and the exceedingly happy development of an historical and memorial building call for unlimited attention. My duties as secretary of the Memorial Hall building commission are not onerous, but of the most consuming concern. There is great occasion to rejoice, and nothing to apologize for.

Geo. W. Martin

Secretary.