

HISTORY
OF
SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
JAMES L. KING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

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Preface

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The aim of the publishers of this volume has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated, and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. If, as is their hope, they have succeeded in this endeavor, the credit is mainly due to the diligent and exhaustive research of the editor of the historical statement, James L. King, of Topeka. In collecting and arranging the material which has entered into this history, it has been his aim to secure facts and to present them in an interesting form. His patient and conscientious labor in the compilation and presentation of the data is shown in the historical portion of this volume. The record gives an interesting description of the aboriginal inhabitants, the natural features and the early society of this section, the story of its settlement and a comprehensive account of the organization of Shawnee County and the city of Topeka, giving the leading events in the stages of their development and the growth of their industries to the present time, as set forth in the table of contents. All topics and occurrences are included that are essential to the usefulness of the history. Although the original purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1904, he has deemed it proper to touch on many matters relating to the current year.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship is wholly independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. They bring into bold relief careers of enterprise and thrift and make manifest valid claims to honorable distinction. If "Biography is the only true

History," it is obviously the duty of men of the present time to preserve in this enduring form the story of their lives in order that their posterity may dwell on the successful struggles thus recorded, and profit by their example. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to most of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Shawnee County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. The result has amply justified the care thus exercised, for in our belief no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could be laid before its readers.

We have given special prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. We have sought to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievements as conspicuously as possible. To those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, we herewith tender our grateful acknowledgement.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., July, 1905.

Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may, therefore, be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we can not vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

RICHMOND & ARNOLD.

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J. L. King

History of Shawnee County

CHAPTER I.

The Shawnee Indians in Kansas—Various Treaties with the Tribe—Indian Villages in the County—Kaw and Pottawatomic Reservations—The Kaw Half-Breeds and Their Descendants—Scenes and Incidents of the Early Settlements.

The Shawnee Indians, whose name was appropriately given to one of the counties of Kansas, comprised one of the tribes with which William Penn made his celebrated treaty in the year 1682. Penn described them at that time as being generally tall, straight, well-built, and of splendid proportions. They were graceful in their movements, walking erect and strong, and with a lofty chin. Their eyes were small and black, and their skins swarthy from exposure to sun and weather. In all respects they were typical Indians.

Before the treaty of 1682 it is believed that the Shawnees, whose language is almost identical with that of the Sac and Fox tribes, occupied the country southwest of the Missouri, from Green Bay and the Fox River, to the Mississippi, and hunted over the land between the Wisconsin and the upper branches of the Illinois. In April, 1701, a further treaty was formed, the Shawnees, one of the signatory tribes, being represented by Wa-pa-tha, king of the Shawnees. In 1706 a band of Shawnee Indians was encountered by traders at Conestoga, near the Susquehanna. At a council held in Philadelphia, June 14, 1715, one of the participants was Opes-sah, another Shawnee king.

The basin of the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, is marked by the earliest geographers as being the habitat of the Shawnees. A portion afterward lived near Winchester, Virginia. From Kentucky their principal band removed to the head-waters of one of the great rivers of South Carolina. From South Carolina many of them removed to Pennsylvania and settled on

the Susquehanna, where they were soon followed by others of the tribe. Of the Indian fighting men in Pennsylvania in 1732 more than half were Shawnees from the South, and they were said to be the most restless of all the Indians. The small Virginia band was traced in 1745 from Winchester to the Allegheny, near Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburg now stands. In 1755 the same band, with other tribes, joined the French forces in the war between France and England, and later a number of the Indian warriors were imprisoned in North Carolina.

A council fire was held at Huron, on the Detroit River, in December, 1786, at which an address to the Congress of the United States was adopted, signed by the Five Nations, and the Hurons, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomies, Twitchwees, Cherokees, and Wabash Indians. The subject of the address related to methods for establishing a lasting reconciliation with the 13 States.

BEGINNING OF THE SHAWNEE NATION.

The first treaty of record between the United States and the Shawnees, in which the latter acted as a separate nation, was held January 31, 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the northwest bank of the Ohio. This treaty gave the Shawnees certain lands in the territory then occupied by them "to live and hunt on," but the grant was contested by the Wyandottes, who claimed priority. Trouble followed, not only between the government and the Shawnees, but between the Shawnees and the Wyandottes, resulting in the removal of many of the Shawnees to New Orleans in 1792, from whence they were sent into the Creek Nation of what was then known as New Spain. These Indians declared that they had been deceived, driven from their homes, and otherwise imposed upon, and that they would be at war with America as long as any of them should live.

This was preliminary to a somewhat general uprising of the Indians in 1793, in which a number of the Northern tribes participated, the Indians claiming that the Americans had mistreated them and disregarded the treaties of their own nation. For this demonstration the Shawnees had gathered from various sources their greatest warriors,—Black Wolf, Blue Jacket and Ke-hia-pe-la-thy (Toma-Hawk). On the 13th of August, 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne sent a letter to the hostile tribes asking for a peace conference and promising protection to all. The Indians rejected the offer and gave battle to the Americans, sustaining a bad defeat and losing much of their property.

About this time a Spanish Nobleman, Baron De Carondelet, donated to the Shawnees and Delawares a tract of land, 25 miles square, between the river St. Comb and Cape Girardeau, bounded on the east by the Mississippi

River, and on the west by the Whitewater River. The Delawares abandoned the tract in 1815, leaving the entire right to the Shawnees. They remained here in peace as long as the territory remained under Spanish rule. In the year 1825, the lands of the Carondelet grant were exchanged with Governor Clark for a larger tract on the Kansas River, the Indians accepting \$14,000 for their improvements. The treaty provided that this tract of 50 miles square should belong to the Shawnees of Missouri, and to those of the same tribe in Ohio, who might wish to emigrate to that country.

OTHER SHAWNEE TREATIES.

The Shawnees were parties to other treaties between the government and the Indians relating to valuable lands in Ohio, Indiana and the country west of those States. They joined the Delawares and other tribes in a treaty at St. Louis in 1815, the government being represented by William Clark, Ninear Edwards and Augustus Choteau. The first clear title to land received by the Shawnees was the result of a treaty in 1817 at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur were the commissioners on the part of the United States. Blackhoof, Pi-ach-ta, Way-we-lea-py and Qua-ta-wapee were the principal Shawnee chiefs. The treaty gave the Indians a large tract of land at Wa-paugh-konn-et-ta (Ohio) and an annuity of \$2,000, one of the considerations being "the faithful services of the Shawnees in the late war with England." Wapakoneta (shortened from the Indian name) is the present county-seat of Auglaize County, Ohio.

In the year 1831, after the death of Blackhoof, the Indians in the vicinity of Wa-paugh-konn-et-ta were led to believe that the State of Ohio would soon pass laws which would compel them to pay taxes for the benefit of the white people, and that other obligations would be imposed upon them, unless they would consent to sell their lands and take up new homes in the distant West. They were offered 100,000 acres of land adjoining the tract of 50 miles square which had already been ceded to the Carondelet band on the Kansas River, a proposition to which the Shawnees reluctantly agreed. The terms of the agreement were very unfair to the Indians in respect to the matter of providing funds for the payment of their debts and to reimburse them for improvements made upon their lands, and the money unjustly withheld from the tribe was subsequently refunded by congress.

The Shawnees were the first of the Eastern tribes to be located in Kansas. In the various treaties they acquired 1,600,000 acres of land, which was subsequently exchanged by law and treaty negotiations for land in the Indian Territory proper.

Although the Shawnee Indians gave their name to Shawnee County, they were not so closely identified with its history as some of the other tribes. The Pottawatomies had a reservation of about three townships in the north-west corner of the county, and the Kaws owned an extensive tract of land in the northeastern part of the county. Many evidences remain of these early Indian settlements, and some of the descendants of the Pottawatomies and Kaws still reside in the county.

KANSAS INDIAN VILLAGES.

In the year 1830 the Kaws established three villages at the mouth of Mission Creek, 16 miles west of Topeka. Fool Chief's village was north of the river near Silver Lake, and contained about 800 persons. Hard Chief's village was located on the bluffs south of the river, with about 600 inhabitants. American Chief's village, two miles up Mission Creek, numbered about 100 persons. The ground where Hard Chief's village stood being unbroken prairie, the lodge sites may still be seen. In 1880 Secretary F. G. Adams, of the Kansas State Historical Society, visited this locality and counted 85 lodge sites. In 1901 the place was visited by J. V. Brower, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who found 70 or more of the old earthen huts. They are now rapidly going into decay or being obliterated by the plow. At the time the treaty of 1825 was made with the Indians, these lands were said to be worth seven cents an acre; later they were estimated to be worth \$1.25 per acre, and afterwards the Indians were permitted to dispose of them at \$3 per acre. An average of \$100 an acre would not be too much for the same lands to-day.

In a recent contribution to the collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, Miss Fannie E. Cole gives an account of the Kansas Indians in Shawnee County after 1855. The Cole family settled in the county in May of that year, locating on a farm near the little town of Indianola, a trading post, five miles northwest from Topeka. Miss Cole says:

THE TRIBE IN SHAWNEE COUNTY.

"We took possession of our new home June 6, 1855. It was situated on what was known as the 'Delaware Trust Land.' I suppose that when Kansas formed part of the Indian Territory this tract was a portion of the Delaware reserve, which, upon the organization of Kansas into a Territory, was relinquished by them to the United States government, to be sold to settlers for their benefit. Our farm lay just north of the third mile of the Kaw half-breed reserve. The Kaws, being a Western tribe of Indians, I think that they once claimed all the area of Kansas, and perhaps more, as



THE FIRST FRAME BUILDING IN TOPEKA



FEDERAL BUILDING



SHAWNEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE



LINCOLN SCHOOL

their hunting grounds, and when the government made a treaty with them, for the purpose of removing various tribes of Indians from the East to these lands—the Kaws having 23 half-breeds in their tribe—reserved 23 tracts, each containing one square mile, all lying contiguous to each other on the north bank of the river, extending from the east line of the Pottawatomie reserve, about three or four miles west of Topeka, down to the vicinity of Lecompton. As these tracts followed the course of the river, as a natural consequence some of the miles extended further north than others, and when the government surveys were made there were many fractional “quarters,” as they were called, between the northern lines of the tracts and the sectional lines.

“Our farm consisted of one of these fractional quarters, containing something over 90 acres, and 46 acres of the regular quarter section, the remainder of which formed part of the Indianola town site. The tract of half-breed land just south of us was occupied by Moses Bellemere, a Canadian Frenchman, whose wife was Adele La Sert, one of the original half-breeds. She was a daughter of Clement La Sert, a Canadian Frenchman, whom I had supposed was a trader among the Kaws. While he lived among them he married a blanketed squaw, and they had two or three children. When he left the Kaws he abandoned the squaw, but took the surviving children, a boy and a girl, with him. Clement La Sert took for his second wife a woman of the Osage tribe. She was nearly white, having but very little Indian blood in her veins, and she trained his Indian daughter (Mrs. Bellemere) in the ways of the white people.

“The Indian relatives and friends of the Kaw half-breeds came every summer from their own reservation, at Council Grove, in Morris County, and encamped in the dooryards and around the premises of the Bellemeres, the Papans, the DeAubries, and others. Among them was the chief, La Soupe. He was the tallest Indian I ever saw, and must have been six and a half feet tall. Mrs. Bellemere lived on her allotment for many years. When her Indian mother died, Mrs. Bellemere refused to allow any Indian ceremonies, but had her attired in neat burial clothes, and buried like white people. Mrs. Bellemere herself died about 1870, and is buried in Rochester cemetery. Her husband and three children survived her. The latter were Joseph, aged about 16, Julia, 14, and Leonard, 7. After Mrs. Bellemere’s death, Mr. Bellemere married a white woman named Hetty Garmire, whose sister, Margaret, married Garland Cummins, an old Indianola saloon-keeper and ex-Kickapoo ranger.

“On some of the farms just north of Menoken could be seen, within recent years, and, perhaps, are still visible, large circles in the soil. Many years ago a large village of Kaws was established there. It was probably

the village of a chief called Fool Chief, and, judging from the little I have heard of him, I imagine that he was well named. Some years ago I taught the Menoken School. In the early springtime these circles showed very plainly all over the level, freshly-plowed fields."

THE KAW INDIANS.

The exact beginning of the Kaw Indian settlements in Kansas has never been determined. It is certain that they were here as early as 1673, for in that year they were found by Father Jacques Marquette on his expedition to discover the Upper Mississippi. They were then known as the Canzas Indians, occupying a wide area of country on both sides of the Kansas River, from the Missouri to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. The first treaty made with them by the United States government was that of October 28, 1815. By a second treaty, June 3, 1825, the Indians ceded a tract United States all the lands to which they had title or claim, except a tract "to begin twenty leagues up the Kansas River, and to include their village on that river; extending west thirty miles in width through the land ceded." It was also provided that 23 sections should be located and set apart on the north side of the river for certain half-breeds.

For the remainder of their domain, embracing upwards of 10,000,000 acres, the tribe was to receive an annuity of \$3,500 per annum for 20 consecutive years. By a treaty concluded January 14, 1846, the same tribe ceded to the United States 2,000,000 acres of its land on the east part of their country, the United States agreeing to pay the Indians \$202,000, of which \$200,000 was to be funded at five per cent., the interest to be paid for 30 years, and thereafter to be diminished and paid *pro rata*, should their numbers decrease, but not otherwise.

The same treaty provided that there should be set apart for the use of the Kansas Indians a suitable country near the western boundary of the 2,000,000 acres ceded to the government. This reservation contained 255,854 acres, which, together with the \$200,000 held in trust, and upon which they received \$10,000 per annum as interest, made them a wealthy people. They lived on this reservation for many years, and until the changed conditions brought about the treaty of 1859, by which the reservation was divided into two parts, known as the "Trust Lands" and "Diminished Reserve;" and these were subsequently disposed of under a treaty ratified in 1863. Much litigation resulted, but in all the transactions the Indians were compelled to accept whatever was offered them and to yield before the onward march of civilization.

THE KAW HALF-BREEDS.

The principal part of the special reservation of one mile square for each of 23 Kaw half-breeds was located in Shawnee County. The first seven half-breeds to receive allotments in this reservation were Adele and Clement, children of Clement La Sert; Josette, Julia, Pelagie and Victoire, children of Louis Gonvil; and Marie, daughter of Baptiste Golvin. An interesting account of these families appears in Cone's "Historical Sketch of Shawnee County," printed in 1877. The father of the first two children named was a Frenchman, an interpreter and trader among the Kaws. He died at the old Kaw village near Silver Lake in 1835. The daughter, Adele, married a Frenchman, Moses Bellemere, previously referred to in Miss Cole's article. Louis Gonvil, the father of the four half-breed girls above referred to, was also a trader for many years among the Kaws. At an early age Josette Gonvil went to live with the family of Frank G. Choteau, an Indian interpreter at Kansas City, Missouri. She was married there in 1839 to Joseph Papan. Julia Gonvil was married soon after to Ahecan Papan. In 1840 the two families moved on to their Shawnee County farms, living near each other for a number of years. A Frenchman named Franceur de Aubrie married Pelagie Gonvil, in 1842, and in 1843 Louis Papan married Julia Gonvil. The name Papan appears frequently in the public records of the State and county.



FIRST LOG CABIN BUILT IN TOPEKA, 1854.

CHAPTER II.

Organization of the County—Township Divisions—Physical Aspects of the County—Rivers and Streams—First Efforts in Agriculture—Topeka and Tecumseh Contest for the County-Seat—Territorial Elections, Judicial System, Roster of Senators, Representatives and County Officers—First Land Transactions—Bridging the Kansas River—County Buildings—Growth in Population—Assessed Valuation, Live Stock and Farm Statistics—Nursery and Creamery Industries—Post Offices and Rural Delivery Routes—A Prominent Landmark.

Kansas was admitted into the Union as a Territory in 1854. On the 8th of November of that year the Territory was divided into 17 election districts, the third one of which comprised what was afterwards known as Shawnee County. The first Territorial Legislature, held in 1855, established 33 counties. Shawnee was one of the original 33 and ranked 11th in the list. The original boundary was: "Beginning at the south-east corner of Douglas County; thence west twenty-four (24) miles; thence north to the main channel of the Kaw or Kansas River; thence down said channel to the north-west corner of Douglas County; thence south to the place of beginning." All of the tract thus described was south of the Kansas River. The boundary lines were changed in 1857, and again in 1860. Under the latter change six government townships on the south were detached and became a part of Osage County, and the northern boundary of Shawnee County was extended to include all of the territory formerly belonging to Jackson County lying south of the second standard parallel. This gave Shawnee County two congressional townships north of the Kansas River. In 1868 four other congressional townships were added on the north.

BOUNDARIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Shawnee is in the third tier of counties west of the Missouri River and embraces 357,120 acres of land, forming a square of 24 miles, with the exception that the tract lying north of the river extends five miles further west than that lying south of the river. The north and south lines are par-

allel, 24 miles in length and the same distance apart, running due east and west. The adjacent counties are Jackson on the north, Jefferson and Douglas on the east, Osage on the south, and Wabauusee and Pottawatomie on the west.

The first subdivision of Shawnee County into municipal townships was made September 14, 1855. Two townships were formed, Tecumseh and Yocum, the dividing line being the Wakarusa River. In 1857 the county was subdivided into the townships of Tecumseh, Topeka, Brownsville, Burlingame and Wakarusa. In 1860 there was a consolidation into three townships: Tecumseh, comprising all of the eastern portion of the county lying south of the Kansas River; Topeka, the territory north of the river, and the northwestern portion lying south of the river; and Auburn, comprising the southwestern part of the county. Later in the same year there was another subdivision into six townships, Monmouth being cut off from Tecumseh on the south; Williamsport, from Auburn, on the east; and the new territory acquired on the north of the river erected into the township of Soldier. The change of county lines in 1868 made necessary another division into townships, Silver Lake being detached from Soldier. By another change, in 1871, Rossville was set off from Silver Lake, on the west. In 1879 Menoken township was set off from Silver Lake, on the east. The permanent arrangement of townships is: Rossville, Silver Lake, Menoken and Soldier, on the north side of the river; Dover, Mission, Topeka, Topeka City, Tecumseh, Auburn, Williamsport and Monmouth, on the south.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Most of the territory in Shawnee is prairie land, 69 per cent. being described as upland, and 31 per cent, bottom. The forest area is less than 10 per cent., the timbered portion being confined to the water-courses, and consisting of elm, cottonwood, walnut, oak, sycamore, box-elder, hickory and ash, with elm and cottonwood predominating. All the land is of good quality and valuable for farming, stock-raising and orcharding. The principal stream, the Kansas River, flows directly east through the county, and the principal towns are located on its northern and southern banks. Other streams are the Wakarusa River, and Shunganunga, Soldier, Indian, Cross, Muddy, Mission, Half Day, Deer and Blacksmith creeks. Wakarusa signifies "river of weeds," and Shunganunga "the race course." Mission Creek derived its name from the old Kaw Mission; Soldier Creek was so called because the soldiers passing from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley camped upon its banks. Half Day Creek was named for a Pottawatomie chief, and

Blacksmith Creek took its name from the old Kaw blacksmith shop. There are several minor creeks,—Stinson, Ward, Martin, Thompson, Colby, Linn and Vesper,—which derive their names from early settlers in the locality. There is an abundance of limestone in the county, suitable for building purposes, and a fine article of brick clay. Some coal has been found but not in continuous or extensive quantities.

In the early '50's the belief obtained that the Kansas River was navigable. The material used in the construction of Fort Riley, 135 miles west of Kansas City, was transported by steamboats in 1853. A boat ascended to Manhattan in 1855. The first shipment of corn from Shawnee County was by water in 1857. Two companies were incorporated in 1857 for building and operating boats upon the Kansas River, and there are numerous accounts of travel and freight shipments by the steamers "Calona," "Emma Harmon," "Gus Linn" and "Kansas Valley," the last named being the last to ascend for a distance of 70 miles from the mouth of the river. This was in April, 1861. In the early treaties with the Indians the government invariably reserved the right of navigation upon this stream. The river eventually became congested with snags and sand-bars, and in 1864 the State Legislature declared it to be non-navigable, thus opening the way for the construction of dams, and limiting the transportation facilities of Eastern Kansas to wagons and railroads.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The actual settlement of Shawnee County by white men was in 1854, although there is abundant evidence of the presence of white men in the locality long prior to that date. Frederick Choteau conducted a trading post on Mission Creek as early as 1830. In the same year Rev. William Johnson commenced his missionary labors among the Kaws. In 1835 a government farm for the benefit of the Indians was established in the valley of Mission Creek, with Maj. Daniel Boone (a grandson of the famous Kentuckian), as instructor in farming. It is believed that this was the first plowing done within the limits of the county, although the Indians had previously performed farm work in a primitive way. The Papan brothers, Joseph, Ahean and Louis, heretofore referred to, came in 1840, and another brother, Euberie, came in 1841. They were natives of St. Louis, their father, Louis Papan, having moved there from Montreal, Canada, about the year 1780. The Papan brothers started the first ferry across the Kansas River in 1842, to meet the demands of travel between Fort Leavenworth and the Southwest, and later the Oregon and California travel.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The Territorial Legislature of 1855 designated Tecumseh as the county-seat of Shawnee County, and appointed a Board of County Commissioners with power to proceed with the erection of the necessary buildings. A site for the Court House was donated by the Tecumseh Town Association, and a substantial brick building was erected in the fall of 1855 and the spring of 1856. Its dimensions were 40 by 50 feet, two stories in height, with a lofty portico in front on pillars of brick, the whole costing \$8,500, in payment of which an issue of bonds was resorted to, in the absence of other funds. There were other obligations outstanding against the county and great dissatisfaction was expressed at the character and extent of the expenditures. A protest was also made against the action of the Territorial, or "bogus," Legislature, in respect to the location of the county-seat and the appointment of officers, and, in 1857, when the Free-State element came into power, the Legislature provided for submitting the county-seat question to a popular vote. The election was held October 4, 1858, the contesting towns being Tecumseh, Topeka, Auburn and Burlingame—the last named town subsequently became a part of Osage County. The election resulted in favor of Topeka, which became the permanent county-seat. The hopes of Auburn and Tecumseh took sudden flight, and instead of developing into cities of prominence and distinction they lapsed into mere hamlets of purely local renown. A slight change in the vote might have made Auburn or Tecumseh the county-seat and a future great city—perhaps the capital of the State. But—

The owl upon Afrasiab's tower hath sung her watch-song,
And round the imperial throne the spider weaves his web.

The contest between Tecumseh and Topeka for the county-seat honors was really a struggle between the Pro-Slavery faction and the Free-State men. The latter were largely in the majority at Topeka, and the former in control in Tecumseh. The Pro-Slavery party elected Gen. J. W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress at the election held in November, 1854, the Free-State party declining to vote. At the legislative election of March 30, 1855, the Free State faction voted for Jesse D. Wood for member of the Council, and C. K. Holliday for representative, the Pro-Slavery candidates being H. J. Strickler for councilman and D. L. Croysdale for representative. Owing to protests and dissatisfaction, Governor Reeder ordered a new election to be held at Tecumseh, May 22, 1855, at which Wood and Holliday again received the support of the Free-State voters, but the election was contested, and the

seats awarded to Strickler and Croysdale by the Legislature which met July 2, 1855, at Pawnee.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The first election for members of the Territorial Legislature was held March 30, 1855. Shawnee County was not then in existence, but the territory it covered was included in the Third Council District. At this election H. J. Strickler was chosen (Senator) Councilman. Under the apportionment of 1857 Shawnee was included in a district of 17 counties, and in the election of that year Oscar E. Learnard of Coffey and C. K. Holliday of Shawnee were elected to the Council. In 1859 Shawnee was included in a district with Osage and Breckenridge (now Lyon) counties, and Chester Thomas was chosen to represent it in the Council. On the 6th of December, 1859, the first election of members of the State Legislature was held, Shawnee being in a district with Jackson and Jefferson counties. H. W. Farnsworth was Shawnee's Senator. C. K. Holliday was elected November 5, 1861, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of H. W. Farnsworth. Since that date the Senators from Shawnee County have been: David Brockway, 1863; Daniel H. Horne, 1865; George W. Veale, 1867; W. H. Fitzpatrick, 1869-71; N. C. McFarland, 1873; William Sims, 1875; D. C. Metsker, 1877-81; Silas E. Sheldon, 1885; Thomas A. Osborne, 1889; William E. Sterne, 1893; Thomas J. Anderson, 1897; John T. Chaney, 1901; Joseph B. Betts, 1905.

At the election held March 30, 1855, Shawnee being then included in the Fourth Representative District, D. L. Croysdale was chosen as the first representative in the Territorial Legislature. Croysdale was followed by M. W. McGee, James A. Delong and Charles S. McKinney. George B. Holmes was elected in 1858. In 1859 Shawnee was given two representatives, and elected W. H. Fitzpatrick and S. R. Caniff. In 1860 W. H. Fitzpatrick and William E. Bowker were elected. Under the State constitution, Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson counties composed the Sixth District, and elected eight representatives. Those from Shawnee were S. R. Caniff, H. H. Heberling, H. W. Curtis and William E. Bowker. John P. Greer and William E. Bowker served as representatives in the last Territorial Legislature. In 1861 H. W. Martin and C. H. Welch were the Shawnee representatives. The Legislature of 1862 divided Shawnee into two districts, and the representatives chosen were W. P. Douthitt and John T. Ward. The following were subsequently chosen in the same districts: J. F. Cummings and Henry Fox, 1863; S. D. Macdonald and James Fletcher, 1864; C. K. Holliday and W. W. Lawrence, 1865; James M. Spencer and S. E. A. Palmer, 1866; John Guthrie and James Fletcher, 1867; John Guthrie and Perry Tice, 1868;

John Guthrie and John W. Brown, 1869; George W. Veale and Jacob Haskell, 1870; S. C. Gregg, C. K. Holliday and H. E. Bush (three districts), 1871; Daniel M. Adams, George W. Veale and Wesley Gregg, 1872; Ira C. Johnson, John Martin and Jacob Welchans, 1873; James Burgess, John Martin and F. R. Foster, 1874; Daniel M. Adams, P. I. Bonebrake and F. R. Foster, 1875; Golden Silvers, P. I. Bonebrake and F. R. Foster, 1876; M. T. Campbell, George W. Veale and Thomas Buckman, 1877; Thomas M. James, Thomas J. Anderson and W. D. Alexander, 1879; J. H. Foucht, T. J. Anderson and J. B. Johnson, 1881; Thomas M. James, George W. Veale and J. B. McAfee, 1883; David Overmyer, A. H. Vance and J. B. Johnson, 1885; C. P. Bolmar, George W. Veale and J. B. McAfee, 1887; H. C. Safford, George W. Veale and J. B. McAfee, 1889; D. M. Howard, William C. Webb and F. M. Stahl, 1891; A. C. Sherman, William B. Swan and James A. Troutman, 1893; A. C. Sherman, George W. Veale and S. M. Gardenhire, 1895; A. L. Brooke, Edwin D. McKeever and Harry G. Larimer, 1897; A. L. Brooke, Edwin D. McKeever and W. C. Stephenson, 1899; J. B. Sims, J. B. Betts and Edwin D. McKeever, 1901; J. B. Betts, A. F. Williams and John B. Sims, 1903; Robert Stone, W. A. S. Bird and John Howerton, 1905.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Shawnee County's judicial system had its beginning in 1855, when the Territory of Kansas was divided into three judicial districts. Shawnee was in the southwestern district, and Rush Elmore was appointed judge. There were two justices of the peace appointed,—John Horner at Tecumseh, and C. K. Holliday at Topeka. Daniel H. Horne was one of the constables. The other district judges, in the order of their service have been: Jacob Safford, 1859-63; C. K. Gilchrist, 1864-68; John T. Morton, 1868-83; John Martin, 1883-86; John Guthrie, 1887-92; Z. T. Hazen, 1893-1904; A. W. Dana, 1905—.

The Superior Court of Shawnee County was created in 1885 and expired by limitation in 1887. W. C. Webb was judge of this court during its existence.

In 1891 the Legislature created the Circuit Court of Shawnee county. J. B. Johnson was judge of this tribunal until it was abolished in 1895.

The Court of Topeka was established in 1899. Arthur J. McCabe was appointed judge of this court in March, 1899, and was elected for three successive terms to succeed himself. He is still filling the position. The clerks of this court have been: E. L. Good, 1899; M. F. Laycock, 1895; E. L. O'Neil, 1895, present incumbent.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

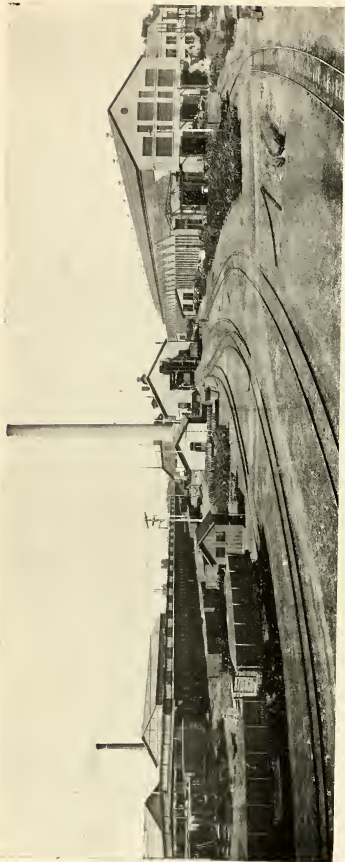
The first Board of County Commissioners was elected in 1855 by the Territorial Legislature and consisted of W. O. Yeager, chairman; Edward Hoagland and William Yocum. The second board was composed of Harvey W. Curtis and Hiram Shields, with Probate Judge Edward Hoagland as *ex-officio* chairman. The third board consisted of John Martin and C. B. Clements. They served until 1858, when the Legislature provided for one commissioner from each township. The first board under this plan consisted of: Jeremiah Murphy, Topeka township; Eli Hopkins, Tecumseh; P. T. Hupp, Wakarusa; A. H. Hale, Brownsville; George Bratton, Burlingame. In 1860 the county was given three commissioners, those elected being William E. Bowker, George W. Spencer and J. M. Haywood. The commissioners thereafter were Hiram C. Coville, chairman, George W. Spencer and Francis Grasmund, 1861; Hiram C. Coville, chairman, Samuel Kozier and Henry K. Winans, 1862; B. F. Kistler, chairman, Samuel Benham and Jacob Haskell, 1865; B. F. Kistler, chairman, Samuel Kozier and H. L. Shumway, 1865 (Shumway resigned in 1867 and was succeeded by Reuben Struse); A. G. Miller, chairman, George W. Spencer and E. Carriger, 1867; William Wellhouse, chairman, Golden Silvers and Harvey D. Rice, 1869; E. Carriger, chairman, Golden Silvers and B. J. Ricker, 1871; Golden Silvers, chairman, Harvey D. Rice and Bradford Miller, 1873; Bradford Miller, chairman, E. T. James and John Grice, 1875; David Brockway, chairman, M. M. Hale and Avery Washburn, 1877.

After 1877 one commissioner was elected annually for a term of three years, and those who served in this position were: A. C. Sherman, 1878; John S. Branner, 1879; Avery Washburn, 1880; J. Q. A. Peyton, 1881; H. C. Lindsey, 1882; Thomas Buckman, 1883; John M. Wilkerson, 1884; H. C. Lindsey, 1885; Bradford Miller, 1886; John M. Wilkerson, 1887; J. Lee Knight, 1888; Samuel Kerr and J. L. Campbell, 1889; Samuel Kerr, 1890; J. Lee Knight, 1891; J. L. Campbell, 1892; D. A. Williams, 1893; T. P. Rodgers, 1894; Scott Kelsey, 1895; D. A. Williams, 1896; T. P. Rodgers, 1897; Scott Kelsey, 1898; S. H. Haynes, 1899; Silas Rain, 1900; Frank W. Harrison, 1901; S. H. Haynes, 1902; W. E. Sterne, 1903; Frank W. Harrison, 1904.

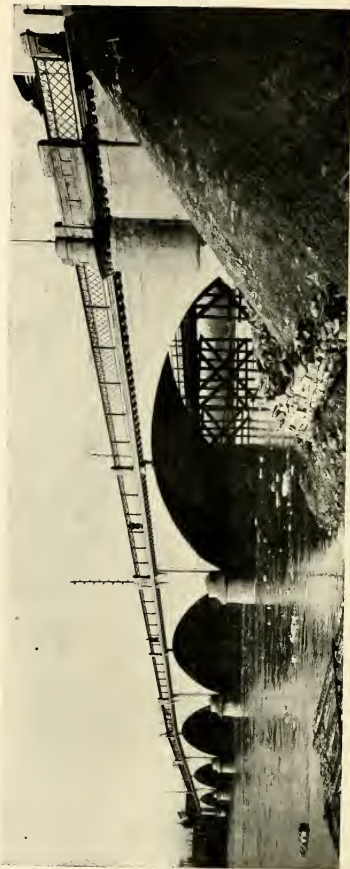
ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriffs.—The first sheriff was George W. Berry, elected by the Legislature in 1855, but he declined to serve, and John Horner was appointed in his stead. The other sheriffs in succession have been: Benjamin D. Castle-

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY SHOPS



MELAN ARCH BRIDGE, LOOKING SOUTH

man, 1856; Jehial Tyler, 1857; Thomas W. Maires, 1858; Alonzo H. Hale, 1859; Charles C. Whiting, 1863; Sherman Bodwell, 1867; Chester Thomas, Jr., 1869; Spencer P. Wade, 1873; W. D. Disbrow, 1877; H. E. Bush, 1881; Chester Thomas, Jr., 1883; A. M. Fuller, 1885; J. M. Wilkerson, 1889; D. N. Burdge, 1893; R. B. Kepley, 1895; Porter S. Cook, 1897; A. T. Lucas, 1903—.

Probate Judges.—William O. Yeager, 1855; Philip C. Schuyler, 1857; Edward Hoagland, 1858; S. A. Fairchild, 1860; Alfred L. Winans, 1863; John T. Morton, 1867; Louis Hanback, 1869; D. C. Metsker, 1872; G. W. Carey, 1876; D. A. Harvey, 1880; A. B. Quinton, 1886; G. N. Elliott, 1890; J. G. Wood, 1894; L. S. Dolman, 1896; Walter E. Fagan, 1900; R. F. Hayden, 1903—.

Treasurers.—Thomas N. Stinson, 1855; A. Polley, 1857; Loring W. Farnsworth, 1859; L. G. Cleveland, 1860; Jacob Smith, 1861; William E. Bowker, 1863; Hiram T. Beman, 1867; W. E. Bowker, 1868; Hiram T. Beman, 1869; Thomas M. James, 1871; Avery Washburn, 1876; Chester Thomas, Jr., 1876; Bradford Miller, 1879; A. J. Huntoon, 1883; Byron Roberts, 1887; A. K. Rodgers, 1889; Francis M. Stahl, 1893; H. M. Phillips, 1897; F. C. Bowen, 1903—.

Clerks.—John Martin, 1855; Fry W. Giles, 1858; G. W. Sapp, 1860; Hiram McArthur, 1862; P. I. Bonebrake, 1865; J. Lee Knight, 1875; George T. Gilmore, 1881; Charles F. Spencer, 1883; D. N. Burdge, 1885; John M. Brown, 1889; Charles T. McCabe, 1893; John M. Wright, 1897; A. Newman, 1903—.

Recorders and Registers of Deeds.—John Martin, 1855; Fry W. Giles, 1857; Loring W. Farnsworth, 1860-62; George B. Holmes, 1863; William P. Thompson, 1865; James M. Harr, 1873; S. M. Wood, 1879; Albert Parker, 1883; James Burgess, 1885; S. J. Bear, 1889; Frank Brooks, 1893; Frank L. Stevens, 1897; John B. Marshall, 1902—.

County Attorneys.—John Martin, 1857; John P. Greer, 1858; Justus Brockway, 1859; E. E. Chesney, 1864; John G. Otis, 1865; A. L. Williams, 1866; Thomas Ryan, 1867; A. H. Vance, 1875; Charles Curtis, 1885; R. B. Welch, 1887; B. M. Curtis, 1892; H. C. Safford, 1893; A. P. Jetmore, 1897; Galen Nichols, 1901; Otis E. Hungate, 1903—.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—R. M. Fish, 1859; Peter MacVicar, 1861; J. S. Griffing, 1862; Peter MacVicar, 1864; John D. Knox, 1866; W. H. Butterfield, 1868; D. G. Evans, 1869; Eunice Hebron, 1875; John MacDonald, 1876; L. T. Gage, 1880; John MacDonald, 1882; Josiah Jordan, 1888; W. H. Wright, 1892; J. W. Stout, 1895; S. F. Wright, 1901; John C. Carter, 1905—.

Coroners.—G. W. Spencer, 1860; E. Tefft, 1862; Americus Ashbaugh,

1866; Silas E. Sheldon, 1869; A. M. Eidson, 1872; Silas E. Sheldon, 1873; W. B. Gibson, 1879; J. B. Hibben, 1883; F. W. Bailey, 1889; J. M. Westfield, 1895; H. B. Hogeboom, 1899; H. H. Keith, 1905—.

Clerks of the District Court.—E. B. Smith, 1859; L. McArthur, 1860; James Fletcher, 1861; Hiram McArthur, 1863; Arthur B. McCabe, 1874; R. E. Heller, 1878; B. M. Curtis, 1883; W. E. Sterne, 1887; S. M. Gardenhire, 1891; E. M. Cockrell, 1895; A. M. Callahan, 1899; I. S. Curtis, 1902—.

Surveyors.—Joel Huntoon, 1858; J. B. Whitaker, 1861; W. Tweeddale, 1870; D. A. Harvey, 1871; Jacob Welchans, 1875; C. H. Barton, 1879; Frank J. Baker, 1883; Robert Giles, 1885; A. H. Wetherbee, 1886; B. A. Bailey, 1889; John P. Rogers, 1897—.

Auditors.—Howel Jones, 1881; J. G. Wood, 1885; Walter E. Fagan, 1895; Clad Hamilton, 1900; C. D. Welch, 1901; R. H. Gaw, 1904—.

THE FIRST REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

According to the public records the first transfer of real estate in the county of Shawnee was for "one seventh of 320 acres of land situated in the forks of the Tecumseh and California roads, including the Big Springs." This deed was recorded February 9, 1856, the consideration being \$100. The California road referred to was the main highway west from Lawrence. "The forks" was the junction of the California and Tecumseh roads, the former continuing west to the Kansas River, and the latter leading to Tecumseh, thence west to Topeka, connecting with the Kansas River ferry and the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley. "Big Springs" became a small town in Douglas County, near Lecompton. It was so named because of the ever-flowing springs in the locality. The deed to this property was recorded by John Martin, first county clerk and recorder of deeds. The parties to the transaction were R. W. Custard and William Carter, the former conveying to the latter.

While this was the first transfer to be regularly recorded, there were other real estate transactions in the county which antedated it. Fry W. Giles of Topeka had provided a set of records at his own expense, and carried on the business for nearly a year before the regular record books were opened, his acts being legalized by the Legislature at a later date. The first transfer appearing in the Giles record was the conveyance, April 7, 1855, by W. C. Linaker to J. T. Jones, of lot No. 8, block 54, O. S., city of Topeka. The consideration was \$30, and the transaction was witnessed by Thomas G. Thornton. The lot described is now the northeast corner of Harrison street and Sixth avenue, Topeka, for many years the home of the Topeka Club. It was recently sold to B. M. Davies for \$9,500.

OLD AND NEW BRIDGES.

Shawnee County had the first bridge that spanned the Kansas River. It was constructed by a company organized in Topeka, under a charter issued in 1857 to F. L. Crane, Thomas G. Thornton, Milton C. Dickey, S. F. Walkley and Loring G. Cleveland. F. L. Crane was president, Fry W. Giles, treasurer, and J. Fin Hill, secretary. Jones, Kidney & Company were the contractors, the contract price being \$10,000. The location was from near the foot of Kansas avenue, in the city of Topeka, to the north bank of the river, 925 feet in distance. The bridge was completed May 1, 1858. It was built on oak piling braced with cottonwood planks, with heavy oak caps spiked to the piles, then cottonwood stringers running from pier to pier, and floored with loose cottonwood boards. A draw, 100 feet in length, was provided, in the event of the use of the stream by boats. The structure was 16 feet wide, and would accommodate 20 emigrant teams, or 250 head of cattle, at one time. It was a very busy and popular crossing while it stood, but the entire structure was washed away July 17, 1858, by the heavy rains of that year.

Seven years later, at the same point, a pontoon bridge was constructed. This rested upon 13 flat-boats, each 15 by 25 feet, placed 50 feet apart, and held in position by a wire cable. It cost \$15,000, and was completed October 12, 1865. The pontoon crossing lasted until 1870, when a toll bridge of iron was built by Mortimer Cook. This was purchased jointly by the city and county in 1871, and made a free bridge, the purchase price being \$100,000.

In 1895 the county voted bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for the construction of a larger and more substantial bridge, made necessary by the increase of population and the great growth of business and travel between Topeka and the northern part of the county. The plans adopted by the commissioners provided for a Melan arch bridge, of Portland concrete and steel, consisting of five spans varying in length from 97 to 125 feet each, and of a total length of 540 feet. The extreme length of the bridge, including embankment approaches, is 900 feet; width of roadway, 40 feet, with walks on either side six feet in width. No handsomer or better bridge can be found in the whole country, and at the time of its construction it was the largest Melan arch bridge in the world. The bridge stood the severest test in the great flood of 1903, and while numerous other bridges up and down the river were swept away, the Melan structure defied the storm and drift, sustaining no other damage than the washing out of the approaches. These were promptly restored, and, to avoid future damage, another span was

added to the bridge in 1905, making it a complete, harmonious, enduring and magnificent highway.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Following the settlement of the county-seat controversy, the records of the county were removed to Topeka. Sessions of the District and Probate courts were held in the Ritchie Block, the Gale Block, and a business building at No. 104 Sixth avenue east. The county offices were scattered about town, wherever suitable accommodations could be obtained. A Court House was built in 1868, the county having voted bonds for that purpose to the amount of \$65,000. The bonds drew 10 per cent. interest and were sold for 82½ cents on the dollar of their par value. The proceeds, with \$15,000 added from other funds of the county, were sufficient to erect the largest and best building to be found in the State of Kansas at that date. It was built of stone and brick, two stories in height, with a basement jail. The court room occupied most of the second floor, and the various county offices the main floor. In addition to providing amply for the county business, the building for many years accommodated the United States District Court, and the jail was utilized for United States prisoners from Kansas and Indian Territory. In 1886 a separate jail building and sheriff's residence was erected at the northeast corner of VanBuren and Fifth streets, at a total cost of \$40,000. On the opposite side of Van Buren street, directly west of the jail, the county commissioners in 1884 purchased six lots as a site for a new Court House, which was completed in 1895, the cost of the site and building being \$180,000. It is a fine stone edifice, three stories in height, with basement, all splendidly fitted up, and spacious enough to accommodate the business of the county for many years to come.

TABLES OF POPULATION.

Nothing can better illustrate the growth of Shawnee County than the following table of population, covering the years 1855 to 1904:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1855	252	1885	40,579
1860	3,513	1890	49,018
1865	3,458	1895	47,968
1870	13,121	1900	55,372
1875	15,417	1904	57,036
1880	20,092		

It will be observed that each five years' period shows a substantial increase with the exception of that between the years 1890 and 1895, when there was a small decrease, caused by the opening of Indian lands to settle-

ment in Oklahoma, a movement which drew heavily upon the citizenship of the whole State of Kansas.

The population of the county by townships for the year 1904, according to the latest available report, was as follows:

Township.	Population.
Auburn	1,028
Dover	1,148
Menoken	824
Mission	1,092
Monmouth	1,300
Rossville city	502
Rossville township	941
	— 1,443
Silver Lake city	267
Silver Lake township	716
	— 983
Soldier	2,710.
Tecumseh	1,041
Topeka township	5,465
Williamsport	853
Topeka City—	
1st ward	7,525
2d ward	10,193
3d ward	7,278
4th ward	6,987
5th ward	4,194
6th ward	2,972
	— 39,149
Total	57,036

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

The assessed valuation for the several townships and the city of Topeka, for the year 1904, is given in the following table:

Townships.	Land.	Personal.	City Lots.	Railroad.	Total.
Auburn	\$252,770	\$65,540	\$9,065	.....	\$327,375
Dover	255,820	73,940	6,530	\$85,421	401,711
Menoken	315,550	69,325	.....	49,720	434,595
Mission	299,285	84,990	27,205	58,300	469,780
Monmouth ...	295,480	78,540	7,875	30,321	412,216
Rossville ...	357,335	76,715	58,675	81,367	574,092
Silver Lake ..	351,365	76,750	27,350	56,027	511,492
Soldier	643,085	94,920	56,322	231,873	1,026,200
Tecumseh ...	291,350	46,820	830	115,602	454,602
Topeka twp...	622,955	154,580	467,945	167,875	1,413,355
Williamsport .	227,285	66,000	4,920	88,233	386,438
Topeka City .	.....	2,300,390	8,413,688	501,834	11,224,912
Totals	\$3,912,280	\$3,197,510	\$9,080,405	\$1,446,573	\$17,636,768

Of live stock, the county had in 1904 the following: Horses, 10,379, valued at \$778,425; mules and asses, 1,292, value \$113,050; milch cows, 10,100, value \$252,500; other cattle, 23,728, value \$467,442; sheep, 816, value, \$2,448; swine, 26,130, value \$195,975; total value, \$1,809,840.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The value of the farm products of the county for the year 1904 was \$4,002,982.45; value of live stock for the same period, \$1,809,840. The principal field crops are winter wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay and sorghum. The garden products marketed in 1903 amounted to \$66,883; and the horticultural products, \$79,748.

Shawnee is one of the heaviest fruit producing counties in Kansas. The number of fruit trees in bearing in 1904 was 318,279, of which 214,628 were apple; 5,345 pear; 91,565 peach; 6,741 plum; and 16,058 cherry; number of fruit trees not in bearing, 92,604. More than 1,000 acres are devoted to the raising of nursery stock, much of which is shipped to the older States of the Union, where it is considered superior to the native stock. The principal nurseries are conducted by L. R. Taylor & Sons, F. W. Watson, Oliver Brothers and D. F. Wickman.

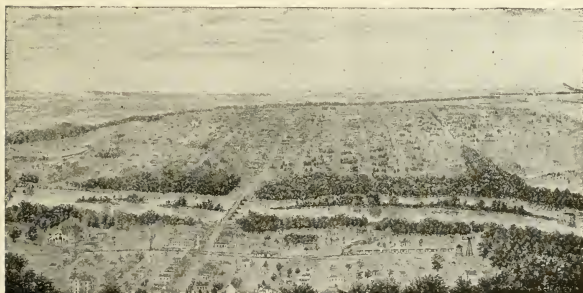
One of the greatest industries of the county is the manufacture of butter, many farmers having gone into dairying within the last ten years. The Continental Creamery Company, which controls the dairy products of the State to a considerable extent, has its headquarters in Topeka, and the bulk of the business is transacted from this point. Its product is shipped to all parts of the State, the United States and many foreign countries. It has also filled many large government contracts, especially in supplying the American Army in the Philippines. In the year 1904 the dairy products of Shawnee County were: Cheese, 1,014,556 pounds, valued at \$101,455.60; butter, 8,541,560 pounds, valued at \$1,683,018.40; value of milk sold, \$98,914; total value, \$1,883,388. The creamery butter manufactured in Shawnee County by the Continental Creamery Company received the gold medal award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

POST OFFICES AND RURAL ROUTES.

The present post offices of Shawnee County are: Auburn, Berryton, Dover, Elmout, Kingsville, Menoken, Oakland, Pauline, Richland, Ross-ville, Shorey, Silver Lake, Tecumseh, Tevis, Topeka, Valencia, Wakarusa, Wanamaker and Willard. No county in the State is better served in the matter of rural free delivery. There are 25 routes, averaging 2.4 miles each,

so located that every section of the county is reached with a daily mail. Routes 1 to 8, inclusive, start from Topeka and Stations A, B and C; routes 9 and 10 start from Elmont; routes 11 and 12 from Silver Lake; routes 13 and 14 from Rossville; routes 15 and 16 from Tecumseh; routes 17, 18 and 19 from Richland; route 20 from Berryton; routes 21 and 22 from Wakarusa; routes 23 and 24 from Auburn and route 25 from Valencia.

One of the interesting as well as the most conspicuous landmarks of the county is known as Burnett's mound, a conical peak two miles southwest from Topeka, which took its name from Governor Abraham Burnett, a celebrated chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, and the last to rule over his scattered tribe. In early territorial days he made his home at the base of the peak, and continued to live in the county for many years after the land had been wrested from the Indians. The peak was at one time called Webster mound, in honor of Daniel Webster, but custom finally settled upon the Indian name given to it by early travelers. It is the highest point of land in Eastern Kansas.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA, 1876.

CHAPTER III.

History of the County by Townships—The Pioneer Settlers—Organization and Names of Townships—Hardships of Frontier Life—Historic Towns and Villages—Dispossessing the Indians—Missionary Labors—Incidents of Home-Making and Agricultural Development.

In the year 1876, the occasion of the Centennial celebration, a short historical sketch of Shawnee County was prepared by Fry W. Giles; and in 1877 William W. Cone wrote a history of the several townships in the county. From these publications, and others in the files of the Kansas State Library and the Kansas State Historical Society, the following facts and incidents bearing upon the early history of the different townships, and the work of the pioneer settlers, have been condensed.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP—Located in the southwestern corner of the county. It was originally known as Brownsville township, so called in honor of John W. Brown, the first white settler, but the name was changed in 1860 to Auburn. The Wakarusa River flows through the township, and at a point where the three branches of the river come together the Catholics established an Indian mission in 1847, for the benefit of the Pottawatomie tribe. The land was subsequently relinquished to the Shawnees, who occupied the 20 log cabins built for their Indian brothers, remaining there about six years. Some of the cabins and a portion of the land were bought from the Shawnees August 10, 1854, by John W. Brown. On the following day a party of seven men, from Jackson County, Missouri, took up claims in the same locality. The new-comers were: E. Carriger, W. F. Johnston, M. A. Reed, J. J. Webb, B. B. Jones, Eli Snyder and L. T. Cook. Other settlers, and the dates of their arrival, were: James Moran, October 20, 1854; James Turner, December 2, 1854; Rev. James Gilpatrick, George Holt, Henry Fox, Milton C. Dickey, Loring Farnsworth, C. Gilpatrick and Samuel Cavender, in 1855; John Price, W. S. Hibbard, Daniel Haney and A. H. Hale, 1856; L. J. Atwood, B. Ingrund, P. S. Spangler, Barney Williams, W. A. Simmerwell and John E. Moore, 1857.

THE VILLAGE OF AUBURN.

One of the oldest towns in the State was established here in 1856, under the name of Brownsville, which was changed to Auburn in 1857, for the reason that a Brownsville post office already existed in another part of the Territory. At one time there were 400 people living in Auburn. Many good buildings were erected, including a three-story hotel, a brick church and numerous brick residences of the old Dutch pattern, with walls rising above the gables, and roofs sloping to the street. A weekly newspaper called the Auburn *Docket* was started in 1860 by David B. Emmert, later of Fort Scott. The paper existed nearly a year. It was the ambition of Auburn to become the county-seat, but a change of county lines, and the projection of a railroad seven miles east of town, frustrated this plan. John W. Brown, the original settler, continued to occupy his farm until 1896, when he disposed of the land and moved to Topeka, where he still resides. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 9, 1829.

DOVER TOWNSHIP—Established in 1867, located immediately north of Auburn township, on the Wabaunsee County line, and extending north to the Kansas River. The first actual settlers were Alfred and John Sage, who opened farms within the boundaries of the township July 18, 1856. In the fall of the same year they were joined by Thomas and Albert Haskell, and John Rust. In the early part of 1859 the colony was augmented by the arrival of John and Noah Gibbs, William Collins and Jacob Orcutt; and in the fall of the same year by T. D. Parks, Daniel Sayres and Jacob Haskell. From 1857 to 1867 Dover was a part of Auburn township.

TRADING POSTS AND TRADERS.

The history of the township really dates from the year 1848, when a trading post was established on its northern boundary. A small settlement gathered there, to which the name of Uniontown was given. It became well known throughout the country, as the old California trail of 1849 crossed the river at this point—said to be the only rocky ford on the river. The first settlers, most of them Indian traders, were: P. E. Sarpale, R. A. Kissey, O. H. P. Polk, T. D. S. McDonald, Thomas N. Stinson and W. W. Cleg-horn, in 1848; and J. R. Whitehead, J. D. Leslie and William Dyer in 1849. John W. Brown and Anthony A. Ward lived in Uniontown in 1851, the former going to Auburn, and the latter to Topeka in a later year. Large sums of money were disbursed at the trading post, which was abandoned

in 1855. The 50 or more buildings comprising the town of Uniontown passed away with the post, and the site reverted to farm land.

In the year 1870 the village of Dover was established, in the southwestern corner of the township. The name Dover came from Dover, New Hampshire, the former residence of the Haskell family above referred to. The first officers of Dover township, elected in 1868, were: E. M. Hewins, trustee; James Bassett, treasurer; Henry A. Kellam, clerk; Jacob Haskell and George Harden, justices; M. M. St. John and W. O. Harris, constables. Albert Sage was the first postmaster at Dover, appointed in 1862. Valencia and Willard are two other small towns in the township, with populations of 100 and 120 respectively. They are located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, running west from Topeka.

MENOKEN TOWNSHIP—This is the youngest township in the county, having been established July 18, 1879. It is located in the center of the northern half of the county, and was formerly a part of Silver Lake township. Robert Forbes lived on one of the Menoken farms in 1868, and the new settlers in 1869 were B. T. Payne, W. K. Elliott and H. E. Close. E. T. Matthews bought the Payne farm in 1870, and in the same year property was bought and improvements made by S. M. Allen, Frank Workman, E. B. Robinson, F. A. Diffenbacher, R. Wells, M. Kiernan, Priddy brothers and P. Madden. Later in the same year homes were established by W. D. McCormick, G. P. Mitchell, H. Sharper, J. Blackler, J. P. Bowser, J. P. Cole, J. R. Insley, H. Ausherman, and G. W. R. Ward. In 1871 other farms were opened and homes built by W. T. Pence, W. T. Prewitt, W. Canfield and D. B. Groshong. The first settlers endured many hardships, as the only crop they could raise the first year was corn on newly-broken sod. Many additional farms were occupied in 1872 and 1873, and considerable trouble resulted from contests with squatters.

A CATTLE GROWING DISTRICT.

The increased population and development of the district in the next five years induced the formation of the separate township. The two branches of Soldier Creek, called Big and Little Soldier, supply the township with water. There are several large cattle ranches, and the farming and stock operations are extensive. Good schools and church buildings are to be found in all parts of the township. On the Union Pacific Railroad, five miles northwest from Topeka, the station of Menoken is located. It is a small village, with a few of the customary stores and shops, and affords a central point for trading and shipping.



EAST SIDE OF KANSAS AVENUE.—LOOKING NORTH FROM SIXTH AVENUE



CORNER OF KANSAS AND SIXTH AVENUES.—LOOKING SOUTH



NORTH SIDE OF SIXTH AVENUE.—LOOKING EAST FROM KANSAS AVENUE

MISSION TOWNSHIP—Located in the center of the county, and extending north of the Kansas River, with Topeka township on the east, Dover on the west, and Auburn and Williamsport on the south. It was until 1871 a part of Dover and Topeka townships, and belonged originally to the Pottawatomie Indian reservation. Jonas Lykins was the first white settler, coming from Osawatomie in 1847. He built the first Baptist mission in the county, a double log structure which is still standing on what is known as the Robert I. Lee farm, a few miles west from Topeka. The Catholics established a mission in 1848, north of the Baptists, in charge of Father J. B. Hoeken. At that time Chief Burnett of the Pottawatomies lived in the same locality. Of the later residents, Sidney W. Smith came in March, 1852; Dr. D. L. Croysdale in 1853; Hiram C. Coville in 1854; John Doty and J. C. Young in 1855; Amos Trott, Guilford G. Gage, W. D. Paul, J. C. French, W. W. Lewis and Thomas Scudder in 1856; James Brewer and James Swan in 1857—Mr. Brewer is still a citizen of the county, having made his home in Topeka for nearly half a century; John McComb and Rev. J. G. Miller arrived in 1859.

PIONEER CITIZENS.

Most of these men played important parts in the history and upbuilding of Shawnee County, and all are well remembered. Dr. Croysdale was a government physician in the Indian service. Hiram C. Coville was killed in the Price raid of 1864. Guilford G. Gage became a prosperous and substantial citizen of Topeka. In later years the township had such well-known citizens as Thomas Buckman, William Sims, Peter Heil, Jr., Thomas White, D. R. Youngs and A. M. Coville, the last named a son of Hiram C. Coville.

Mission is wholly an agricultural township. There are no towns within its borders, and the only neighborhood settlement of any pretension to population is Mission Center, a rural post office. The town of Wanamaker, five miles west of Topeka, was started in 1888, but accumulated only a few houses and a post office.

MONMOUTH TOWNSHIP—Originally this township belonged to the territory forming Tecumseh township, from which it was set off in 1860. It lies directly south of Tecumseh, in the southwestern corner of the county. Charles Matney was the first settler. He came from Tazewell County, Virginia, and settled at Westport, Missouri, where he carried on the business of a freighter. On one of his trips across the plains he decided to change his occupation to that of a farmer and selected a quarter section of land in what is now Monmouth township, to which he moved August 17, 1854, bringing with

him 66 head of oxen, which were used in breaking the virgin prairie. His brother, Harry Matney, soon joined him, and in the same year other settlers arrived, including G. W. Berry, C. H. Buzzard, James Linn, Samuel E. Thompson, Dr. N. W. Moore and L. Wentworth.

EARLY MONMOUTH SETTLERS.

The township enjoyed a good growth in 1855, some of the new settlers being W. M. Jordan, William McCutcheon, John Morris, Hiram Shields, William and Richard Disney, J. S. Freeland, Frank Helton, R. O. Johnson, Aaron Coberly, Charles Allen, Harris Lyons, Silas Lyons, Isaiah Cox, N. L. Williams, William Linn, John Helton, J. W. Riggs, T. D. Kemp and Joseph Coberly. Most of the settlers were from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In later years some of the best known citizens of the township were Maj. L. J. Beam, C. A. Thresher, Jacob Coblentz, Alfred A. Disney, Emmor England, Joseph P. Heil, Dr. H. M. Howard, Horace G. Lyons, Alexander McQuiston, Dr. Isaiah M. Tevis, H. M. Zirkle and William A. Zirkle.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad crosses the southwestern part of the township. Richland, the principal station, was established as a post office in 1856, with W. C. Murray as postmaster. The town has a population of 250. Albert Neese conducts a bank and general store. E. L. Truesdale publishes the *Richland Observer*. Another station is Tevis, a small farm settlement. In 1857 the town of Carthage was born in the township, but it never reached maturity.

ROSSVILLE TOWNSHIP—This township lies in the extreme northwest corner of the county, and was carved out of Silver Lake township in 1871. The Kansas River forms the southern boundary of the township, and Cross Creek runs through the township north and south. The creek was first known as "Metsepa," the Indian name for Cross, the idea being suggested to the Indians by the cross formation where the creek makes a junction with the river. Rossville township was named for W. W. Ross, a Pottawatomie Indian agent in 1862.

There were white people in the boundaries of the present township in 1847-48, the records showing the names of John Barsho, Stephen McPherson, William Martell, Alexander Rodd, Francis Barger, Anthony Tacier, Joseph Lawton and William Nassecau. James Baldan came in 1855, and George James, George Stackhouse and Cyrus Higginbotham in 1858. Dr. R. S. Gabbey was also one of the early settlers. A river ferry was operated in 1849 by Charles Beaubien and Louis Ogee. There were hundreds of In-

dians (Pottawatomies) in the vicinity of Cross Creek from 1847 to 1870. Some of the principal chiefs were Half-Day, La-Fromboise, Mazha and Wee-wee-sa.

GROWTH OF ROSSVILLE.

The Union Pacific Railroad runs across the southwestern corner of the township, and the town of Rossville is located thereon. The town was established in 1871, originally known as Edna, but early changed to correspond with the name of the township. The town company was composed of A. C. Sherman, George W. Veale, H. H. Wilcox and Fielding Johnson, all residents of Topeka. The town-site, 100 acres, was purchased of Anthony Navarre, a Mormon preacher, and his Indian wife, So-na-ne-qua. A. C. Sherman moved to the new town in 1871, built the first hotel, engaged in the hardware and grain business, became postmaster, and was closely identified with the business of the town for many years. He subsequently removed to Topeka, where he still resides. Other prominent business men of Rossville were: W. C. Sherman, Thomas L. Ross, S. J. Oliver, O. Leroy Sedgwick, George E. Allen, Samuel Kerr, Samuel B. Maxwell, Dr. Henry H. Miller and Dr. E. R. McIntire. Rossville was made a city of the third class in June, 1881.

SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP—Located north of the Kansas River, directly east of Rossville township, and extending north to the Jackson County line. Soldier Creek runs through the township from the northwest to the southeast corner. The Union Pacific Railroad and the Kansas River are along its southern boundary. The township was detached from Soldier township March 16, 1868. The first white settlers were men employed as instructors for the Kaw Indians. Maj. Robert W. Cummings and Thomas Huffaker were on the ground as early as 1835, but there was no settlement of consequence until 1847, when the following names appeared upon the records: E. B. Kennedy, Charles Rodd, Joseph G. Kennedy, Lucius Darling, Stephen McPherson, J. Frap, William Martell, William Johnson, John Harden, Allen Harden, W. H. Wells, William Alley, John D. Scroggins, George Mullen, P. Malosh, Fred H. Counterman, John and Joseph Ogee and F. Trombley. The following came in 1848; James A. Gray, Wesley Hopkins, C. B. Randall, H. McDowell, J. C. Vanderpool, and Messrs. VanHorne and Browne. Charles Dean and E. M. Sloan came in 1849; Samuel Cummings, L. B. M. Kennedy, Joseph Wellfelt and Joseph La Frame in 1850; Hiram Wells, J. C. Freeman, Enoch Stevens and Joseph Layton in 1852. The Pottawatomie Indians owned much of the land, and descendants of the tribe still reside in the township.

TOWN OF SILVER LAKE.

Silver Lake, the principal town in the township, was platted in February, 1868, the proprietors being M. B. Beaubien and A. S. Thomas. It is located on the railroad at a point where a bend in the river forms a beautiful sheet of water, from which the name is derived. Beaubien was one of the head-men of the Pottawatomies. A. S. Thomas is still living on his Silver Lake farm. He was for many years clerk of the United States courts in Topeka. J. B. Oliver was the first postmaster in 1868. Cyrus Corning published the *Silver Lake News* in 1882, but the paper had a short life. H. D. McMeekin had a store in this locality in 1853, and afterwards became a well-known hotel man in Kansas. Some of the names familiarly connected with Silver Lake are Samuel Beal, C. D. Ward, Dr. A. G. McGill, Thomas Neiswender, C. W. Edson, B. F. Vanorsdal, Dr. H. D. Tuttle, George W. Vanorsdal, J. E. Guild, L. H. Neiswender, J. S. Kelly and O. N. Wilson.

Kingsville is another railroad station in the township, the site of the H. M. Holden stock ranch, formerly operated by Andrew Wilson. Kingsville is 13 miles northwest from Topeka and does a considerable amount of shipping, principally of cattle.

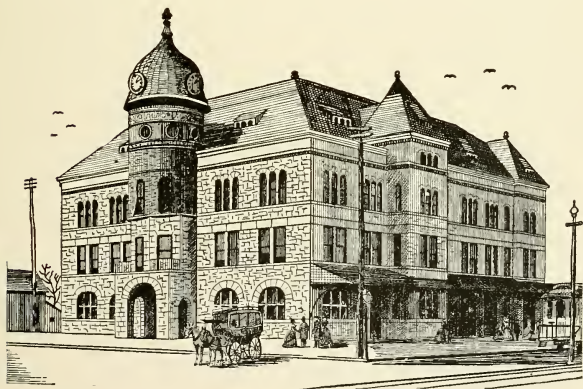
WILLIAMSPORT TOWNSHIP—This township lies in the southern part of the county, with Monmouth on the east and Auburn on the west, the southern limit extending to the Osage County line. It is watered by the Wakarusa River and Six Mile Creek. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway runs through the township, north and south, and the Missouri Pacific cuts across the northeastern corner. Williamsport became a separate township April 20, 1860, being detached from Auburn. Rev. Robert Simmerville, a missionary in charge of the Baptist mission, was the first known settler. For the benefit of the Pottawatomie Indians he made a translation of the New Testament into their language. He built a cabin and a blacksmith shop in the township in 1854. His arrival was on the 13th of August of that year, and the second settler, Joseph Drenan, arrived August 14th.

WILLIAMSPORT ACCESSIONS.

On the 26th of the same month and year, two cousins of the name of William Matney arrived. William Coker, Dr. Jesse D. Woods, Joseph Herald and Dr. C. Lykins came in the same year. In 1855 the accessions were: William Yocum, J. Babcock, J. Carroll, H. M. Sharp, Isaac Baxter, Samuel Allen, Joseph Lykins, Robert Gault, Robert Todd, William Armstrong and J. G. Zimmerman. James Young and H. K. Winans arrived in 1856, and in

the following year came Seth Todd, Edgar Winans, R. Buttles, D. Kilby, Chester Thomas, Sr., Daniel, Fred, and Cyrus Fultz, Rev. Monfort, Dr. A. J. Huntoon, Joel Huntoon, J. Nelson, L. Buttles, J. M. Waugh, T. U. Thompson, John Cunningham, T. H. Lescher, Simon Hawk and Mr. Curtis.

Wakarusa and Pauline are the only towns, both on the railroad, the former having 90 and the latter 50 inhabitants. Wakarusa was platted in 1868 by Mills & Smith, of Topeka. It was first called Kingston, in honor of Zenas King of Topeka, who was one of the original promoters. His associates were I. T. Lockhard, J. P. Ennis, A. J. Huntoon, Joel Huntoon and T. U. Thompson. Some of the settlers around Wakarusa, and in other parts of the township, were: W. H. Mills, A. F. Barker, S. D. Conwell, R. U. Farnsworth, William S. Hibbard, John MacDonald, Rev. John McQuiston, Walter Matney, W. H. Moffitt, J. E. Pratt, Perry Tice, James Robb, J. D. Vawter, John H. Young and John N. Young. Williamsport township derived its name from Williamsport in Pennsylvania.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC PASSENGER STATION.

CHAPTER IV.

Continuation of Township History—Sketches of Soldier, Tecumseh and Topeka Townships—Names of the Early Settlers—General Sherman's Pioneer Experience—Rival Towns and Their Promoters—Famous Farms and Their Owners—Present Day Conditions.

The location of Soldier, Tecumseh and Topeka townships, and their relation to the city of Topeka, make it desirable that their history should be given in a special group, and a separate chapter. These townships are the most populous in the county, much of their history is confluent, and many of the persons whose names make up the early record were identified to some extent with all of the townships named. For convenience the same form will be preserved as in the preceding chapter.

SOLDIER TOWNSHIP—This township was erected April 20, 1860, from territory added to Shawnee County on the north side of the river. One purpose of the addition was to preserve Topeka as the county-seat by making it a more central point in the county. The new territory was taken from Calhoun (now Jackson) County. Most of it was Kaw Indian land and was occupied only by the Indians and half-breeds down to 1848, except that there was a small band of French settlers in the locality as early as 1840. Among these were the Papan brothers, Joseph, Ahean and Louis. Louis Catalon, a nephew of the Papans, joined them in 1848, and James McPherson came the same year. Fred Swice and George L. Young, both farmers, arrived in 1850.

ARRIVALS IN THE '50'S.

New settlers in 1854 were James Kuykendall, John Cunningham, R. J. Fulton, H. D. McMeekin, Perry Fleshman, W. S. Kuykendall, John B. Chapman, D. Milne, James A. Gray, G. P. Dorris, J. M. Hand and Charles Tip-ton. These early settlers assisted in organizing Calhoun County, and some of them were the promoters of the town of Calhoun, the first county-seat. Calhoun County was originally named for John Calhoun, first Surveyor General of Kansas, but was changed to Jackson in 1858, in honor of Andrew Jackson, and the county-seat changed to Holton.

In 1855 Soldier township gained the following settlers: Vincent Cohe, Samuel Lockhart, J. F. Callioz, E. Bollotte, T. Bruno, A. Colomb, E. Cham-bourniere, H. Roberti, Alme Malespine, J. Seal, H. Seal, J. E. Thompson and Thomas Jenner. In 1856 the new-comers were Jacob Johnson, G. Cummings, J. M. Harding, Joseph Neiddaugh, J. W. Price, Ezekiel Marple and William Owen.

William Tecumseh Sherman, afterwards Lieutenant General of the United States Army, was a settler in the township in 1859. At the instance of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, he undertook the opening and management of a farm of 1,000 acres on Indian Creek, for the benefit of his grand-nephew, Henry Clark, and his grand-niece, Mrs. Walker, who joined him on the farm in the spring of that year. He fenced 100 acres and built a small frame house and a barn. He returned to Leavenworth in the fall of 1859 to resume his law business. Some of the Sherman farm buildings have been preserved as historic landmarks.

Some of the persons identified with the county in later years were Rev. David Bartram, F. W. Fleischer, George W. Kistler, J. H. Miller, J. Q. A. Peyton, A. W. Pilely, W. W. Reed, Edward Sipes, John M. Wilkerson, Thomas M. James and Samuel J. Reader.

A DESERTED CITY.

The town of Indianola was started in the township in November, 1854, by H. D. McMeekin, who bought the site from Louis View, a half-breed Indian. The name of the town was borrowed from an Indianola in Texas. A rival town, called Delaware City, was started about the same time by J. Butler Chapman. During its brief existence, Chapman's town was known as Delaware City, Whitfield City, Kansopolis and Rochester, the last being the name finally settled upon it. One of the first school houses in the county was built at this point, and near it was one of the depots of John Brown's famous "Underground Railroad." The so-called depot was built in 1857 by William Owen, and was occupied for many years by Dr. Morrow. Rochester was too close to Indianola to thrive, and Indianola was killed by the building of the railroad three miles away.

The Union Pacific Railroad runs along the southern boundary of the township; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the southeastern corner; and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific extends across the western part of the township, north from Topeka. On the latter line are the towns of Shorey and Elmont. Shorey has a population of 400 and Elmont 50. Kilmer is a small station on the Atchison road.

TECUMSEH TOWNSHIP—This township formerly comprised all the territory in Shawnee County lying north of the Wakarusa River, this division being made September 14, 1855. By subsequent subdivisions it was reduced to a tract about six miles square, with Topeka on the west and Monmouth on the south, its northern boundary being the Kansas River, and its eastern boundary the county line of Douglas County. As an agricultural and fruit growing section, it is not surpassed in the whole State.

BIRTH OF TECUMSEH.

Col. Thomas N. Stinson was the first white man to settle in the township. He opened the first farm in 1852, although he did not occupy it until March 20, 1853. From 1848 he lived in another part of the county, where he was engaged as a trader among the Indians. He was married in 1850 to Miss Julia Bushman, and resided at Uniontown, later moving to the Burnett farm near Topeka, and thence to Tecumseh. Stinson had but few neighbors prior to 1854, when a party of men moved in from Missouri. Among them were J. K. Waysman, A. D. M. Hand, H. Walker, Albert Byler, Joshua Sartain and Nathaniel Hedrick, all on May 5, 1854. Another party came on June 1st of that year, including David Copeland, James Herron, Reuben Low, John Homer, Rev. J. B. Stateler, Thornton B. Hays and Francis Grassmuck.

At different periods in the fall of the same year the following arrived: Robert Edwards, J. C. Niccum, Jehiel Tyler, D. Updegraff, John Morris, James W. Small, William Vaughn, B. Sublette, Dr. D. W. Hunter, Osburn Naylor, Rev. Charles Gordon, Jesse W. Stevenson, Judge Rush Elmore, Charles Stevenson and H. J. Strickler. Arriving in 1855 were: Eli Hopkins, W. Y. Roberts, W. A. Stewart, William Hook, S. Ripple, Joseph Weaver, Benjamin Newsom, Capt. E. Allen, J. Reed, Joseph Molton, William Riley, T. Strother, Jesse Rumsey, Joseph Allen, A. Lovelace, Adam Bowers, John Bowers, Gus Vaughn, Samuel Ackland, Isaac Roberts, H. Carmichael, C. C. Antrim, John Martin, W. O. Yeager, B. Fogle, Kenzie Stofield, V. Rush, Edward Hoagland, Eli Stofield, Rev. Edward Piper, Dr. Snow, J. W. Lacy, N. Shadley, William Shadley, Benjamin Castleman, A. Delap, A. Imes, Erastus Moffitt, Bennett A. Murphy, William Frost, R. Carmichael, Rev. Paul Shepard, A. D. Reed, John T. Lawrence, O. Moffitt, Thomas Campbell, James Ellis, William Ireland, John Scott, William Jones and Henry Caulfield.

Mention should also be made of some of the later settlers in the township: Dr. William B. Brown, Peter Bunce, Joseph Burgess, John A. Campbell, J. P. Campbell, James H. Dunn, Joseph England, Thomas J. Faxon, John S. Griffing, E. H. Harrop, Dwight Jarvis, Harvey Lieurance, Isaac H.



KANSAS AVENUE.—LOOKING NORTH FROM SEVENTH STREET



EAST SIDE OF KANSAS AVENUE.—LOOKING SOUTH FROM SIXTH AVENUE

STREET VIEWS IN 1876

Milliken, Isaac Morris, W. A. Rankin, Alfred S. Roberts, Thomas D. Strong, Ralph Voorhees, Samuel B. Wade, William B. Wade, James Wottman, Luther Woodford and J. L. Wood.

TECUMSEH'S BRIGHT PROSPECT.

The town of Tecumseh is the oldest in the county, once the seat of the county government, the scene of many important events in the State's history and a strong candidate for the State capital. The name perpetuates that of the noted Shawnee Indian chief, who led his braves in the battle of Tippecanoe, and met death in the battle of the Thames. The Tecumseh townsite covered 80 acres taken from the Stinson farm and 240 acres pre-empted for town purposes. The survey was made August 15, 1854, by C. C. Spalding. Most of the men interested in the town, whose names follow, were from the south: Thomas N. Stinson, J. M. Hunter, Samuel H. Woodson, and Abram Comings, from Missouri; Rush Elmore and Albert Elmore, from Alabama; J. W. Whitfield, from Tennessee; S. W. Johnson, from Ohio; A. H. Reeder, Territorial Governor, from Pennsylvania; and Andrew J. Isaacks, Territorial Attorney General, from Louisiana.

Governor Reeder was a frequent visitor at Colonel Stinson's home during his business trips up and down the valley. He was greatly impressed by the picturesque location and splendid surroundings of Tecumseh and took personal interest in advancing its claims as a business and residence point. It was supposed that the first Legislature would hold its session there, but Governor Reeder became so indignant over the criticisms passed upon his official acts by the people of Missouri that he decided to call the Legislature to meet in Pawnee, a point remote from sectional influences, where he was also interested in another town enterprise. His change of plan was a serious blow to Tecumseh in the matter of becoming the State capital. The Pro-Slavery men adjourned the Legislature to the Shawnee Manual Labor School and succeeded in locating the Territorial seat of government at Lecompton, midway between Lawrence and Topeka, the avowed purpose being to cripple the last named towns on account of their abolition proclivities.

DECAY OF THE TOWN.

For her future progress Tecumseh was forced to rely upon the temporary advantage of being the county-seat, and this soon precipitated a clash with Topeka, the Pro-Slavery faction supporting Tecumseh and the Free-State men standing by Topeka. Tecumseh was at the height of her prosperity in 1858, and stood a lusty rival of Topeka in all the arts of politics and trade.

But Kansas and all her institutions were destined to be free, and this sentiment, coupled with the jealousy of other towns in the neighborhood, finally located the county-seat at Topeka.

Tecumseh is now a gazetteer town of 150 inhabitants—a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Stanta Fe Railway. There is no other settlement of consequence in the township. In 1855 the town of Mairsville was started by Thomas Mairs. In the same year the town of Washington was laid out by a company consisting of W. Y. Roberts, William Frost, William Riley, Joseph Molton and Capt. E. Allen. In 1856 Joseph Allen started the town of Kenamo. All three of them were close to Tecumseh, and none of them attained to a dignified size.

TOPEKA TOWNSHIP—The territory comprising Topeka township belonged in 1855 to Yocum township, which then included all the territory in the country lying south of the Wakarusa River. The name Yocum was dropped February 23, 1857, when the county was subdivided into five townships, Topeka being one of them. Additional territory and later subdivisions gave it its present boundaries, from the Kansas River south to Williamsport, with Tecumseh on the east and Mission on the west—Soldier being the opposite township on the north side of the river.

Clement Shattio, a Frenchman, was the first white settler in the township, coming from Uniontown, November 15, 1852. He purchased a farm on the south bank of the river one mile west of the present city of Topeka. The farm formerly belonged to Alexander Bushman, a half-breed Shawnee Indian. Shattio was born in St. Louis in the year 1800, and moved to Uniontown in June, 1848. In 1850 he married Ann Davis, a colored woman, who was born in Palestine, Illinois, in 1817. Ten years later she was stolen from her parents and carried to Missouri, where she was several times sold as a slave. She bought her freedom in 1859, after taking up her residence in Kansas.

SETTLERS IN TOPEKA TOWNSHIP.

Later settlers arrived in the following order: Horatio Cox, May 5, 1854; Anthony Ward, June 1; Robert Matthews, July 15; J. Jondron, A. Berringer, Isaac Edwards, L. Bivard and D. Chilson, about July 25; Gilbert Billard, Charles Sardou and Fred Vascalders, August 28; John Long, Thomas Warren, J. R. Warren, H. McConnell and James McConnell, October 10. The Warrens, father and son, were from Kentucky. Thomas Warren, the elder, became 100 years of age in 1870, and visited the Kansas Legislature on his centennial birthday anniversary, receiving a special welcome

at the hands of the Speaker *pro tem*, Hon. John Guthrie. Warren died in 1874, at the remarkable age of 104 years.

William R. Boggs moved into the township August 14, 1854, and purchased the farm which is now the site of the Kansas State Hospital for the Insane. Following him came William Pickerell, October 17; Philip Briggs, October 20; John Parkinson, October 18; William Griffenstein, November 1; John T. Adams, Rev. Michael Hummer and Dr. Noble Barron, about November 15; John Armstrong, November 20; Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase, Milton C. Dickey and George Davis, November 29—this party settled on the farm land upon which the city of Topeka is located; Daniel H. Horne, Fry W. Giles, Loring G. Cleveland, S. A. Clark, W. C. Linaker, Thomas G. Thornton, Jonas E. Greenwood, Cyrus K. Holliday and Timothy McIntire, December 4; James F. Merriam, December 7; James A. Hickey, December 12; L. S. Long, December 15; Freeman R. Foster and Robert L. Mitchell, December 20; Dr. S. E. Martin, December 25. S. J. Case, H. F. Root, C. N. Gray and G. F. Crowe also came in December.

LATER ARRIVALS.

Those who settled in the township in the year 1855, as nearly as can be determined, were the following: John Ritchie, J. C. Miller, W. W. Ross, J. C. Jordan, H. W. Curtis, Charles Farnsworth, L. W. Horne, R. A. Randlett, O. C. Nichols, S. D. Conwell, B. F. Dawson, C. A. Sexton, Henry Cowles, John Perrin, Rev. Henry Burgess, Charles Frazier, C. A. Dexter, W. H. Weymouth, Daniel Sayres, Ephraim Herriott, Horatio Fletcher, Samuel Herriott, Daniel Banta, H. Higgins, Johnston Thomas, King Smith, Antoine Bernier, H. Tyrrell, A. H. Barnard, Robert Todd, Dr. M. A. E. J. Campdoras, Henry Griffin, C. Durupt, Isaac Renfrew, J. Willetts, J. W. Jones, C. D. Howard, L. H. Wentworth, Robert Gilbert, D. Sheridan, James Goodrich, E. C. K. Garvey, F. L. Crane, James Chadwick, Dean Chadwick, C. C. Leonard, C. L. Terrill, Moses Dudley, J. Orcutt, William Scales, H. P. Waters, James G. Bunker, James McNamee, J. F. Cummins, Isaac Zimmerman, Loring Farnsworth, E. Seagraves, Abner Doane, A. M. Lewis, Guilford Dudley, John R. Lewis, George F. Boyd, D. Mintum, J. D. Clark-son, James Taggart, L. C. Wilmarth, A. G. Thompson, Gabriel Wright, J. C. Gordon, Asaph Allen, James Disney, Moses Hubbard, P. R. Hubbard, Eugene Dumez, P. O. O'Connor, E. S. Parker, Jesse Stone, O. H. Drinkwater, Samuel Hall, Leonard Wendell, A. F. Whiting, W. E. Bowker, S. N. Frasier, M. C. Martin, William P. Thompson, David H. Moore, W. W. Henderson, William Gibbons, M. K. Smith, A. F. Hartwell, David Smith, Charles L. Wilbur, G. B. French, E. Trask, August Roberts, H. C. Young,

Nelson Young, James Cowles, R. M. Luce, F. T. Tucker, Richard Gustine, Henry P. Waters, Gerard C. Hooft, S. Lyford and W. W. Phillips.

RIVAL TOWNS.

Topeka, the county-seat and capital city, is located in Topeka township. No other city or town has ever been erected in the township, every attempt in that direction having proved a failure, or resulted in adding a suburb to the big city, as in the cases of Oakland, Seabrook, Auburndale and Potwin. Of the towns projected near Topeka at different periods, the following names are given as a matter of record, the places having long since faded from sight—almost from memory: Fremont, Paris, Washington, Council City, Glendale, Carthage, Kenamo and Mairsville.

CHAPTER V.

A Glance at the History of Kansas—Early Expeditions Across the Plains—The Slavery Contest—The Struggle for Statehood—Roster of Governors and United States Senators—Population, Resources and Institutions of the State—Business and Educational Statistics.

The preceding chapters have been mainly devoted to the early settlement of Shawnee County. Before attempting a record of the subsequent events relative to the upbuilding of the county, and of the city of Topeka, a brief reference to the contemporary history of the Territory and State of Kansas will serve as a useful link in the local chronicle. Kansas has been making history for 50 years. Many volumes might be written about this comparatively young commonwealth, but the limits of this work permit only a cursory glance at the more important facts connected with the birth and evolution of a State, which George Bancroft characterized as "the miracle of the age."

VARIOUS NAMES FOR THE STATE.

The name Kansas is derived from the Indian word Kanza, having the dual significance of "wind" and "swift." Its popular title is "the Sunflower State," its heroic title "Bleeding Kansas," and its opprobrious title "the Jayhawker State." Its State motto is: "*Ad Astra per Aspera*"—"through difficulties to the stars." Exclusive of Alaska and the islands acquired in 1898, it is the geographical center of the United States, being situated in latitude 37 degrees to 40 degrees north, longitude 94 degrees, 40 minutes to 102 degrees west; bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the northeast and east by Missouri, on the south by Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and on the west by Colorado. It was the 34th State to be admitted into the Union.

EARLY HISTORY.

The territory forming the present State of Kansas was a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, except a fraction in the southwest corner acquired from Texas in 1850. It is claimed that Coronado visited the country

as early as 1541, and there are evidences of French and Spanish expeditions to this *terra incognita* in later years. The Lewis and Clark expedition, planned by President Jefferson, reached Kansas in June, 1804, and, two years later, in 1806, the expedition commanded by Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who gave his name to "Pike's Peak," crossed the territory from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. The expedition of Maj. Stephen H. Long was made in 1819, and in 1824 was established the "Santa Fe Trail," the famous highway of Kansas, extending 400 miles directly across the territory, and from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a total distance of 780 miles. Col. John C. Fremont made his first expedition across the plains in the summer of 1842, blazing the way for a heavy overland travel to Oregon, California and Mexico.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH.

This was the beginning of the development and growth of Kansas. The outposts of civilization were being extended Westward from the Mississippi River. The Indians of Missouri and other Mississippi Valley States were concentrated with the tribes already occupying the country west of the Missouri River. These included the Osage, Shawnee, Pawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Kansas tribes, to which were added the Cherokee and other tribes from the States of the South, and the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes and others from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Kansas became Indian Territory, and remained such from 1830 to 1854. Occupation of the country by white settlers was fraught with peril and hardship, and only accomplished by marvelous heroism, perseverance and endurance. To aid in the work of civilization, missions were established on the frontier, and military posts located at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Fort Riley.

TERRITORIAL DAYS.

The admission of Kansas as an organized Territory dates from May 30, 1854, when President Pierce signed the "Kansas-Nebraska Act." This brought on what may be termed the political troubles of Kansas, and later, a result of the slavery agitation, precipitated the great armed conflict between the North and the South in 1861-65.

HOSTILE FACTIONS.

It was on Kansas soil that the first battle was fought for the freedom of the negro. It was Kansas that developed the commanding figure of John Brown. From the time Congress took the first step for the admission of

Kansas, with or without slavery, the Territory became the scene of contention, pillage and bloodshed. The Pro-Slavery men of Missouri endeavored to gain control of the Territory in 1854, and established the first city, Leavenworth. Soon afterwards an Anti-Slavery colony from Massachusetts settled at Lawrence. No more hostile factions ever struggled for supremacy in any part of the continent.

Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania was appointed to be the first Governor of the Territory. At the first contest for Territorial delegate to Congress, the slavery men of Missouri crossed the river and participated in the election, the candidate of the Pro-Slavery party being successful by reason of these illegal votes. The Free-Soilers protested and held indignation meetings at Lawrence and other points. The Missourians repeated the same tactics at the election in the spring of 1855 for Representatives to the Legislature. When the Legislature met at Pawnee, the Pro-Slavery members were in the majority, and controlled the proceedings, even to the extent of driving out the Free-Soil members and changing the seat of government.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

The Free-Soil party repudiated the acts of the Legislature, and refused to abide by them. Governor Reeder was removed from office, being succeeded by Wilson Shannon, of Ohio. John W. Whitfield was elected delegate to Congress by the Pro-Slavery party, and ex-Governor Reeder chosen to the same position by the opposition, but Congress refused to give either delegate a seat. A Free-Soil constitution was adopted in December, 1855, under which Charles Robinson was elected Governor, but the election was repudiated by President Pierce, who had recognized the "bogus" Legislature. The Free-Soil Legislature ignored the action of President Pierce, and, to meet this and other menacing circumstances, the military forces of the United States government were placed in command of Governor Shannon. Governor-elect Robinson and Congressman-elect Reeder were indicted for high treason. The Pro-Slavery party received large accessions from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina in the troubles resulting from this conflict of authority, the Emigrant Aid Society Hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* and *Kansas Free State* printing offices at Lawrence were destroyed, and the town of Osawatimie—the home of John Brown—was sacked and burned.

THE STRUGGLE FOR STATEHOOD.

A bill for the admission of Kansas as a State was passed by the lower house of Congress in June, 1856, but was defeated in the Senate on account of the recognition it gave to the Free-Soil constitution. A meeting of the

Free-Soil Legislature in Topeka was dispersed by United States troops acting under orders from President Pierce. By this time the interest in the Kansas struggle became general throughout the United States. The suppression of slavery became a national instead of a State issue. While Congress debated and legislated, the Pro-Slavery and Free-State factions continued to war against each other for possession of the Territory and control of the law-making machinery. Conflicting constitutions were adopted, rival Legislatures elected, and civil government overthrown. Public meetings were held in all parts of the North to lend encouragement to the movement for making Kansas a Free State. Similar sympathy and help came to the Pro-Slavery party from the States of the South. Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln visited the Territory, and made speeches in opposition to the further extension of slavery on American soil. Governor Shannon was removed from office, and the several Governors appointed to succeed him found the duties of the position so onerous that they resigned in rapid succession.

STATE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

After numerous battles, elections and vicissitudes, a constitutional convention was called to meet at Wyandotte, July 5, 1859. It was composed of 35 Free-State and 17 Pro-Slavery delegates, who were now known as Republicans and Democrats, respectively. Under the constitution adopted by this convention, slavery was prohibited and Kansas admitted as a State, January 29, 1861. The seat of government was located at Topeka. At the election held in December, 1859, under the Wyandotte constitution, Charles Robinson was chosen to be the first Governor of the State, and Martin F. Conway the first Representative in Congress. When the first State Legislature assembled at Topeka in March, 1861, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy were elected the first two United States Senators from the new State.

In the Civil War which followed the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861, Kansas showed its loyalty to the Union by furnishing 20,000 trained soldiers out of a total population of but little more than 100,000—a number greatly in excess of her quota, none of them drafted, and in proportion exceeding the enlistments from any other State. A large part of this force was employed in defending the borders of the State from invasion by Southern troops, Indians and guerillas. During one of these border raids a force of 400 men, under the command of the notorious Quantrell, invaded Lawrence, burning and pillaging the town and killing 150 defenseless citizens. The war and the troubles with the Indians, together with a visitation of drought in 1860, greatly retarded the growth of Kansas, but when these obstacles were passed an era of progress and development set in which has never since



THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



RESIDENCE OF DAVID O. CRANE

abated. The splendid soil and auspicious climate and the general adaptability of the State to farming and stock-raising purposes have attracted thousands of settlers to Kansas, and the advancement in all lines has been rapid, substantial and permanent.

ROSTER OF GOVERNORS AND UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Governors (Territorial)—Andrew H. Reeder, 1854 to 1855; Wilson Shannon, 1855 to 1856; John W. Geary, 1856 to 1857; Robert J. Walker, 1857; James W. Denver, 1858; Samuel Medary, 1858, to 1860. (State) Charles Robinson, 1861-63; Thomas Carney, 1863-65; Samuel J. Crawford, 1865-68; Nehemiah Green, 1868, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel J. Crawford, resigned; James M. Harvey, 1869-73; Thomas A. Osborn, 1873-77; George T. Anthony, 1877-79; John P. St. John, 1879-83; George W. Glick, 1883-85; John A. Martin, 1885-89; Lyman U. Humphrey, 1889-93; Lorenzo D. Lewelling, 1893-95; Edmund N. Morrill, 1895-97; John W. Leedy, 1897-99; William R. Stanley, 1899-03; Willis J. Bailey, 1903-05; Edward W. Hoch, 1905—. During the official interruptions incident to the Territorial period, the following persons served brief terms as acting Governor; Daniel Woodson, Frederick P. Stanton, James W. Denver, Hugh S. Walsh and George M. Beebe.

United States Senators—James H. Lane, 1861-66; Samuel C. Pomeroy, 1861-73; Edmund G. Ross, 1866-71; Alexander Caldwell, 1871-73; Robert Crozier, 1873-74; James M. Harvey, 1874-77; John J. Ingalls, 1873-91; Preston B. Plumb, 1877-91; William A. Peffer, 1891-97; Bishop W. Perkins, 1892-93; John Martin, 1893-95; Lucien Baker, 1895-01; William A. Harris, 1897-03; Joseph R. Burton, 1901, term expires 1907; Chester I. Long, 1903, term expires 1909.

GOVERNMENT.

The Legislature consists of 40 Senators and 125 Representatives. Sessions are held biennially, in odd-numbered years. The Legislature of 1905 was divided politically as follows: Senate, 37 Republicans and 3 Democrats; House, 109 Republicans, 14 Democrats and 2 Independent; Republican majority on joint ballot, 127. The elective State officers include Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, Commissioner of Insurance, seven justices of the Supreme Court, and three members of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. Kansas has eight Representatives in the lower house of Congress. Women have the right of suffrage at muni-

cipal, bond and school elections. In numerous instances women have been elected to municipal and school offices, and in some cases to county offices.

STATISTICS.

Population—The local census of 1855 gave Kansas a population of 8,501; this increased in 1860 to 107,206; in 1870 to 364,399; in 1880 to 396,096; in 1890 to 1,427,096; in 1900 to 1,470,495. The present population of the State, according to the local census of 1904, is 1,535,160.

There are 119 cities and towns having a population of 1,000 or more. The 14 largest cities and their population are: Kansas City, 57,710; Topeka, 39,149; Wichita, 31,857; Leavenworth, 22,791; Atchison, 16,925; Pittsburg, 14,368; Fort Scott, 14,081; Coffeyville, 12,306; Lawrence, 11,544; Independence, 11,456; Hutchinson, 11,189; Iola, 11,069; Parsons, 10,789; Chanute, 10,116.

Topography—Although a part of the great plains which form the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the physical character of the Kansas country is best described as rolling prairie. There are no mountains, and no marshes. The altitude varies from 750 feet in the eastern to 4,000 feet in the western part of the State. The bulk of the land is tillable, but crops are uncertain in the western third of the State on account of deficient rainfall. In this deficient area the vast stretches of prairie are largely used for grazing purposes.

The rivers of Kansas are the Kansas, Arkansas, Republican, Smoky Hill, Solomon, Saline, Neosho and Verdigris—none of them navigable. There are numerous smaller streams, giving abundant water and drainage in the eastern two-thirds of the State. The land area comprises 82,144 square miles (52,572,160 acres), extending 408 miles from east to west, and 208 miles from north to south.

Climate—The climate is mild, the great proportion of the days being fair and sunny. In summer the temperature ranges from 80 to 100 degrees with cool nights, and dry, pure air. In winter it rarely falls below zero. The violent winds of winter and spring, known to the early settlers, have been greatly mitigated by the cultivation of the soil and the planting of trees.

Agriculture and Stock-Raising—Fully 30 per cent. (25,000,000 acres) of the farm land of Kansas is in a high state of cultivation. The cultivated farms have an aggregate value of \$600,000,000. The acreage in field crops in the year 1904 was exceeded by only one State in the Union—Iowa. The total value of the farm products of the State for the year 1904 was \$208,406,365.61, the leading items being wheat (\$51,000,000), corn (\$50,000,000), and animals sold for slaughter (\$52,000,000).

The numbers and values of live stock for the same year were: Horses, 835,580—\$62,668,500; mules and asses, 103,436—\$9,050,650; milch cows, 792,712—\$19,817,800; other cattle, 2,757,542—\$51,014,527; sheep, 167,721—503,163; swine, 2,127,482—\$15,956,115. Total value of live stock, \$159,010,755; total value of farm products and live stock, \$367,417,120.61.

Horticulture—Kansas ranks well in the production of fruit and is surpassed by but few States in the growth of nursery stock. The number of apple trees in bearing in 1904 was 7,307,253; peach trees, 4,548,642; cherry trees, 814,114; plum trees, 641,977; pear trees, 245,515; numbers of acres in nurseries, small fruits and vineyards, 17,269.

Manufactures—The natural material for manufacturing is limited. There are no timber lands of consequence, and no deposits of iron. Manufacturing, therefore, is confined to the conversion of farm products into marketable commodities, such as flour and meat, and these industries are important and extensive. Including the large plants at Kansas City, Kansas, the slaughtering and meat-packing business of the State for the year 1900 amounted in value to \$77,411,883. The flouring and grist mill products for the same year aggregated a value of \$21,926,768. Other manufacturing interests for the same year amounted to the following sums: Car construction and railroad-shop work, \$6,816,816; zinc smelting and refining, \$5,790,144; foundry and machine-shop products, \$3,652,530. The total value of the products enumerated was \$118,402,409, covering the work of 860 establishments and 18,288 employees.

Mineral Resources—These consist principally of coal, zinc, lead, natural gas, petroleum, cement and gypsum. With the exception of the three last-named products, the mining industry is chiefly located in the southeast corner of the State, embracing the counties of Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Bourbon, Montgomery, Chautaugua, Neosho and Allen. Cherokee leads in coal, lead and zinc; Crawford is second in coal; Allen is first in natural gas; and Neosho first in petroleum. Extensive mines of coal are also found in Osage and Leavenworth counties. Reno and Kingman counties have the principal salt mines. Building stone of excellent quality is found in various parts of the State. Underlying the surface of Kansas are the three common formations known as the Carboniferous, Triassic and Cretaceous systems, running from north to south, and dividing the State into three belts of nearly equal extent. In the year 1900 the values of the mineral products of Kansas were: Coal, \$5,516,534; zinc, \$3,000,000; salt, \$1,675,000; clay, \$975,500; stone \$714,750; natural gas, \$695,000; cement, \$669,685; oil, \$355,118; lead, \$324,859; gypsum, \$267,500; total, \$14,193,946.

Railroads—The total mileage of railway tracks operated in Kansas is 10,483. The prominent lines and systems are: Atchison, Topeka & Santa

Fe; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Union Pacific; Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; St. Louis & San Francisco. The gross earnings of all Kansas railroads for the year 1902 were \$28,000,000.

Banking—There are 502 State and private banks in Kansas, with a total paid capital of \$8,156,500, and deposits of \$47,690,056.14. The 146 national banks have a paid capital of \$9,936,400, and deposits of \$50,973,729; making a total capital of \$18,092,900, and total deposits of \$98,663,785.14, these figures being for the year 1903. Of the total deposits it is estimated that 68 per cent. is owned by farmers and stockmen.

Education—Kansas spends more than \$5,000,000 annually in the support of public schools. The school population is 500,000, the enrollment, 390,000, and the average attendance, 265,000; number of teachers employed, 111,698. The percentage of illiteracy in the State is very low, being less than 3 per cent.

Colleges—Baker University, Baldwin; Bethany, Lindsborg; Campbell University, Holton; Highland University, Highland; Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina; McPherson, McPherson; Midland, Atchison; Ottawa University, Ottawa; Southwest Kansas, Winfield; St. Benedict's, Atchison; St. John's, Salina; St. Mary's, St. Mary's; State Agricultural, Manhattan; State Normal, Emporia; State University, Lawrence; Sisters of Bethany, Topeka; Washburn, Topeka.

Religion—All of the religious denominations are represented, the Methodist being the largest numerically, followed in order by the Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Congregational, Lutheran, Friends, African M. E., and Evangelical Association. The moral standard of the population is very high, Kansas being one of the few States that has adopted an amendment to its constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Newspapers and Libraries—Kansas has 837 newspapers, including 51 dailies, 634 weeklies, 4 semi-weeklies, 116 monthlies, 14 semi-monthlies, 2 bi-monthlies, 11 quarterlies, and 5 occasionals. Of public, college and high school libraries, there are 112, with a total of 525,519 volumes.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—The institutions of this class, and the number of inmates of each, are: Insane Asylum, Oswatomie (990); Insane Asylum, Topeka (780); Insane Asylum, Parsons (430); Blind Asylum, Kansas City (93); Imbecile School, Winfield (210); Deaf and Dumb School, Olathe (263); Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison (150); Soldiers' Home, Dodge City (146); State Penitentiary, Lansing (1,020); Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson (260); Industrial School, girls, Beloit (125); Reform School, boys, Topeka (209). The Federal government maintains a military prison and a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth.

CHAPTER VI.

*Shazence County in the Border Troubles—John Brown and His Followers—
The Siege of Lawrence—Foraging upon the Enemy—Gen. James H.
Lane and the Free-State Cause—John Ritchie's Arrest—The Kansas
Emigrant Route—Enlistments in the Civil War—Campaigns Against
the Indians.*

Free-State meetings at Big Springs and Topeka in the fall of 1855 led to a clash of authority in Douglas County which has passed into history as "The Wakarusa War." It was precipitated by a personal encounter between Charles W. Dow and Franklin M. Coleman over the occupancy of a piece of land at Hickory Point, 10 miles south of Lawrence, Dow being shot and killed by Coleman as he was leaving the latter's house, November 21st. Dow was a Free-State man, and Coleman a Pro-Slavery immigrant from Missouri. The Free-State men threatened to avenge the death of their comrade, and one of the friends of Dow, Jacob Branson, was arrested by Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, of Douglas County, an appointee of the Pro-Slavery Legislature. The Free-State men accomplished the rescue of Branson, and conveyed him to Lawrence, where the early-day troubles seemed to concentrate and the Free-Soilers were in greatest force. Sheriff Jones appealed to the Governor for assistance, and Governor Shannon invoked the aid of the militia. Missouri furnished most of the Pro-Slavery troops, and the Free-State towns of Kansas rallied to the defense of Lawrence, in the resultant melee.

THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE.

Lawrence was in a state of siege for two weeks ending December 7, 1855, when Governor Shannon disbanded the militia and declared peace. Incidental to the war, Thomas W. Barber was killed, December 6th, by a party of raiders from the camp at Lecompton. The war produced no other casualties, but it was one of the most significant events in early Kansas history, as it brought into prominence such well-known characters as Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Samuel N. Wood, Wilson Shannon and John Brown. The last named arrived in Lawrence December 7th, from Osa-

watomie, with four of his sons. They were all well armed, and traveled in a wagon, from the front of which floated the American flag.

Shawnee County contributed one of the companies that went to the defence of Lawrence. It was organized November 27, 1855, with Daniel H. Horne as captain; Asaph Allen, 1st lieutenant; Loring Farnsworth, 2nd lieutenant; John Ritchie, 3rd lieutenant; non-commissioned officers,—Leonard W. Horne, William F. Creitz, W. W. Henderson, James G. Bunker, Andrew S. Waters, Moses Hubbard and Henry B. Cowles; privates,—Augustus H. Barnard, George F. Boyd, Leroy L. Brown, Philip Briggs, Franklin L. Crane, Peter O'Connor, Humphrey Coburn, Jesse H. Crane, J. F. Cummings, George Davis, Francis Davis, Abner Doane, Henry Damm, Guilford Dudley, James Disney, Moses Dudley, Joseph W. Emerson, Charles Farnsworth, Charles N. Gray, Richard Gustin, Benjamin F. Gatchel, George F. Hartwell, Paul K. Hubbard, George Hill, Abel F. Hartwell, Cyrus F. Howard, George W. Hathaway, George L. King, Robert M. Luce, Christopher C. Leonard, David H. Moore, W. G. R. Miles, Joseph C. Miller, McClure C. Martin, Robert L. Mitchell, Alonzo W. Moore, John Long, Ozias Judd, John W. Parsons, James Pierce, W. W. Ross, James Redpath, David Smith, Charles A. Sexton, William P. Thompson, Charles L. Tyrrell, Charles H. Thompson, James Taggart, Theron Tucker, Peter J. Wendell, Thomas G. Thornton, Henry P. Waters, John A. Wirt, William H. Weymouth, Charles L. Wilber, Nelson Young, Harvey G. Young, George H. Woods and George F. Warren.

FORAGING FOR SUPPLIES.

In 1856 the relations between the Free-State men of Kansas and the Pro-Slavery faction in Missouri became so strained that it was impossible to get supplies from the Missouri towns, the sale and transportation of provisions and merchandise being almost entirely shut off, or accomplished at great loss and risk. It was feared that the Missourians would continue their raids into the new settlements and that the lives of the Free-State men and their families would be in constant jeopardy. Most of the towns fortified against invasion and many of them organized military companies for further protection. The Shawnee County company was organized as Company B of the 2nd Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. Aaron D. Stevens, *alias* Whipple, was colonel of the regiment. L. C. Wilmarth was chief of commissary, and William F. Creitz, captain of the Topeka company. Colonel Whipple was in the United States Army in the Mexican War. He was imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for attacking an officer who was abusing a soldier. He escaped from prison and came to Topeka, hoping to hide his identity under the name of Stevens. He was a prominent factor in the early history of Kansas, followed John Brown

to Harper's Ferry in 1859, and was executed at Charleston, Virginia, March 16, 1860.

Captain Creitz' company, aided by Colonel Stevens, Daniel H. Horne, John Ritchie and others, foraged upon the neighboring towns of Osawkie, Lecompton, Indianola and Tecumseh, and took from the Pro-Slavery faction a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition. This continued for several weeks, until supplies could be received in a regular and legitimate way. The Topeka company marched to Bull Creek, under orders from Gen. James H. Lane, to repel a party of Missourians, commanded by Capt. John Reid, who was leading the raid on Osawatomie. After coming up to the raiders, General Lane decided that an attack would not be wise, and the troops fell back to Lawrence. Here the Topeka men learned that Colonel Cooke had been ordered by Secretary Woodson to take possession of the town of Topeka, and disarm the insurrectionists who were defying the laws enacted by the Pro-Slavery Legislature. The company returned at once to Topeka, where assurance was given that Colonel Cooke would not execute his orders.

HELPING A FREE-STATE CHAMPION.

Many of the same men who were in Captain Creitz' company responded to the call for help from General Lane when he attempted to leave the Territory in the fall of 1856, by what was known as the "Kansas Emigrant Route," between Topeka and Nebraska City, a distance of 140 miles. When Lane reached Osawkie, September 11th, he feared that he would be intercepted by a large force of Pro-Slavery men, known to be in that vicinity. The Topekans to the number of 50 went to his assistance, under command of Colonel Whipple, arriving at Osawkie on the morning of September 12th. About this time there was another outbreak at Hickory Point, in which a soldier named Newball was killed, and General Lane repaired to the scene of the conflict, accompanied by some of his men, with Col. John Ritchie as chief of his staff. Finding no serious trouble, the General returned to Osawkie, and, upon receipt of Governor Geary's proclamation ordering all armed forces to disband, gave up the idea of further resistance, and sent the Topeka company home.

On the 18th of September, United States Marshal Donaldson, under direction of Governor Geary, arrested several of the members of the Topeka company for participating in the fight at Hickory Point, where Newball was killed, and for rebellion against the laws of the Territory. Among the persons arrested were Robert L. Mitchell, John Ritchie, J. E. Rastall, J. H. Kagi and Charles A. Sexton. They were imprisoned at Lecompton, some of them being afterwards transferred to Tecumseh. Sexton established an alibi and was released. The others escaped or were pardoned. Ritchie and Rastall

absented themselves from the Territory for a time, to escape prosecution. Kagi was released on bond, but continued his efforts in behalf of the Free-State cause, and finally followed John Brown to Harper's Ferry, where he was shot. Under an amnesty act passed by the Legislature, February 11, 1859, Ritchie and Rastall returned to Kansas. A deputy U. S. marshal, Leonard Arms, attempted to arrest John Ritchie on a charge of mail robbery, said to have been committed in 1856. Ritchie resisted, standing in his own doorway, and fired upon the officer as he approached, after repeated warnings, killing him instantly. This happened April 20, 1860. Ritchie surrendered to Justice Joseph C. Miller, was tried the next day and acquitted, one of his counsel being Gen. James H. Lane.

THE CIVIL WAR.

During the Civil War of 1861-65, several companies were organized in Shawnee County for the defense of the Union and the further protection of the State from invasion by Missouri guerillas, and there were many individual enlistments in companies organized elsewhere. A complete record of the enlistments can not be given here, but the references which follow give an indication of the part taken by Shawnee County in the great war:

In the First Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry were Assistant Surgeon Charles King, M. McNamara, Capt. Theron Tucker, Lieut. Shubal P. Thompson, Simon Atkinson, William H. Stone, Charles W. Harper, Daniel Updegraff and Sidney Dudley (killed at Wilson's Creek).

Second Kansas Regiment, Infantry—Capt. Leonard W. Horne; Lieuts. Thomas Fulton, Luther H. Wentworth and James C. French; John A. Lee, Charles A. Stringham, John Moffitt, L. Newell, Charles F. Harwood, Sherman Bodwell, Charles Schmidt, Albert, W. Knowles, F. A. McKenna, David O. Crane, John H. Banks, W. H. Boutwell, A. A. Blair, R. Biedermann, Charles Barger, Amos Boutwell, N. H. Cogn, J. D. Greer, Nathan P. Gregg, Noah Gibbs, John Hovender, G. F. Hartwell, Thomas H. Haskell, S. W. Higbee, Albert Hubbard, Lewis S. Long, H. S. Mayhall, C. W. Miller, C. S. Mills, John Morrissey, E. B. Morley (killed at Wilson's Creek), J. H. O'Neill, William P. Phillips, Nicholas Roberti, James Roberti (killed at Wilson's Creek), J. W. Raker, J. F. Simmons, Larkin C. Shields, George B. Winans and Josiah A. Everett.

Second Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Henry L. Isbell, John Q. C. Searle, Samuel K. Cross, John P. Hyde, G. W. L. Johnston, Lieut. William P. Phillips, David Hubbard, Elias Shaffer, George W. Reese, Henry P. Moore, Lucius Kingman, Edwin M. Hewins, James Bassett, Almon Hunter, Samuel Horton, Randolph G. Brown, James B. Evans, Frederick E. Jilson, James



COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY
(WolfeHall, Main Building)



RESIDENCE OF FRED O. FOPENOE



SCENE IN VINEWOOD PARK



ROAD SCENE, CALHOUN BLUFFS

N. Martin, Charles B. Pearson, William C. Anderson, John W. Boyer, J. S. Bryan, John Cummins, J. C. Dennitt, George W. Eddy, Chas. Fowler, Marion Lyon, James Longnecker, Samuel McBride, John McMaster, Thomas Provost, Robert N. McPherson, T. J. Ragland, Charles Ross, Daniel Shipley, A. S. Waters, S. Worcester, W. H. Widener, A. W. Boyce, John W. Hiatt, Henry Hirsch (killed at Fort Smith), James T. Reynolds, M. L. Foltz, Francis M. Stahl, George Neil, William Beckes, M. E. Cowee, L. B. Stone, Carey Walton, T. S. Williams, T. R. Palmer, S. E. A. Palmer, Henry F. Drake, Loudon Huntoon, Joseph H. O'Neill and William O'Neill.

Third Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Grover Young.

Fifth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. John Ritchie, Maj. Thomas W. Scudder, Surgeon A. J. Huntoon, Stephen J. Jennings, W. C. Gilpatrick, Reuben A. Randlett, Joseph McCarty, C. L. Tyrrell, H. M. Ketchin, L. Housel, M. A. Palmer, Samuel B. Wade, Jacob D. Orcutt, Thomas J. Anderson, Nelson M. Johnson, G. M. Blackhart, A. J. Link, Harvey A. Miller, Robert Allen, John M. Ashbaugh, N. W. Babcock, John Armstrong, Daniel W. Boutwell, J. W. Emmerson, F. R. Fields, H. Fletcher, J. Goodrich, Peter Heil, E. Herriott, J. C. Palmer, Earnest Palmer, J. W. Rue, J. M. Reno, J. W. Ridgeway, L. E. Ridgeway, J. J. Shields, E. Scranton, W. H. Smythe, S. Williams, Thomas Archer, H. B. Anderson, John Furnish (killed at Mark's Mills), George E. Flanders, Cyrus Lindsey, John McHale, A. C. Hurd, Richard Broad, Henry Blanchard, Charles H. Brown and Miles W. Thompson (killed at Mark's Mills).

Sixth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Maj. George W. Veale, Charles W. Jewell, Capt. H. S. Greeno, J. M. Clay, James Davis, Benjamin D. Russum, Willis D. Disbrow and Lieut. Leonard J. Swingley.

Seventh Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Andrew J. Battey, James A. Hunter, Eber D. Herring, Frank Sharrai, A. A. Blair, Joseph Farrar and Albert Hubbard.

Eighth Kansas Regiment, Infantry—Chaplain John Paulson, E. D. Rose, Milton Rose, Leonard A. Heil, V. N. Brown, Cyrus Grant, W. L. Wendall, John McNutt, Lewis V. Bryan, J. T. Hiller, Ettina Bullette, Eugene Kagi, W. Hindman, W. H. Kemp, R. Russell, A. Rambo, Martin Stamp, Thomas Stamp, Napoleon Sharrai, H. Davidson, Joseph Laramie, James Stewart, A. Stanley and Ferd F. Wendall.

Ninth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Milton R. Moore, Charles H. Anderson, S. M. Cunningham, Theodore J. Dickenson, M. I. Gilpatrick, John L. Price, Henry Fitzpatrick, J. W. Fox, G. T. Fitz, Lester F. Buttles, J. F. De-long, James B. Thomas, Joseph Emerson, John R. Emerson, William H. H. Fox, J. C. Hyde, B. Heintzman, Auletas Leonard, L. R. Vail, M. N. Mc-

Ginley, W. S. Bennett, S. Brumfield, W. Brumfield, A. Dixon, A. C. Whitlow, A. B. Whitlow, and J. M. Whitlow.

Tenth Kansas Regiment, Infantry—Alfred J. Lloyd, Albert Clark, William H. Jaquith, W. L. Burke, A. Riley, Lieut. Joseph K. Hudson, A. F. Birum, Lieut. John F. Hill, George W. Weed and David Whitaker.

Eleventh Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Maj. Edmond G. Ross. Adj. James E. Greer, Daniel H. Horne, W. H. Cowan, A. Ashbaugh, John Albin, John James, W. P. Woods, Lieut. Nathan P. Gregg, Spencer P. Wade, Lieut. Henry C. Lindsey, Rufus T. Conwell, H. E. Close, John F. Carter, C. P. Munger, William Marlatt, George Ross, Richard Aliriend, P. S. Crawford, Neut. A. Johnson, W. D. Bartlett, Samuel Blandon, James M. Conwell, Franklin L. Crane, S. B. Enderton, J. Farren, R. Frizzle, Nathan Girt, J. D. Greer, J. M. Hunter, M. S. Judd, Albert Kees, J. Keatley, J. H. Mills, A. O'Neil, J. P. Ogee, George Ross, W. J. Ragland, J. J. St. John, Don A. Sweet, H. H. Smith, Perry C. Tuttle, John G. Anderson, B. F. Adams, C. D. Correll, Henry H. Cook, J. B. C. Cook, E. W. Davis, A. Delap, C. L. Freeman, J. A. Givens, J. W. Gilpin, J. G. Harriott, E. W. Houston, George Heberling, C. A. Metcalf, L. J. Mossman, G. W. Morris, John C. Paine, H. A. Perry, S. Sage, C. G. Town, E. S. Underwood, J. A. White, E. A. Wentworth, N. D. Wentworth, Charles W. Welch, James J. S. Garvey, Capt. Joel Huntoon, Lieuts. J. W. Ridgeway and Sherman Bodwell, O. C. Ward, William H. Morris, Daniel Dodge, John Kappil, L. O. Snoddy, Robert McMaster, J. Raney, Joseph S. Jordan, Emanuel Crowe, Abner Doane, J. B. Clogston, James Mecham, J. H. Weaver, Charles Schmidt, W. H. Ridgeway, Orson Howard, W. R. Black, D. J. Moore, J. D. Wood, J. F. Ward, H. P. Streeter, J. T. Adams, J. E. Antrim, J. H. Ashlein, Charles Aye, C. L. Bogue, Moses Brown, William Brown, F. D. Campbell, J. H. Copeland, G. M. Copeland, Isaiah Cox, Samuel Cox, R. Clements, W. T. Dixon, J. G. Dodge, Peter Elliott, Jacob Evans, W. T. Goodnight, A. M. Harden, George Heil, W. Helzle, A. Hoppe, Nathan P. Horton, O. Hooper, Philip Johnston, Jesse Long, W. B. Long, W. H. Lynne, A. J. Marshall, Thomas McEvoy, J. N. Miller, D. E. Miller, W. H. Moffatt, Joseph Molton, S. Ogee, H. P. Penny, Ferdinand Schaffer, Samuel Sproul, C. L. Stevenson, A. Updegraff, W. Vickers, R. H. Forsythe, James Forsythe, R. A. Hathaway, J. M. McCartney, Harrison Nichols, J. T. Penny, S. B. Raney, F. M. Williams, Edward Shepard, A. F. Bliss and J. N. Doty.

Twelfth Kansas Regiment, Infantry—David Anderson, Edward Smith, George W. Smith and R. N. P. Treadwell.

Fourteenth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. J. Finn Hill, W. J. Peak, A. S. Copeland, Francis LaFromboise, Mitchell LaFromboise, H. An-

thony, Joseph Bourassa, J. M. Greenwood, Joseph Latoured, Isaac McCoy and Alexander Rodd.

Fifteenth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Haas, Surgeon A. E. Denning, Asst. Surgeon Samuel Ashmore, D. H. Neally, J. F. Linville, Lieut. Luther H. Wentworth, John M. Bryan, H. H. Kirby, W. H. Smith, N. R. Bickle, Taylor Horn, F. R. Ward, M. W. Rock, Jacob Horn, O. E. Chapin, Thomas Pickerell, John C. Porter, Eli Miles, M. Burk, S. Bonum, J. Bellemere, William Glasscock, P. Hallsapple, Thomas Hall, J. W. Hopkins, W. A. Jones, D. Lemmons, Peter Mann, M. Obrey, Lewis Papan, Henry Papan, Benjamin Paine, H. Puckett, S. Wilkinson, David Zimmerman, J. Cohee, Frank Harmes, R. Newman, J. W. Ridenour, John Shipley, Alma Shipley, Capt. C. O. Smith, Lieut. L. Craig Shields, W. A. Simmerwell, W. H. Bell, Haney McCaslin, S. E. Thompson, N. A. Clark, W. A. Young, Nathan Briles, John H. Young, John Coyne, Alonzo Davis, Michael Moriarty, James Rundle, H. Salsbury, John Smith, Eugene Hagar, Christopher Columbus, W. J. Wallace, C. H. Brown and Richard Broad.

Sixteenth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—J. L. Wightman, Capt. M. M. Neely, Capt. S. P. Thompson and D. W. Seagraves.

Seventeenth Kansas Regiment, Infantry—Lieut. Nelson M. Hovey, George A. Dailey, C. F. Kiff, Fletcher Jackson, Charles O. Knowles, G. W. Gabriel, R. H. Hyde, J. H. Brownlee, Leverton Clay, W. M. Copeland, Albert Cowan, J. S. Dummer, M. Dougherty, J. W. Farrington, J. J. Hoebach, H. T. Howell, Abram Marple, Albert McClain, B. Morriarty, W. M. Nichols, L. Norbury, J. D. Pogue, Cyrus Reamy, T. P. Reed, Daniel Rundle, Addington Sawyer, Levi Snyder, W. K. Thompson, Anthony Vohs, John A. Woods and Martin Young.

First Kansas Colored Regiment, Infantry—John Carter, Douglas Grimes, Whitfield Ross, H. Crittenden, James Austin, Thomas Brown, David Barber, Edward Deane, James Hockley, Adam Hill, Samuel Howard, Beardsley Hightower, Lazarus Johnson, Charles Martin, Jackson Perrin, William Richardson, David Thompson, John Williams, Monroe Williams, T. H. Phillips, John Farrell, Lieutenant W. T. Edgerton, W. L. Lane, William Parker, Ephraim Peerlerly, Elijah Smith and George Washington.

Second Kansas Colored Regiment, Infantry—Chaplain Josiah B. McAfee and Capt. M. F. Gilpatrick.

First Kansas Battery—Lieut. John B. Cook, Alfred J. Lloyd, George R. Anderson and Scott Greer.

Third Kansas Battery—Lieut. Oscar F. Dunlap.

Eighth Regiment United States Volunteers—John M. Ashbaugh, Wesley Boyles, N. M. Johnson and J. McCarty.

Eighteenth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—Capt. Henry C. Lindsey, Lieut.

John H. Wellman, Lyon B. Stone, J. C. Norvell, J. W. Ragland, J. T. Marshall, G. A. McKinney, W. F. Davidson, Charles D. Carroll, J. A. Wilkerson, J. A. Bailey, R. E. Brown, J. J. Bunce, T. S. Bourassa, C. J. Boyles, G. W. Dale, E. W. Duncan, J. Everhart, E. A. Green, J. H. Green, John Kneeland, George Mitchell, C. S. Metz, F. S. Metz, George Rake, Guy Service, Eugene Sharrai, W. M. Sherman, William Tice, George Woolary, Stephen Wilmarth, J. W. Wilkerson, Lieut. John W. Price, Lieut. Francis M. Stahl, William D. Milne, H. D. Courtney, William Jenner, L. A. Howell, S. P. Miller, S. Armstrong, B. J. Butler, J. W. Cook, C. Carey, R. A. Cooper, James Cripps, E. J. Davenport, S. W. Emmerson, D. J. Garrison, Joseph H. Gordon, Perry Griffith, J. G. Herriott, J. W. Hays, W. Kirkpatrick, B. M. Kennedy, Lewis Lafarmer, J. M. Large, T. H. McCune, William Mills, M. McDole, W. McNow, Thomas Neill, Charles Norton, G. W. Price, W. T. Roberts, W. R. Stewart, D. C. Salladay, A. C. Vangundy, B. Heinzman, W. H. Smith and Lieut. Henry Hewger.

Nineteenth Kansas Regiment, Cavalry—S. J. Crawford, colonel; Horace L. Moore, lieutenant-colonel; Charles Dimon, R. W. Jenkins and Milton Stewart, majors; Mahlon Bailey, surgeon; E. P. Russell and Robt. Aikman, assistant surgeons; James W. Steele, adjutant; L. A. Thresher, quartermaster; John Johnston, commissary. Company A.—Capt. A. J. Pliley; Lieuts. B. D. Wilson, R. C. Powell and Joseph Beacock; W. E. Adams, Olof Alton, W. G. Andrews, F. M. Brown, F. E. Bryan, H. C. Butler, J. B. Caldwell, T. P. Canfield, Charles Carlson, Peter Cart, J. W. Casebier, J. Cohee, J. M. Conwell, J. Cooper, W. C. Cooney, Isaiah Creek, O. A. Curtis, F. E. Daubon, George Davidson, W. Davis, E. B. Davis, C. C. Dollaway, T. W. Duer, A. Dunner, J. Eckley, S. Enoch, C. O. Fowler, P. Ferguson, William Gay, J. A. Hadley, J. Hanson, J. M. Hays, L. A. Henson, A. Hilbish, J. Herrington, L. Herrmian, L. A. Howell, J. H. Hudson, A. Jacobson, Martin Johnson, A. P. Johnson, M. V. James, S. Jordan, C. F. Laiblin, J. Laramie, M. B. Lazelle, J. Linton, G. Lundgren, T. H. Maddox, J. P. Maddox, John Maley, A. J. Marshall, W. Mason, W. W. Mather, I. B. Moffitt, J. L. Morrison, John McBee, Jeremiah McBee, W. A. McClain, J. H. McClain, Reed McCarter, D. McCarty, J. P. McDowell, C. McHazard, B. McMahan, C. P. Nelson, Otway Papan, Stephen Papan, J. D. Perkins, S. N. Peterson, S. D. Powell, G. Razer, William Rice, T. Riddle, F. M. Rogers, G. W. Rogers, Charles Seavey, William Sherman, Charles Shutts, William Smith, Andrew J. Smith, George D. Smith, C. Stackhouse, J. Stanley, S. Stumbaugh, J. C. Templeton, A. Thompson, J. Turner, A. Updegraff, T. B. Vanderpool, F. M. Vane, L. Walker, W. Watkins, F. M. Williams, Henry Williams, J. M. Wilson and Robert M. Wright. Company B.—Capt. Charles E. Reck; Lieuts. Henry H. McCollister and Charles H. Champney. Company C.—Capt. Charles P.

Twiss; Lieuts. Walter J. Dallas and Jesse E. Parsons. Company D—Capt. John Q. A. Norton; Lieuts. John S. Edie and Charles H. Hoyt. Company E—Capt. Thomas J. Darling, Lieuts. William H. Bidwell and Charles T. Brady; James McMahon and Barnabas Welch. Company F—Capt. George B. Jenness; Lieuts. DeWitt C. Jenness and John Fellows; Allen F. Baird, Allen F. Bund, John P. Chess, J. C. Claypool, David Emerson, Calvin Holmes, George L. Miller, J. McCullum, John Tabor and George W. Warner. Company G—Capts. Charles Dimon and Richard D. Lender; Lieuts. Myron A. Wood and H. C. Litchfield. Company H—Capt. David T. Payne; Lieuts. Mount A. Gordon and Robert M. Steele. Company I—Capt. Roger A. Ellsworth; Lieuts. J. T. Clancy and J. M. May; J. H. Baker, O. M. Beall, O. W. Belt, J. H. Carpenter, Hubert Calkins, John M. Dailey, G. W. Deatly, D. P. Faler, E. Finn, J. Fightner, W. M. Fitzgerald, J. R. Guise, T. M. Lowry, J. R. Maphet, Norman Mead, A. F. Meats, J. R. Merritt, Isaac McCoy, M. Odiorne, J. O'Neil, Henry Pearson, N. Peterson, A. M. Pittman, Chas. Roberts, John S. Stone and Thomas Warren. Company K—Capts. Milton Stewart and Emmett Ryus; Lieuts. Charles H. Hallett and R. I. Sharp; John Cesseviske and Robert Chase. Company L—Capt. Charles H. Finch; Lieuts. Henry E. Stoddard and W. S. Tilton. Company M—Capt. Sargent Moody; Lieuts. James Graham and J. P. Hurst; Moses Allen, Edward B. Baldwin, William Chalender, George Clark, Isaac Colvin, George Dale, J. N. Denny, F. Grew, D. K. Hardin, William Hester, M. McCullough, David Nocton, John Parker, Charles Phenis, F. N. Snyder and Henry N. Vandercase.

The 18th and 19th regiments were volunteer organizations employed in the protection of the State from Indian depredations. The 18th was in service in 1867, under command of Major Horace L. Moore, and the 19th in 1868-69, under Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

CHAPTER VII.

Repelling the Price Raid—Second Kansas State Militia—Preparations for War in Topeka—The Home Guards—The Battle of the Blue—Colonel Veale's Regiment in the Conflict—Capt. Ross Burns and His Famous Battery—The Gage Monument.

Marital law was declared in Kansas, October 10, 1864, in anticipation of a raid by the Confederates under command of Gen. Sterling Price, and, in response to the call of Governor Thomas Carney, the Second Regiment of Kansas State Militia was organized in Shawnee County, October 12th. George W. Veale was made colonel of the regiment, which contained 561 men. Most of the men were mounted, upon their own horses and ponies, and the wagons and supplies were largely their own property. Accompanying the regiment was a battery of one 24-pounder brass howitzer, and 22 men, commanded by Capt. Ross Burns. Its ammunition was carried in a lumber wagon contributed by Edward Pape. The artillery team of four horses was furnished by John Armstrong and William P. Thompson. The regiment was ordered into immediate service at Olathe, joining the command of Gen. M. S. Grant.

TOPEKA HOME DEFENDERS.

A battalion of home guards was also organized for the special defense of the city of Topeka against a threatened calamity similar to the one which had befallen Lawrence at the hands of Quantrell. This battalion was in command of Maj. Andrew Stark and consisted of six companies, under Capts. Fry W. Giles, L. Craig Shields, H. S. Gale, Thomas Archer, Joseph Trew and Edward Krappe, and a small battery in charge of Lieut. Tobias Billings. Topeka soon assumed a warlike appearance. Trenches were cut at the intersections of Sixth avenue and Jefferson street, and Eighth and Madison streets, to embarrass the enemy's approach. At the intersection of Sixth and Kansas avenues, the most central point in the city, a circular stockade was constructed of cottonwood timbers standing 10 feet above the ground. The drilling and marching and anxiety continued for two weeks, but the expected attack was not made, and the battalion soon disbanded.

BATTLE OF THE BLUE.

Ten days after Colonel Veale's regiment had been mustered in, it was called upon to engage in battle with a brigade of Price's army, a part of General Shelby's division, commanded by General Jackman. This was the famous battle of the Big Blue. It was fought on the afternoon of the 22nd day of October, 1864, at the Mockabee farm, near a crossing of the Big Blue River known as Byrom's Ford. Colonel Veale's command was outnumbered six to one by the enemy, and the latter had the additional advantage of seasoned troops and modern equipment. Against fearful odds Colonel Veale's men fought desperately for three quarters of an hour, but they were finally overcome and driven from the field at great loss. The short engagement and the loss inflicted on the enemy by the raw and untrained recruits from Kansas, had the effect of checking General Price's advance, and he was ultimately repulsed.

The dominant feature of the battle of the Blue, as it will live in song and story, was the wonderful work of the little battery handled by Capt. Ross Burns and the gunners. The battery was planted in a lane leading from the Mockabee farm to the crossing of the stream. It withstood two charges from a strong force of General Jackman's cavalry. The third charge was so powerful, the cavalry riding six abreast and closely massed, that the battery could not resist it, although Captain Burns stood by his single field-piece until he was taken prisoner and clubbed into insensibility. Eight of his men were killed, four wounded, and 10 taken prisoners.

Colonel Veale's total losses were 24 killed, 20 wounded and 68 taken prisoners. He also lost 100 horses and his only piece of artillery. In all the official reports the fidelity and courage of the Second Regiment were highly commended by the commanding officers. A record of the casualties follows:

Killed—J. B. Alverson, Samuel Allen, Nicholas Brown, Moses Banks, C. H. Budd, Robert Bolls, H. C. Coville, Robert Campbell, Albert Chapman, James Eagle, David Fultz, George Ginnold, Daniel Handley, Ben Hughes, McClure Martin, Robert McNoun, Dennis Ray, David Rake, D. M. Race, Elias Roberts, W. P. Roberts, Lear Selkin, William Mann and Harvey G. Young.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Greene, Capt. Ross Burns, Capt. H. E. Bush, Capt. S. B. Miles, Lieut. W. H. DeLong, Isaac Bickel, Allen Blandon, John S. Branner, Brock Crawford, Martin Dreck, Peter Flick, John P. Greer, H. M. Howard, John Keiser, Dr. A. F. Neeley, James Norris, T. F. Prather, John Thompson, William P. Thompson and John A. Ward.

Prisoners—James Anderson, Lieut.-Col. John W. Brown, Isaac Bickel, Samuel Blandon, J. J. W. Clark, L. T. Cook, H. Cunningham, Frank Daw-

son, H. M. Deming, George Duncan, R. Fitzgerald, George Fix, Henry Fix, William Flanders, Perry Fleshman, F. M. Fletcher, J. B. Follansbee, Lieut. H. P. Gilland, Guilford G. Gage, J. T. Gage, J. H. Glenn, James R. Greer, W. S. Hibbard, R. W. Hoback, J. Holman, C. G. Howard, James Huggins, Dr. A. J. Huntoon, Baxter Ingrund, Ephraim Johnson, John Keiser, John Kemp, Robert Kemp, Jacob Kline, Samuel Kosier, J. A. Link, Horace Linn, F. K. Mackey, John P. Majors, J. S. Markham, William Marx, Oscar McConnell, G. B. McKee, A. G. Miller, Osburn Naylor, Willard S. Nichols, Edward Pape, J. A. Polley, Alfred Quiett, S. J. Reader, John Reed, John Robinson, James Russell, Simon Schaffer, Eli Snyder, Jerome Stahl, J. S. Stanfield, David Stevens, J. B. Taylor, Wallace True, David Vaughn, Lieut. Hiram Ward, James Warren, E. B. Williams, Levi Williams, Granger Wood, G. H. Wood and Nelson Young.

SECOND MILITIA REGIMENT.

At the time the Second Kansas Regiment of militia was called into service, the city of Topeka had less than 1,000 population, and in the entire county the population was not more than 3,500. For this reason the roster of the regiment is a fairly good index to the families then residing in the county. The original muster-roll was not preserved, but the following is a nearly complete roster of the regiment:

Field and Staff—George W. Veale, colonel; H. M. Greene, lieutenant-colonel; Andrew Stark, major; S. E. Martin, surgeon; S. J. Reader, A. Q. M.; E. P. Kellam, adjutant; F. R. Foster, sergeant major; Dan Thompson, Q. M. sergeant; Jacob Smith, commissary sergeant.

Company A (Topeka)—Daniel H. Horne, captain; S. R. Remington and George O. Wilmarth, lieutenants; John Martin, 1st sergeant; G. Y. Arnold, F. P. Baker, H. T. Beman, Edward Bodwell, W. E. Bowker, James Brewer, W. R. Brown, Enoch Chase, E. E. Chesney, John F. Cole, James Conwell, David Edwards, Peter Fisher, S. H. Fletcher, M. Gabriel, Asbury Gordon, Louis Grasmuck, J. H. Holman, W. Marshall, L. H. McArthur, Robert McGinnis, S. H. McGowan, Peter MacVicar, A. B. Perine, D. W. Ross, W. W. Ross, I. W. Shipley, M. K. Smith, Z. D. Smith, D. Thompson, Charles Thresher, J. B. Whitaker, A. L. Williams, and D. Zimmerman.

Company B (Topeka)—Dr. A. J. Huntoon, captain; J. R. Parker and S. W. Higbee, lieutenants; J. A. Polley, 1st sergeant; A. B. Alverson, W. T. Berryman, E. Bradshaw, A. H. Case, J. S. Cook, H. C. Coville, M. B. Crawford, B. F. Dawson, William Dawson, John Elliott, William Flanders, F. M. Fletcher, John Fletcher, G. S. Freeland, J. R. Greer, John P. Greer, John Harriott, G. W. Herron, A. S. Hollenberg, C. G. Howard, Paul Hubbard,



OFFICE BLOCK



COLUMBIAN BUILDING

Fred Huntoon, George M. Kellam, Hugo Kullak, R. M. Luce, Oscar McConnell, William McElhaney, J. M. McQuiston, Dr. A. F. Neeley, Willard S. Nichols, James O'Neal, John Oyster, L. Palmer, N. Ritchey, S. B. Schaffer, H. Stagg, J. S. Stanfield, G. H. Taylor, J. A. Ward, J. A. Warren, E. L. Wheeler, C. C. Whiting, George Wolf, G. H. Wood, Harvey G. Young, John Young and Nelson Young.

Company C (Tecumseh)—J. B. Hannum, captain; Ishiel Tyler and Hiram Ward, lieutenants; J. M. Vaughn, 1st sergeant; J. A. Adams, J. K. Bartleson, F. M. Coppage, A. Chapman, C. B. Chapman, Lewis Clogston, J. J. Driver, J. Fletcher, T. H. Gage, J. T. Gage, R. W. Hoback, Joseph F. Hopkins, S. A. Hopkins, William M. Jordan, John Keiser, S. Keiser, William Marx, William Massey, G. B. McKee, Albert G. Miller, Osburn Naylor, Martin Norris, Alfred Quiett, R. Quiett, Jacob Rankin, John M. Reed, W. T. Reynolds, Harvey D. Rice, Elias Roberts, C. H. Sharp, George W. Sharp, Henry M. Sharp, Jaques Sheedy, George L. Smith, Jesse W. Stevenson, B. F. Stillwell, Hiram J. Strickler, Elias Taylor, James Taylor, C. T. Ward, Luther Woodford and Perry T. Woodward.

Company D (Indianola)—Sterling B. Miles, captain; W. H. Morgan and T. H. Miller, lieutenants; John G. Irwin, 1st sergeant; O. T. Angel, Moses Banks, J. F. Bell, Isaac Bickel, J. H. Brown, A. R. Button, M. A. E. J. Campdoras, J. M. Clark, J. J. W. Clark, J. Q. A. Cope, Timothy Downey, Everett Eaton, W. K. Elliott, G. P. Fiedlerling, F. W. Flesher, Perry Fleshman, John Griffith, James Huggins, J. F. Jenner, Ephraim Johnson, Moses Kellis, John Kemp, Robert Kemp, Thomas Kemp, B. F. Kestler, C. M. Kestler, George W. Kestler, J. J. Kopp, J. M. Kuykendall, J. P. Majors, Ezekiel Marple, Thomas Marple, Robert McNoun, David Mitchell, Isaiah A. Pasley, Austin W. Pliley, William Pliley, Edward Plumer, William Prusait, Dennis Ray, Roswell Rose, John Stamp, Charles B. Steward, David Vaughn, Thomas J. Wallis and S. T. Woodard.

Company E (Topeka)—John H. Banks, captain; William P. Douthitt and S. C. Herriott, lieutenants; E. A. Goodell, 1st sergeant; E. A. Alward, G. F. Boyd, Hugh Campbell, W. W. Climenson, Lester M. Crawford, Thomas J. Crawford, George Doane, S. Dunham, Charles Engler, Charles Farnsworth, W. H. Fitzpatrick, H. Kline, Albert Knowles, S. D. McDonald, Joseph C. Miller, J. H. Mills, Theodore Milis, John Murray, John Nichols, John G. Otis, James Samuels, Charles A. Sexton, John Sharrai, A. H. Slayton, Geo. W. Spencer, Nathan Warner, John Weir and William H. Weymouth.

Company F (Big Springs)—James Thompson, captain; Dennis Moriarty and H. P. Gilland, lieutenants; John Banning, 1st sergeant; Frank

Brown, Robert Campbell, D. A. Cardwell, T. H. Clark, J. A. Davidson, Henry Drummers, George Duncan, William Duncan, James Eagle, George Fix, Henry Fix, J. H. Glenn, J. H. Hall, L. H. Hillgoss, J. J. Howell, Thomas Johnson, Theo. Kreipe, D. H. Lawrence, J. D. Lemschule, William Lemschule, J. B. Miller, T. S. Murray, J. C. Niccum, T. F. Prather, A. S. Roberts, J. W. Roberts, Oliver Spencer, W. A. Thompson and Wallace True.

Company G (Auburn)—H. E. Bush, captain; H. L. Shumway and W. H. Delong, lieutenants; P. I. Bonebrake, 1st sergeant; Samuel Allen, George Barker, Isaac Baxter, John Baxter, Allen Blandon, S. Blandon, J. W. Brown, W. H. Combs, L. T. Cook, H. Cunningham, H. M. Deming, W. A. Engle, Peter Flick, Charles Garrison, Robert Gault, J. M. Hastings, M. C. Hendrick, W. S. Hibbard, W. A. Hogaboom, Ira Hyde, Bartholomew Ingrund, Baxter Ingrund, George Johnson, C. C. Lewis, J. S. Markham, F. D. Mills, C. C. Moore, W. H. Penfield, W. W. Phillips, Henry Pifer, W. P. Roberts, F. Richerhauser, John Robinson, James Russell, B. P. Seymour, Eli Snyder, Peter Snyder, Peter Spangler, Jerome Stahl, F. M. Stahl, R. Stees, D. Stevens, J. Thompson, W. Walker and Granger Wood.

Company H (Williamsport)—Perry Tice, captain; J. L. Young and H. K. Winans, lieutenants; Oliver Selover, 1st sergeant; James W. Brown, James Carroll, Leviston Clay, William Coker, E. W. Hungerford, J. W. Lacey, T. Lawler, T. H. Lescher, H. Matney, J. Matney, J. McDowd, David McMaster, J. R. Nelson, Charles Owen, John Porter, D. Randell, Thomas Reynolds, E. W. Rudolph, Isaac Seamans, J. C. Thomas, W. Wellhouse, J. B. Whitlock, S. H. Wiison, E. W. Winans, M. S. Yarrington, Jesse Yocum and W. G. Yocum.

Company I (Monmouth)—William Disney, captain; John Helton and William Reed, lieutenants; Samuel Kosier, 1st sergeant; J. P. Allen, Robert Allen, R. J. Bales, Robert Bolls, Adam Bowers, C. D. Bush, J. W. Coberly, Edward Davis, A. A. Disney, Richard Disney, Martin Dreck, David Fultz, H. D. Healy, J. A. Heberling, E. J. Heil, F. Helton, D. Hopper, S. Hopper, William Hotze, H. M. Howard, G. W. Johnson, H. Linn, J. W. Little, S. J. Livingston, H. G. Lyons, Silas Lyons, James Norris, J. A. Oliver, S. W. Stowall, T. E. Strobe, A. M. Thornton, W. G. Toney, William Wann, E. B. Williams, S. E. Williams and Harrison Wright.

Company K (Topeka Battery)—Ross Burns*, captain; Tobias Billings and Charles H. Wyckoff*, lieutenants; Charles H. Gibson, 1st sergeant; James Anderson*, John Armstrong*, John S. Branner*, Justus Brockway, Nicholas Brown*, Charles H. Budd*, Daniel Copson, J. F. Cummings, Daniel Dawson, John Devine, William Farren, R. Fitzgerald, J. E. Follansbee*, Guilford G. Gage*, C. K. Gilchrist, George Ginnold*, Daniel Handley*, Nathan Harvey, A. Herboldsheimer, J. H. Holman*, Ben Hughes*, A.

Kingsley, Jacob Kline*, John A. Link*, Jeremiah Logan, Fred K. Mackey*, Henry Mackey, Martin McClure*, Thomas McGuire, D. L. Morse, Philip Moeser, William Moeser*, Edward Pape*, Lorenzo Pauley, Morris Pickett, Meric D. Race*, John Ryan, Lear Selkin*, John A. Shaffer, William P. Thompson*, G. B. Wade, William B. Wade, Levi Williams*, Samuel Wilson and John Worth.

It should be explained that companies A and E of the Second Regiment, being unmounted, were attached to an infantry regiment on duty at another point on the Missouri border, and did not participate in the battle of the Blue. In the list of men in the Topeka Battery only those designated by stars were with Captain Burns in the same battle, the others remaining in Topeka to guard the city.

THE GAGE MONUMENT.

On the 30th of May, 1895, in connection with the memorial exercises of the day, a beautiful and imposing monument of granite was dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the battle of the Blue. The monument was erected in the cemetery at Topeka, and was the gift of Guilford G. Gage, one of the survivors of the historic encounter. He lived to witness the dedication, and to recount the story of the event which it so eloquently perpetuates, but he has since passed away, as have most of his comrades. Col. George W. Veale, who is still living, presided at the dedication, and made an address covering the main incidents of the battle. Other addresses were made by Gen. John C. Caldwell and Howel Jones, that of the latter being devoted to a review of the character and services of Capt. Ross Burns. Prayer was offered by Rev. Francis S. McCabe, D. D., and the unveiling of the monument was gracefully performed by Katie Ost, a little girl whose grandfather was killed in the battle. An invitation was extended to Gen. Joseph Shelby, whose advance force opposed the Kansas men in the Mockabee lane, to attend the dedication of the monument, but he sent a courteous letter of regret filled with warm praise for the valor of the Second Regiment and the conspicuous bravery of Captain Burns and his skillful gunners.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Gage, a detailed history of the battle of The Blue was written by James W. Steele, and published in 1899. The memorial volume is dedicated "To the survivors of the Second Regiment, K. S. M., and to the memory of those who died; to their descendants wherever scattered, and to all who honor the courage that is without glory, and the devotion which hopes for no reward."

CHAPTER VIII.

Shawnee County and the War with Spain—The Famous 20th Kansas Regiment—Its Battles and Glory—List of Dead and Wounded—Enlistments and Service in Other Regiments—Their Record in Cuba and Elsewhere—Praise from President McKinley and Secretary of War—The Colored Troops.

During the progress of the Spanish-American War, in 1897-98, two full companies and parts of other companies were organized in Shawnee County for service in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Company A of the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry was almost wholly recruited in Topeka. Its officers were: John E. Towers, captain; succeeded by Capt. Clad Hamilton, who enlisted as a private and was promoted first to corporal, then sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain in succession; Everett E. Huddlerton and John J. Deeming, lieutenants; Joseph W. Morris and Charles A. Woolworth 1st sergeants; Orville S. Taylor and Emory A. Bailey, quartermaster sergeants; J. W. Kershner, Butler J. Haskins, Harry Jones, Fred A. Recob, Samuel J. White, Robert D. Maxwell, Irenaeus Wisner, Joseph H. Seagraves and Francis M. Pribble, sergeants; Joseph C. Spendlove, Frank A. Smith, Charles D. Rouner, Charles Ramsey, Clarence Sharon, John J. Haisch, Milo L. Lamont, Terence Montgomery, John J. Johnston, Charles A. Waters, Steve S. Kirby, Walter E. French, Edwin Barrett, Ellis G. Davis, George W. Lewis, J. H. Redinger, Edwin W. Sheard, Percy McCooLe, Albert Cotton, Walter C. Swartz and Edward L. Pinkerton, corporals; Seth A. Hemmel, Coryell Faulkner, William E. Hungerford and John A. Buchanan, hospital stewards; H. E. Wagner and Mitchell Bundy, wagoners. Privates—Harry J. Adams, William F. Ayers, Edward E. Banks, Frank J. Beaghen, Edward H. Brennan, Harry H. Banks, Etyl P. Blair, John R. Boyd, Harvey Chandler, Walter J. Coleman, James C. Coleman, Walter C. Campbell, Chase Cole, Fred Fox, Fred Graft, W. L. Garretson, John J. Humbert, Fred Humphries, George H. Helwig, D. S. Hewitt, Charles Hetrick, Lester C. Jennings, Earnest E. Kirk, Lewis G. Laws, James D. Leahey, Arthur W. Long, Thomas E. Lawrence, George W. Lemley, Guy

Ludington, Clarence R. McDowell, Frank M. McFadden, Isaac K. McKinney, Herbert T. Miller, Henry D. McKinney, Edwin A. Myers, Clark W. Marsh, Reseil Manahan, Charles Peters, Ira M. Payne, Charles H. Reasoner, E. A. Rethemeyer, John A. Stevens, Margus J. P. Smith, William R. Smith, Walter L. Sherburne, Raymond Slater, Arthur W. Snapp, Theo. H. Sutton, Fred Shaufele, Frank Steward, Jerry C. Springstead, William L. Sullivan, Roy Timmons, Herbert W. Turner, George W. Turner, Losson B. Whitaker, Elmo L. Wilkinson, Henry N. Wingfield, Eugene Willett, Theodore Q. Whitted, Wilbur Wilson and John D. Young.

The Shawnee County men in other companies of the 20th Kansas were: Company B—Jacob Guffey, Elmer E. Urie, George Rethemeyer, Edward Barrett, William F. Duensing, Edward W. Ellis and Claud S. Phillips; Company C—Clare A. Coe; Company E—James J. Corkill, Norman F. Ramsey and Walter D. Vance; Company F—George F. Hedenberg and William E. True; Company H—Charles F. Rice; Company I—George W. Mills, Harry Pepper and George H. Billings; Company K—Milton W. Hogaboom, Arthur E. Ellison, Frank A. Huling and Arthur C. Snow; Company L—Charles A. Hurd, Carl Myers and Noble B. Urie; Company M—Charles Kleinhans and Albert Dooley; Regimental Band—Charles E. Gormly, Erve C. Strickland, Carl H. Dreyer, George E. Ellison, James L. Wilcox, Edward A. Rethemeyer and Owen McIntosh.

A NOTED REGIMENT.

The 20th Kansas was the most noted regiment that participated in the Philippine campaign. Its first colonel was Frederick Funston, who led his men in many venturesome engagements and was the captor of General Aguinaldo. Upon his promotion to be brigadier-general, Major Wilder S. Metcalf was made colonel. Edward C. Little served through the entire campaign as lieutenant-colonel and was in command of the regiment at San Francisco. In a letter written September 30, 1899, President William McKinley paid this tribute to the Kansas soldiers: "The American nation appreciates the devotion and valor of its soldiers and sailors. Among its hosts of brave defenders, the 20th Kansas was fortunate in opportunity and heroic in action, and has won a permanent place in the hearts of a grateful people."

Casualties sustained by Topeka members of the regiment were the following: Killed in action—Reseil Manahan and William Sullivan; died of disease—Etcyl P. Blair, Harry Pepper, Frank M. McFadden, George W. Mills and Edward A. Rethemeyer; Wounded—Charles A. Woolworth, Fred A. Recob, Charles A. Waters, J. W. Kershner, Ira M. Payne, Frank Steward, Losson B. Whitaker, Elmer E. Urie, Daniel S. Hewitt, Frank A. Huling,

Arthur C. Snow and Albert Dooley. A bronze tablet to the memory of Reseil Manahan has been placed in the Topeka High School by his fellow pupils.

The 20th Kansas Regiment was in camp at Topeka from May 1st to May 16th, and was then ordered to San Francisco, where it remained for five months, before embarking for the scene of war. Many of the soldiers were young men just out of school, farmer boys, mechanics and laborers, and when mustered into the government service all of them were able to sign their names without the use of a crossmark. During the time of their enlistment there were only four desertions. They participated in the following engagements: Advance on the enemy, February 4, 1899; independent skirmish, February 7; Caloocan, February 10; Tulijan, March 25; Malinta, March 26; Poli, March 27; Marilao, March 28; Bigoa, March 29; Guiginto, March 29; advance on Malolos, March 30 and 31; defense of Malolos, three weeks; Bagbag River, April 25; Calumpit, April 26; Grand River, April 27; Santo Tomas, May 4; San Fernando, May 6; Bacolor, May 13; Santa Rita, May 15; defense of San Fernando, May 25

THE WELCOME HOME.

Governor W. E. Stanley and representative citizens of Kansas met the regiment at San Francisco when it returned on the transport "Tartar," October 10, 1899, and the home-coming at Topeka on November 2nd was in the nature of a general reception by the people of the entire State. In response to an invitation to attend this reception, Secretary of War Elihu Root sent the following letter:

"The records of the War Department show that the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers sailed from San Francisco on the steamship 'Indiana' on the 27th of October, 1898, and on the steamship 'Newport' on the 9th of November, 1898, arriving at Manila on the 1st and the 6th days of December following; that the regiment was engaged in actual battle sustaining losses by death or wounds, on each of the following days, viz: The 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 28th of February, 1899; the 11th, 12th, 13th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st of March; the 25th and 26th of April; the 4th and 24th of May, and the 16th and 22d of June. Their participation in engagements is specially mentioned in cablegrams from General Otis on the 8th of February, the 28th of April, and the 25th of May, 1899. The regiment left the Philippines for home on the 3rd of September, 1899, just six months after it was entitled to be discharged from service under the act of Congress.

"The greater part of the engagements above mentioned were fought, and most of the losses of life were incurred, at a time when there was no obli-



MAIN BUILDING, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS



SHAWNEE COUNTY JAIL

gation for further service resting upon the members of the regiment, except that which was self-imposed upon them by their own love of country and their determination to maintain the rightful sovereignty of the United States and the honor of its flag. The character of the regiment's services in the field is well indicated by the following recommendations for brevet promotions made by Major-General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the second division of the Eighth Army Corps, and approved by Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Corps. I quote from the official document :

"Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., to be Major-General, U. S. Vols., by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents from February 4th to July 1, 1899; particularly for daring courage at the passage of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, May 27, 1899, while Colonel 20th Kansas Vols.'

"Wilder S. Metcalf, Colonel, 20th Kansas Vols., to be Brigadier-General, by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents, from February 4th to July 1, 1899, during which period he was wounded on two separate occasions.'

"The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders. I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their State."

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Topeka and Shawnee County enlistments in the 21st Kansas Regiment were: Company A—Dolie M. Metcalf; Company C—Harry C. Davis, James G. Dick, Edward A. Evans, Albert Goode, Frederick Lane, Walter M. Spear, Henry Supple, M. I. Wagner and Edward Wilkinson; Company D—Clarence Bush, Charles Boyles and W. B. Heinecke; Company F—Frank P. Babbett and John E. McBrian; Company G—Elmer Bratton, Thomas Clark, W. W. Gaines, Isett D. Myers, R. S. Montgomery, Albert Morrison, W. F. McLaughlin, Louis J. Reed and Henry Schaefer; Company I—George E. Boardman; Company K—Clinton A. McFadden; Company L—Isaac R. Curtis, John F. Doane, Joseph W. Godfrey, John W. Jenkins, William Nash, Henry Pyetzki and Bert Powers.

The 21st Regiment was mustered into service May 12, 1898, and on May 17th started for Lyle, Georgia, where it went into training at Camp George H. Thomas, remaining there until August 25th, when it was transferred to Camp Hamilton, Kentucky. It remained there until September 25th, and was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth. The regiment was fur-

loughed for 60 days, and mustered out Dec. 10, 1898, its services being no longer required. While in camp at Lysle, Georgia, the regiment lost 20 men by death from typhoid fever.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In the 22nd Kansas Regiment were the following officers and soldiers from Topeka: Col. Henry C. Lindsey, Majors Alexander M. Harvey and Chase Doster; Assistant Surgeon Frank H. Martin, Quartermaster Sergeant Herbert C. Streeter and Hospital Steward Fred J. Gordon; Company B—Edward Boyer, Fred M. Stevenson and Henry T. Shultz; Company C—Henry Anderson, Frederick Buechner, Clarence Dudney, Paul Herman, William McKirahan, William H. Rouner and Frederick Smith; Company D—Joseph Anderson, Laban Davis, F. H. Nuzman; Company E—Floyd McPherson; Company G—Danford B. Thrapp, John F. Vandervoort, James W. Bennett, Josiah B. Clarke, William B. Heller, George F. Hill, Herbert L. Stratton and John W. Thomas; Company H—Frank R. Ritchie, James M. Todd, Samuel Adams, Loren G. Disney, Otto B. Ireland, Frederick T. Lyman, Ralph E. Skinner, Clarence W. Stahl and Lloyd L. Stahl; Company I—John L. Benefiel, Charles F. Clark, Clarence Evans, Adolph Gougal, Caleb M. C. Holt, William G. Kelly, George H. McGee, Jack A. Mercer, J. C. Waterson and William B. Wetherholt; Company L—Roland C. Medicott, George A. Elliott, Reuben M. Spivey, Jr., Horace G. Swayze and Louis P. Wikidal; Company M—James Kimes, Stirling A. Kimes and Robert B. Stewart.

This regiment saw no field service. It was mustered in at Topeka early in May, 1898, and was ordered to Camp Alger, Virginia, where it arrived May 28th. After two months' drill and instruction, the regiment marched from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare, Virginia, a distance of 50 miles, camping *en route* at Burke's Station, Bull Run, and Bristow, arriving at Thoroughfare August 9th. On August 27th it was transferred to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pennsylvania, and on September 9th from thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it was mustered out November 3, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Officers and soldiers of the 23d Kansas Regiment (colored) enlisting from Topeka and Shawnee County were the following: John M. Brown, major; Charles S. Sunday, assistant surgeon; Theophilus T. Jones, sergeant major; James F. White, hospital steward; George W. Jackson, leader of regimental band; Charles A. Brown, William A. Brooks, Benjamin Burton, Vir-

gil Chatman, Thomas Jackson, Simeon McCarroll, Leander Northington, Robert Parks, Hollie E. Searcie and William Vaughn, members of band; Company A—Captain William Reynolds, 1st Lieuts. Thomas McAdoo and Henry Taylor; 2nd Lieutenant Oscar Overr; Quartermaster Sergeants Arthur C. Harris and Robert Maddox; Sergeants Charles Birdwhistle, M. W. J. Brown, Paul L. Caldwell, Benjamin H. Bailey, Benjamin F. Perkins and James Harper; Corporals James E. Turner, James Harris, Alfred Lewis, Charles W. Ford, William Ellis, Robert H. Todd, Marcus J. Owens, Clarence Bradshaw, D. L. Wadlington, Thomas Tyler, Henry C. Horton, Presley Reynolds, Fred Collins, Robert J. Rector and John W. Johnson. Privates—Bert Bell, Isaiah Brown, James Buford, Lewis Butts, James Carvey, Grant Crosswy, Abe Ellis, Albert Etherly, Walter Ewing, Zeroha Ewing, Robert Garvin, Edward Gentry, Franc D. Glenn, George W. Gayden, William Goff, Charles H. Hedge, John M. Hightower, Edgar Holloway, Oscar W. Horton, Bedford B. Hunter, James Hooper, Edward I. Henderson, W. W. Jackson, George Jones, Thomas Jackson, Charles A. Jackson, Bert King, John Lawson, Virdell Link, Isaac A. Long, Robert Marshall, J. R. Martin, Lee A. Martin, Lemuel Martin, John McCrow, Allen A. Miller, Sidney Miller, John Moore, Robert C. Morgan, Sandy Mothell, Benjamin McCowan, William D. Nixon, William G. Northington, John A. Overr, Ellison Owens, Colonel Parker, Thomas Parker, Samuel Patten, Alfred J. Payne, Benjamin F. Payne, Mitchell Pennington, Edward Pillow, Charles Pillow, Robert Ransom, John Rider, Walter Rosson, John B. Radford, Charles Slaughter, John Small, Charles Sneed, William Solomon, H. M. Spradley, H. S. Taborn, Frank Thomas, J. W. Thompson, Arthur Todd, George Trice, Henry Walker, Robert Walters, William Wheatman, William Williams, Edward D. Wilson, James C. Wilson, George W. Wheeler, George W. Weddington, Henry Young and Manning Youngman. Company B—James King, lieutenant; John Banks and Charles Gooden, sergeants; John A. Gregg, quartermaster sergeant; Pearl J. Porter and J. W. Thomas, corporals; Fred D. Kuykendall, musician; Prdivate—Abraham Thomas, Charles Alexander, Arthur Albriton, George Batty, J. G. Bowers, Luther Bryant, William Buchanan, Spotwood Ellis, Noah E. Freeman, Bert Hester, Edward Parks, A. W. Porter, Jr., Robert Reed and William Thornton. Company D—Van Boyd, William Ewing, Ernest Jordan and William Shaw. Company E—John Medina, Joseph Milford, George Murphy and Frank West. Company F—Sergeant George E. Payne and Charles F. Seals. Company G—Corporal Joseph Crump and Addison Parker. Company H—Sergeants David E. Overr, Albert W. Link and Albert Martin; Corporals David Pierre and William E. Thompson; George Anderson, James Brown, O. D. Dupree, William Finley, James Grant, Andrew Jamison, George Jordan, Albert Jordan, Albert E. Horidan, Thomas

Jackson, Edward Moss, James Murdock, John North, John S. Stamp, H. M. Spradley, Aaron R. Thompson and Willis White.

This regiment was a model organization of colored men, and while not called upon the firing line its whole duty was promptly and efficiently performed. After being mustered in at Topeka in July, 1898, it went to New York and sailed from there August 25th on the steamer "Vigilancia" for Santiago, Cuba, arriving there August 31st. It was in camp at San Luis from September 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, and sailed from Santiago March 1st for Newport News, Virginia, arriving there March 6th. On the 10th of March it proceeded by rail to Fort Leavenworth and was mustered out on April 10, 1899.

GENERAL HUDSON'S SERVICE.

In connection with the subject of the war with Spain, mention should be made of the service of Joseph K. Hudson, of Topeka, who was commissioned May 29, 1898, to be brigadier-general of volunteers. General Hudson was assigned to the Fourth Army Corps at Tampa, Florida, under Major General Coppinger. He was given command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division. General Hudson was a soldier and an officer in the Civil War and his experience was of vast service in bringing his brigade into soldierly trim and military efficiency. After his service at Tampa he was transferred to Huntsville, Alabama, and mustered out in November, 1898, the shifting of the scene of war rendering it unnecessary to call his command into active fighting service.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHAPTER IX.

State Officials from Shawnee County—Record of Their Appointment, Election and Service—United States Senators and Congressmen—Federal Positions Filled—Prominent Railroad Men—The Press of Shawnee County—Newspapers of Early Days—List of Papers now Published—The Mortality Sheet.

Exclusive of membership in the legislative assemblies and constitutional conventions, and service on the District Bench, the first citizen of Shawnee County to fill a Territorial position was William W. Ross, who was made public printer in 1857. Rush Elmore became an associate justice of the Supreme Court by appointment in 1858, and John Ritchie was a member of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners in 1859. That was the full extent of Shawnee County's officeholding during the Kansas Territorial period. Judge Elmore served as associate justice from June 29, 1854, to September 13, 1855, but at the time of his first appointment he was a citizen of Alabama.

STATE OFFICERS.

In looking over the list of State officers, the surprising fact is encountered that no citizen of Topeka, or of Shawnee County, has had the honor of being elected to the office of Governor. Three of the Governors, Samuel J. Crawford, Thomas A. Osborn and George T. Anthony, became residents of the city after the close of their terms. Only two Topeka men have filled the office of Lieutenant Governor: James A. Troutman, 1895-97, and A. M. Harvey, 1897-99. Jacob Safford is the only Topeka man ever elected to the Supreme bench (associate justice), 1865-71. George W. Clark was a judge of the Court of Appeals, 1895-97. B. F. Simpson was a Supreme Court commissioner, 1887-93. Gasper C. Clemens was Supreme Court reporter, 1897-99. Topeka has had three of the clerks of the Supreme Court: Andrew Stark, 1861-67; E. B. Fowler, 1868-70; and John Martin, 1897-99.

Rufus W. Johnson, of Topeka, was appointed Secretary of State in August, 1862, and served five months. William Higgins was Secretary from 1889 to 1893. David L. Lakin was Auditor of State in 1862, by appointment,

and P. I. Bonebrake filled the same office from October, 1876, to January, 1883. Archibald L. Williams was Attorney General for four years, 1871-75, and A. A. Godard was elected to the same position, 1889-1903. Maj. William Sims was State Treasurer by appointment, March 1 to December 30, 1890. Peter MacVicar was State Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, 1867-71. Topeka has furnished five of the State printers: S. S. Prouty, 1869-73; Clifford C. Baker, 1887-91; Joseph K. Hudson, 1895-97; George A. Clark, 1903-05; Thomas McNeal, 1905—. Capt. J. B. Johnson was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1881-82 and 1885-86. John Guthrie was Speaker *pro tem* in 1870, George W. Veale in 1873, and Edwin D. McKeever in 1901-02. Under the system prevailing in early years, A. H. Case was district attorney for the Third District (Shawnee and other counties), 1861-63.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Covering a period of 30 years, except the term from 1889 to 1891, Topeka has supplied the Member of Congress from the district in which the city is located: Thomas Ryan, 1877-89; John G. Otis, 1891-93; Charles Curtis, 1893-1907. Two United States Senators have also been elected from among her citizens: William A. Peffer, 1891-97, and John Martin, 1893-95. It will thus be seen that during the years 1893-95 Topeka had two United States Senators and a Congressman in the public service—an unusual circumstance, if not altogether without a parallel in the annals of Congress.

In the State military department Topeka has furnished seven adjutants general,—Guilford Dudley, Cyrus K. Holliday, Thomas J. Anderson, Josiah B. McAfee, Hiram T. Beman, Alexander B. Campbell and J. W. F. Hughes; two majors general,—Thomas J. Anderson and J. W. F. Hughes; three brigadiers general,—Robert A. Freidrich, Andrew M. Fuller and J. W. F. Hughes; one inspector general,—Nelson H. Loomis; six engineers in chief,—George T. Robinson, L. C. Wilmarth, James Moore, William P. Wilcox, George W. Porter and Pancoast Kidder; one judge advocate general,—W. A. S. Bird; two paymasters general,—Frank M. Bonebrake and Charles S. Elliott; and three surgeons general,—D. C. Jones, J. B. Hibben and F. H. Martin.

NON-ELECTIVE POSITIONS.

Other State positions filled by citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County have been: President State Board of Agriculture,—Hiram J. Strickler and William Sims; secretary of State Board of Agriculture,—Franklin G. Adams,

Hiram J. Strickler, Joseph K. Hudson and William Sims; President of State Board of Health,—Milo B. Ward; secretary of State Board of Health,—J. W. Redden, Michael O'Brien, H. A. Dykes, William B. Swan and Charles Lowry; president of Kansas State Historical Society,—Samuel A. Kingman. Floyd P. Baker, Cyrus K. Holliday, Thomas A. Osborn, Eugene F. Ware and John Martin; secretary of Kansas State Historical Society,—Floyd P. Baker and Franklin G. Adams; State superintendent of insurance,—Harrison Clarkson and Orrin T. Welch; State librarian,—Samuel A. Kingman, Annie L. Diggs and James L. King; school text book commissioner,—D. O. McCray; State architects,—L. M. Wood, George Ropes, Seymour Davis, J. C. Holland, T. H. Lescher and J. F. Stanton; president of Academy of Science,—Joseph T. Lovewell and A. H. Thompson; secretary of Academy of Science,—George P. Grimsley; librarian and curator of Academy of Science,—Francis W. Cragin and Bernard B. Smyth; railroad commissioner,—Samuel T. Howe; secretary of Board of Railroad Commissioners,—Charles S. Elliott and M. D. Henderson.

FEDERAL POSITIONS.

Judge United States District Court,—Archibald Williams (1861-63); clerks,—John T. Morton (1861-63), Franklin G. Adams (1863-65), Adolphus S. Thomas (1865-74), Joseph C. Wilson (1874-95); marshals,—J. L. McDowell (1861-64), Charles C. Whiting (1867-69), William E. Sterne (1898-1902); assistant district attorneys,—A. H. Case (1865-69); A. L. Williams (1869-70), Thomas Ryan (1875-77), Lewis Hanback (1877-79), Charles Blood Smith (1879-86), Eugene Hagan (1886-89), P. L. Soper (1889-95), Rankin Mason (1885-97), H. J. Bone (1897-1901), Edwin D. McKeever (1901-05).

The most important Federal position ever obtained for the county of Shawnee or the city of Topeka was that of United States Ambassador to Mexico, and honor bestowed upon Thomas Ryan by President Harrison 1889-93. This is the only diplomatic station of the first-class to which a citizen of Kansas has ever been appointed. Mr. Ryan was elected to Congress in 1876 and re-elected for six successive terms, resigning in 1889 to go to Mexico. In 1897 Mr. Ryan was appointed by President McKinley to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, being reappointed in 1901, and again in 1905 by President Roosevelt.

Thomas A. Osborn was appointed United States Minister to Chile in 1879 by President Garfield, and was subsequently promoted to the Brazilian mission, 1881-85. James W. Steele received the appointment of United States Consul to Mantanzas, Cuba, and served from 1874 to 1879. Charles K. Holliday was

charge d'affairs at Caracas, Venezuela, 1888-90, by appointment from President Cleveland. In 1887-90 Oscar Bischoff was United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany. Gen. John C. Caldwell was appointed to be United States Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1897, and is still in the diplomatic service at that post. During the period from 1881 to 1885 Noah C. McFarland served as Commissioner General of the Land Office, under the administration of President Garfield. Eugene F. Ware was appointed to be Commissioner of Pensions in 1902, by President Roosevelt, and served until 1905, when he resigned.

OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON.

Ward Burlingame has been clerk and chief clerk in the Dead Letter Office at Washington from 1885 to the present time. Prior thereto he had been the private secretary of four Governors of Kansas and three United States Senators from this State. Alex. R. Banks has been a special examiner of the Pensions Office from 1880 to the present date. Robert M. Fulton is an inspector of the Post Office Department, appointed in 1897. Everett J. Dallas is one of the members of the Board of Pension Appeals, in service since 1901. Charles Allen Mills is a special agent of the rural free delivery service, 1901-05. B. A. Allen is one of the chief clerks in the office of the auditor for the Post Office Department, 1892-1905. T. F. Dennis has been connected with the Pension Office for many years, and is now a member of the Board of Review of that office.

THE RAILROAD LIST.

Former citizens of Topeka now filling important railroad positions outside of the State are the following: A. A. Robinson, president Mexican Central; H. R. Nickerson, vice-president, Mexican Central; H. U. Mudge, vice-president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Samuel T. Fulton, assistant to president of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George T. Nicholson, passenger traffic manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system; George R. Peck, solicitor, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; W. H. Brewer, assistant to general manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe coast lines; W. F. Evans, general attorney, St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado; Lewis Kingman, chief engineer, Mexican Central; W. B. Biddle, third vice-president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; C. F. Jilson, assistant treasurer, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Charles R. Hudson, president, San Antonio & Arkansas Pass; Thomas J. Norton, solicitor, Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix; W. B. Jansen, assistant to president, Atchison,



ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY GENERAL OFFICES



ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY HOSPITAL

Topeka & Santa Fe; James Dun, chief engineer, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Avery Turner, vice-president and general manager, Pecos Valley & Northeastern; Don A. Sweet, auditor and secretary, Pecos Valley & Northeastern; F. J. Shubert, assistant general freight agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; H. H. Embry, general freight agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific lines west of Missouri River; Robert Dunlap, general attorney, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; R. J. Parker and H. W. Sharp, division superintendents, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; W. H. Simpson, manager advertising department, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Charles S. Gleed and Howel Jones, of Topeka, are resident directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

Shawnee County has from the very beginning been a great field for newspapers, and Topeka has for more than half a century maintained its reputation as an important news center. The first newspaper venture was the *Kansas Freeman* (weekly), edited and published by E. C. K. Garvey in 1855, at Topeka, the first number being dated July 4. Mr. Garvey was from Milwaukee. In aid of his newspaper he received from the Topeka Town Association a valuable piece of property at the southeast corner of Kansas and Fifth avenues, now described as lots numbered 146 to 156, inclusive. The association built for him on the corner lot a substantial frame building, the first to be erected in Topeka of sawed lumber. It is still standing at the original location, although its appearance has been materially changed. The paper was discontinued in the spring of 1856. During the month of October, 1855, it was published as a daily, and contained the proceedings of the Topeka constitutional convention.

JOHN SPEER'S PAPER.

The second newspaper was the *Kansas Tribune*. It was established at Lawrence in January, 1855, and renewed at Topeka December 10, 1855, by John Speer and William W. Ross. The *Tribune* appeared first as a weekly. A daily edition was printed in March, 1856, while the Legislature was in session, the publishers being W. W. Ross and E. G. Ross—Mr. Speer having retired. The Ross brothers continued the weekly publication until September, 1858, when they sold to Shepherd & Cummings. Later J. F. Cummings became the sole proprietor. Andrew Stark bought the paper in 1863, and published it until the spring of 1865. Garvey & Holliday became the proprietors May 5, 1865, and resold to John P. Greer, October 27, 1866. Mr. Greer continued it, part of the time as a daily, until February 23, 1867, when it was

suspended. It reappeared as a daily December 6, 1867, and continued under the proprietorship of Greer & Williams until the spring of 1868, through the legislative session, when it was finally discontinued.

A LEADING JOURNAL IN ITS DAY.

The third newspaper was the *Kansas State Record* (weekly), published at Topeka, October 1, 1859, by E. G. and W. W. Ross, the latter retiring in 1861. E. G. Ross continued it until August 19, 1862, when he sold to S. D. McDonald and F. G. Adams. Floyd P. Baker bought the Adams interest February 1, 1863, and the McDonald interest February 6, 1868. In addition to the weekly, a daily edition was started June 3, 1868. Capt. Henry King bought a half interest in the paper April 20, 1869, and became the editor-in-chief. Baker and King were the proprietors until February 15, 1871, when King retired. The daily *Record* was consolidated with the *Commonwealth*, December 7, 1871. The weekly *Record* was continued by G. D. Baker and S. D. McDonald until May 25, 1875, when it was also transferred to the *Commonwealth*. During the time that Captain King was in charge of the *Record*, his associate editor was Noble L. Prentis.

THE FAMOUS COMMONWEALTH.

The Topeka daily and weekly *Commonwealth* was established by S. S. Prouty and J. B. Davis May 1, 1869, with Ward Burlingame as editor. A. W. Edwards and George W. Crane became identified with the paper July 1, 1869, and a month later the firm became Prouty, Davis & Crane, Edwards retiring. Davis and Crane subsequently sold their interest to F. L. Crane and S. D. McDonald, and the firm name was changed to S. S. Prouty & Company. Upon the consolidation of the *Record* with the *Commonwealth*, December 7, 1871, the publication was continued by the Commonwealth Company, of which S. S. Prouty was president and manager, and Henry King, managing editor. W. H. Rossington and James L. King were connected with the paper in 1872, and in 1873 Mr. Rossington became the managing editor. S. S. Prouty retired from the company August 17, 1873, and Henry King became the publisher and chief editor. The paper was seriously crippled by a fire which destroyed its entire plant October 20, 1873. Under the reorganization, George W. Veale succeeded to the proprietorship and continued the business until January 1, 1875, when he sold to Floyd P. Baker. The latter took possession March 7, 1875, and engaged Noble L. Prentis as editor. After June 1, 1876, the paper was continued by F. P. Baker & Sons. May 1, 1881, they organized the Commonwealth Company, and published the paper under that name for

several years, with T. B. Murdock as managing editor. The *Commonwealth* was discontinued in 1888, the franchise and good will being purchased by the publishers of the *Capital*.

HISTORY OF THE CAPITAL.

The Topeka daily *Capital* was established April 21, 1879, by J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, the latter retiring January 31, 1880. It was an evening paper at first, a five-column folio, but grew to metropolitan proportions within a year, and was enlarged to eight pages January 1, 1881. It was changed to a morning paper in that year, and a stock company formed, with J. K. Hudson as business manager, and Henry King as editor. Mr. King retired from the paper March 26, 1883, and J. K. Hudson assumed the entire editorial and business management. A part of the editorial work was afterward done by William A. Peffer. The *Capital* absorbed the *Commonwealth* November 1, 1888, the principal owners at that time being J. K. Hudson and Dell Keizer. In June, 1890, the Topeka Capital Company was formed, with J. K. Hudson as president; James L. King, vice-president; Dell Keizer, business manager; and Harold T. Chase, associate editor. November 19, 1895, the property of the company was transferred to John R. Mulvane, under the operation of various mortgages held by him. The paper was continued under the business direction of Dell Keizer, and the editorial management of Harold T. Chase, until August 1, 1899, when a sale was made to the Capital Publishing Company, organized by F. O. Popenoe and others, Mr. Keizer remaining as business manager and Mr. Chase as editor. It was during the Popenoe administration that Rev. Charles M. Sheldon was placed in charge of the business management and editorial direction of the paper for one week, to demonstrate his idea of what a daily newspaper should be in order to conform to the religious sentiment of the community in which it is published. Another change occurred April 1, 1901, when a majority of the stock of the company was purchased by Arthur Capper, Richard Thomas, Harold T. Chase and W. B. Robey. Mr. Keizer retired from the company at this date. Early in 1905, Arthur Capper purchased the interest of his associates, and he is now the sole proprietor, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Robey retiring, and Mr. Chase remaining as managing editor. Through all its changes and vicissitudes, the *Capital* has for more than 25 years been the leading Republican morning newspaper of Kansas.

The Topeka daily *Blade* was established as an evening newspaper (independent) August 1, 1873, by J. Clarke Swayze. Its publication was suspended January 31, 1874, but resumed under the same management January 7, 1875. Mr. Swayze continued the *Blade* until March 27, 1877, when he was shot and

killed by John W. Wilson, the homicide resulting from a newspaper controversy. The *Blade* was bought February 28, 1878, by George W. Reed, who conducted it as a Republican paper until September, 1879.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

The Topeka *State Journal*, daily and weekly, was the successor to the *Blade*, and was founded October 1, 1879, by George W. Reed. The political policy of the paper was changed in December, 1880, when it became the State organ of the Greenback and Labor Reform parties. This change brought Rev. D. P. Mitchell to the editorial chair. Mitchell died in September, 1881, and Col. S. N. Wood, succeeded him as editor. Both the daily and weekly gained a wide circulation throughout the State, and a stock company was formed to conduct the business upon an enlarged scale. This proved to be the undoing of Colonel Reed, who was the principal owner, and he was obliged to dispose of the property. It was purchased October 29, 1885, by Frank P. MacLennan, who converted it into an independent newspaper, and has continued its publication up to the present time. Mr. MacLennan is the sole owner and chief editor, and in 20 years has built up one of the finest newspaper properties in the State. The *State Journal* occupies its own building, equipped with every facility for gathering and disseminating the news, and is a splendid example of the modern American daily newspaper. Fred H. Collier, now of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was formerly employed on the *State Journal*. The present associate editor is Llewellyn L. Kiene.

A NEW VENTURE.

The daily *Herald*, an evening Republican newspaper, was founded by Dell Keizer July 1, 1901, with J. K. Hudson as editor-in-chief, the business being carried on in the name of the Herald Publishing Company, in which Mr. Keizer owns a large majority of the stock. The *Herald* was launched in midsummer of a dull year, with limited backing, and against the advice of prudent and far-seeing business men. Through his ability, energy and experience, Mr. Keizer has obtained a secure foothold for his paper, and has steadily increased its business and influence. It is now the official paper of the State and of the city of Topeka.

At the present time there are three daily newspapers in Topeka—the *Capital*, *State Journal* and *Herald*—and this challenge may be put forth with absolute safety: That no other city of 50,000 population in the United States can show three daily papers so well printed, so well edited, so well conducted from every journalistic standpoint.

FORTY YEARS OF THE FARMER.

One of the oldest newspapers in the State is the *Kansas Farmer*, an agricultural and stock journal, founded by the State Agricultural Society May 1, 1863, and managed by F. G. Adams, secretary of the society. It was first published as a monthly at Topeka, but on January 1, 1865, it was sold to J. S. Brown, and removed to Lawrence. George T. Anthony bought the paper August 1, 1867, and removed it to Leavenworth, where it was changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly, George A. Crawford being the associate editor and traveling representative. In January, 1873, M. S. Grant became the owner, with Dr. A. G. Chase as editor. J. K. Hudson purchased the paper November 15, 1873, and removed it to Topeka January 1, 1874, where it has ever since been published as a weekly. E. E. Ewing bought a half-interest in the business May 1, 1878, which was repurchased in a year by Mr. Hudson. The firm of DeMotte & Ricks purchased from Mr. Hudson in 1882, and organized the Kansas Farmer Company, of which H. C. DeMotte was president; R. R. Brown, treasurer; H. A. Heath, business manager; and W. A. Peffer, editor. DeMotte and Ricks subsequently retired from the company. The present officers of the company are: E. B. Cowgill, president and editor; J. B. McAfee, vice-president; D. C. Nellis, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Heath, business manager; I. D. Graham, associate editor. The *Farmer* has had a continuous existence for more than 40 years.

The first number of the Topeka *Leader* appeared December 9, 1865, J. F. Cummings and Ward Burlingame, proprietors. Burlingame retired in a few weeks and Cummings continued the paper until March 4, 1869, when it was absorbed by the *Commonwealth*. Mr. Cummings undertook to revive the *Leader* in 1876, but the effort was a failure.

Rev. Peter MacVicar conducted the *Kansas Educational Journal* (monthly) at Topeka, in 1866-67. It was started in 1864 at Leavenworth, and its publication continued for 10 years at Leavenworth, Grasshopper Falls, Topeka, Emporia, Topeka and Leavenworth, successively.

KANSAS MAGAZINE.

The most ambitious literary venture ever undertaken in Kansas was the publication of the *Kansas Magazine*, a monthly periodical, by a stock company which included S. S. Prouty, Henry King, D. W. Wilder, Thomas A. Osborn, C. W. Babcock, John A. Martin, D. M. Valentine, M. W. Reynolds and W. H. Smallwood. The first number was printed January 1, 1872, with Henry King as editor. Only four volumes were completed, covering the years 1872

and 1873. In the latter year James W. Steele succeeded Henry King as editor.

NORTH TOPEKA ENTERPRISES.

The North Topeka *Times* (weekly) was started March 16, 1871, by C. Maynard. He sold to J. V. Admire May 30, 1872. V. P. Wilson became the owner January 1, 1874. From March 1, 1875, to May 25, 1876, it was published as a daily, having been transferred to Topeka proper, with James L. King as editor. It was then sold to N. R. Baker, and six weeks later was transferred to the *Commonwealth* and discontinued.

A second North Topeka *Times* appeared June 8, 1876, under the management of Frank A. Root, as a weekly Republican paper. September 22, 1877, George S. Irwin bought a half interest in the concern, and in December, 1879, he became the sole owner. It was purchased in November, 1881, by F. H. Roberts, J. S. Temple and J. A. Carruth, who sold to C. G. Coutant, February 15, 1882. F. S. Stambaugh and A. B. Whiting came into possession of the *Times* October 7, 1882. Harry S. Whiting was one of the editors. During a part of its career the *Times* appeared in daily form. Publication was discontinued in 1885.

THE MAIL AND BREEZE.

The North Topeka *Mail* was established as a weekly in 1882 by F. H. Collier and W. E. Coutant. From that time until 1893 it was published successively by C. G. Coutant and F. H. Collier; F. H. Collier and J. E. Layton; J. E. Layton, F. H. Collier and B. F. Seibert; Collier and Layton; the Mail Company; F. A. Root & Sons; and F. A. Root. The paper was purchased by Arthur Capper September 29, 1893. It was enlarged and improved by Mr. Capper, and subsequently transferred from North Topeka to Topeka, where it has since been published. September 19, 1895, it absorbed the *Kansas Breeze* and has since been known as the *Mail and Breeze*. Arthur Capper is the owner and publisher; Thomas A. McNeal editor, and George M. Crawford business manager. The *Kansas Breeze* was started in 1894 by Thomas A. McNeal and Frank C. Montgomery and continued for one year, until merged into the *Mail*.

LIST OF CURRENT NEWSPAPERS.

There are 40 newspapers published in Topeka at the present time. The classification and names of editors or publishers are shown in the following list: *Annuitant*, monthly-fraternal, W. N. Glass; *Ark Light*, monthly-fraternal, Harry C. Wright; *Club Member*, weekly-social, Mrs. Margaret Hill



GRANT SCHOOL



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL



TOPEKA HIGH SCHOOL



NEW QUINCY SCHOOL

McCarter; *Children's Home Finder*, monthly-charitable, Rev. O. S. Morrow; *Climate and Crop Service*, weekly-meteorological, T. B. Jennings; *Commercial and Hotel Register*, monthly-trade, Charles H. Trapp; *Congregational Kansas*, quarterly-religious, Home Missionary Society; *Farmers' Family Journal*, monthly-miscellaneous, George H. Gillies; *Glada Budskapet (Glad Tidings)*, monthly-religious, Rev. G. Nyquist; *Household*, monthly-literary, Household Publishing Company; *Inland Investor*, monthly-real estate, Leslie F. Randolph; *Investors' Guide*, monthly-financial, E. W. Poindexter; *Journal of the Kansas Medical Society*, monthly-medical, Dr. W. E. McVey; *Kansas Baptist Watchman*, weekly-religious, Rev. G. W. Harts; *Kansas Farmer*, weekly-agricultural, Kansas Farmer Company; *Kansas Issue*, monthly-temperance, Kansas State Temperance Union; *Kansas Kinderfreund*, monthly-charitable, Rev. A. Schmid; *Kansas Messenger*, monthly-religious, W. S. Lowe; *Kansas Telegraph*, weekly-Democratic, Leo VonLangen; *Kansas Worker*, weekly-religious, Seventh Day Adventist Conference Association; *Labor Champion*, weekly-labor, J. W. Mitchell; *Knights and Ladies of Security*, monthly-fraternal, George M. Crawford; *Mail and Breeze*, weekly-Republican, Arthur Capper; *Memorial Chimes*, monthly-religious, Rev. H. A. Ott; *Merchants' Journal*, weekly-trade, Charles P. Adams; *Missouri Valley Farmer*, monthly-agricultural, Missouri Valley Farmer Publishing Company; *Modern Mercury*, weekly-social, Nanon L. Herron and Mrs. Eugene Wolfe; *Orient of Kansas*, semi-annual-Masonic, T. B. Jennings; *Poultry Gazette*, monthly-agricultural, George H. Gillies; *State Ledger*, weekly-Afro-American, Fred L. Jeltz; *State Record*, semi-monthly-Populist, W. R. Eyster; *Sunflower Undertaker*, monthly-trade, L. M. Penwell; *Topeka Capital*, daily and semi-weekly-Republican, Arthur Capper; *Topeka Herald*, daily-Republican, J. K. Hudson; *Topeka Legal News*, daily-court calendar, Nanon L. Herron; *Topeka Plaindealer*, weekly-Afro-American, J. Hume Childers and Nick Chiles; *Topeka State Journal*, daily and weekly-independent, Frank P. MacLennan; *Washburn Review*, weekly-college, John V. VanDeMark; *Western Odd Fellows*, monthly-fraternal, H. C. Stevens; *Western School Journal*, monthly-educational, John MacDonald.

Outside of the city of Topeka there are only two newspapers now being published in Shawnee County: *The Blade*, at Oakland, weekly-Republican, by W. S. Anderson; and the *Shawnee County News*, at Rossville, weekly-independent, by U. S. Stewart.

SUSPENDED DAILY PAPERS.

The following is a list of the defunct daily newspapers of Topeka, and the period of their publication: *Freeman*, 1855; *Tribune*, 1856; *Tribune* 1864;

Leader, 1865; *Record*, 1868-71; *Commonwealth*, 1870-88; *Blade*, 1873-79; *Democrat*, 1874-82; *Times*, 1875; *Argus*, 1876; *Leader*, 1876; *Times*, 1878; *Tattler*, 1879; *Post*, 1880; *Pantagraph*, 1881; *Whim Wham*, 1881; *Argus*, 1881-82; *Times*, 1881-82; *Herald*, 1882; *Republic*, 1882; *Critic*, 1884; *Citizen*, 1885-86; *Democrat*, 1886-98; *News*, 1888; *Courier*, 1888; *Mail*, 1888; *Leader*, 1888; *Sunflower*, 1888; *Globe*, 1889; *Topics*, 1891-92; *Truth*, 1892; *Sentinel*, 1892-93; *Press*, 1893-96; *Populist*, 1893; *Call*, 1893; *Ledger*, 1893; *Kansan*, 1894; *Co-operator*, 1895-96.

From 1865 to 1905 more than 300 weekly, monthly and quarterly journals of various classes had their birth in Topeka, strutted their brief hour upon the stage and were gathered into ponderous tomes in the stack room of the State Historical Society, where the remains are marked with the customary headstones.

CHAPTER X.

The Beginning of the City of Topeka—A Farm Changed to a Town-Site—Names of the Pioneers and Their Followers—The Chase Cabin—Organization of the Town Company—Reminiscences of the Early Settlers—The First Fire—Description of the Country—Marking the Site of the First Building.

The fathers of the city of Topeka were Cyrus K. Holliday, Fry W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne, Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase, George Davis, Milton C. Dickey, Charles Robinson and Loring J. Cleveland. Holliday was from Pennsylvania, Giles and Dickey from New Hampshire, Cleveland from Iowa, and the others from Massachusetts. All were attracted by the opening of a new country to settlement, and the opportunities thus presented for young men to engage in business. In the case of some of them, at least, there was the natural American love of adventure, and a patriotic desire to assist in making Kansas a free State. Most of them came through the instrumentality of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, of which Charles Robinson was the agent, with headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Robinson arrived in Kansas early in July, 1854; Mr. Holliday in October, 1854; Enoch and Jacob B. Chase, George Davis, Fry W. Giles, Milton C. Dickey and Loring G. Cleveland in November, 1854; and Daniel H. Horne December 2, of that year.

TOPEKA'S INCEPTION.

Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase, George Davis and Milton C. Dickey preceded the others to the town-site of Topeka, in the latter part of November, 1854 (about November 29th), although it is probable that Holliday and Robinson had visited the locality prior to that date. Mr. Holliday claims to have been on the site November 22nd, with a party of seven men, and that the idea of establishing a town originated at that time. The record shows that Fry W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne and Loring G. Cleveland left St. Louis in the fall of 1854 on the steamer "Lenora", bound for Kansas City. Accompanying the trio were Thomas G. Thornton, Timothy McIntire, Jonas E. Greenwood, George F. Crowe, William C. Linaker and Samuel A. Clark. This party

walked from Kansas City to Lawrence, arriving there on Saturday evening, December 2, 1854. A meeting was held in that city on Sunday evening, December 3rd, participated in by the Giles party and Robinson and Holliday, at which the organization and location of the town of Topeka were definitely determined upon. The town was accordingly established on the 5th day of December, 1854.

There is no controversy as to the date of the founding of the town, but there have been so many conflicting statements regarding the circumstances of the founding, the selection of the site and the precedence of the original settlers, that it is necessary to give here the personal recollections of some of the founders in order that complete justice may be done to all concerned. These statements are condensed from books, newspaper articles and personal interviews, and while there may be some variation as to dates and incidental circumstances, the general facts are in perfect accord.

ABOUT ENOCH CHASE.

In the year 1854 Enoch Chase was living in Boston, and engaged at his trade, that of an upholsterer. A circular issued by the New England Emigrant Aid Company fell into his hands, relating to affairs in Kansas, and he determined to make a personal investigation of the conditions in the new Territory. He reached the Kansas border in November, 1854. With eight companions and a wagon-load of provisions drawn by a team of oxen, he set out for Lawrence, arriving there November 24th. The party built a sod house for their own accommodation, and lived in it about five days, at the end of which time Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase, Milton C. Dickey and George Davis bought the interest of their associates in the load of provisions, and decided to try their fortunes at a point further west on the Kansas River, where it was thought a new town might be located. Upon their arrival at the point in view, according to Mr. Chase's statement, they selected the section of land (section 31), upon which the town was afterwards located. Each man took a quarter of the section, and a log house was built near the river, at a point now known as the northwest corner of Kansas and First avenues. While the house was being built, Mr. Dickey went back to Lawrence for supplies, and returned a few days later, bringing with him the other parties who had become interested in the new town. Mr. Chase and his three associates surrendered their section of land for town purposes, and took a quarter section each of the adjoining lands. Mr. Chase's quarter was near the present site of Washburn College. The section these four men surrendered became the property of the Topeka Town Association. Mr. Chase built a house on his quarter section, which he occupied with his family in March, 1855. In October,

1855, he moved into town, and later conducted a boarding-house. He built a large frame house on Sixth avenue, which was used as a hotel, and in 1857 he opened the Chase House, afterwards converted into the Capitol Hotel, and later into a part of the Stormont office building. He also built and resided in the stone house at the northwest corner of Sixth avenue, now used as a store building.

COLONEL HORNE'S STATEMENT.

Daniel H. Horne, a tanner and furrier by trade, left Massachusetts in November, 1854, and reached Kansas December 2nd, of that year, stopping at Lawrence. He attended the meeting of 13 men in Lawrence on the evening of December 3rd, at which the Topeka enterprise was suggested. Mr. Horne says that these men were acting for themselves, and that Cyrus K. Holliday, Charles Robinson and Milton C. Dickey were not included in the thirteen. The three last named gentlemen came into the meeting after it had been organized. Robinson and Holliday, whose business it was to direct the Kansas immigrants to places of settlement, spoke of the possibilities of a new town 25 miles west of Lawrence, and Mr. Dickey stated that the proposed town was ready for settlement, and that the necessary land had been obtained by himself, George Davis and Enoch and Jacob B. Chase, the last three being then on the ground. A committee consisting of Daniel H. Horne, Fry W. Giles, Loring G. Cleveland and Samuel A. Clark was appointed to inspect the proposed site. These four men proceeded at once to the point designated, arriving there Monday evening, December 4th, accompanied by Holliday, Robinson and Dickey. They found Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase and George Davis on the ground, and working on the log cabin above referred to by Enoch Chase. The party of 10 men slept in the cabin that night, or a part of the night, for it was partially destroyed by fire before morning. Robinson returned to Lawrence on Tuesday, after articles of agreement had been executed for laying out the town. Horne maintains that Charles Robinson was acting only as a guide for the party, and that he did not sign the articles of agreement for the organization of the town, but Robinson's name appears on the instrument, and Mr. Horne is evidently in error. In the negotiations over the site, Enoch and J. B. Chase, Milton C. Dickey and George Davis were given their choice of 160-acre tracts outside the town limits, for relinquishing the section upon which the town was to be erected, and they were likewise to have equal shares in the town company. The committee adopted a resolution that no other distribution of lots or claims should be made until the men who had been left at Lawrence should arrive. After their arrival a distribution was made by lottery, Jonas E. Greenwood securing the first choice and selecting a claim east of town, where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe shops are now located.

Greenwood immediately sold his claim to Thomas G. Thornton for \$15. Daniel H. Horne obtained second choice, selecting a claim west of town, where he resided for many years, and which afterwards was sold for town-lot purposes. Of the party that came up from Lawrence to join the Horne committee, the following names are given: Thomas G. Thornton, George F. Crowe and his son, Zenas, aged 15 years; W. C. Linaker, Jonas E. Greenwood, Timothy McIntire, and a man named Williams—the last named disappeared after remaining a short time. After the destruction of the Chase cabin by fire, Daniel H. Horne and Loring G. Cleveland proceeded to erect a sod hut, which was occupied as a residence during the winter. The Chase cabin was also rebuilt and retained its prestige as the first building on the town-site.

THE GILES HISTORY.

In his book, "Thirty Years in Topeka," published in 1886, Fry W. Giles corroborates all that has been said of the transaction on the 5th of December. He notes the presence of the nine men whose names are above given, and states that on the morning of that day these men walked over the proposed town-site to a point midway between the Kansas River and Shunganunga Creek, and then returned to the Chase cabin to conclude the details of organization. Milton C. Dickey called the assemblage to order and moved that "the fellow with the white hat" (pointing to Colonel Holliday) be invited to preside. This was agreed to, and Mr. Giles was made secretary. Mr. Giles further states that Charles Robinson did not remain with the party that day or take any active interest in the proceedings. The Chase cabin is thus described in the Giles book:

"Its dimensions were about 12 by 14 feet, and five feet in height at the sides. The gables were extended up some three feet above the sides. Poles upon these, supported, first a layer of brush, and then a thatch of prairie grass. At the west end, just outside of the logs, was piled a parcel of stones somewhat in the form of the fire-place of old, without mortar, and extending upward just above the roof, the logs of the gable forming the inside wall of the chimney. A banking of earth was thrown up against the logs on the north, and the interstices between the logs chinked with brush and plastered with mud. The only opening left for light or ingress was to the south, and a strip of cotton cloth hung there to keep out the cold.

THE FIRST FIRE.

"A few days after the little party had settled down to the necessities of the case, and got in a few supplies, it became apparent that the flames that roared up the chimney occasionally came in dangerous proximity to the



MASONIC BLOCK AND GRAND OPERA HOUSE



THE TOPEKA CLUB

thatch of the roof. As they straightened themselves one night upon the litter of hay that matted their cabin floor, and sought repose, it was remarked that the cabin would be on fire before morning, but with jesting and indifference the subject was dismissed, and in weariness all eyes were soon closed. They had not slept long, however, before a flash of light brought all eyes open again, and they gazed upon a mass of fire enveloping the brush and thatch, and burning straws falling upon the hay on which they lay. There was work to be done, and that right quickly. In one corner was stored flour, meal, beans, coffee, tea, clothing, arms, a keg of molasses and a keg of powder. To remove these was the important work in hand, and it was fortunate that the men had gone to rest without removing their hats and boots. One caught the keg of powder and hurled it down the declivity toward the river, while others seized what they could, and in a twinkling all except a few garments and a gun or two was safely strewn upon the prairie. The 'city' was in ruins, and the people thereof in anxiety queried how best to guard themselves against the cold during the night. They had a small tent, which they erected, and in vain attempts to sleep on the naked ground with their canvas alone over them, a part suffered through the night, while others secured such shelter from the piercing winds as they could in the thicket of brush near by."

It will be observed that Mr. Giles records the fire as occurring several days after the arrival of the party from Lawrence, whereas Daniel H. Horne says it occurred on the night of their arrival, December 4th. Colonel Holliday and others agree that it was on the night of December 4th, but there is good reason to believe that the Giles account is the correct one, in this instance.

COLONEL HOLLIDAY'S ACCOUNT.

Col. Cyrus K. Holliday's story of the founding of Topeka is best told in his own words:

"On November 21, 1854, a party consisting of eight persons left the town of Lawrence for a trip up the Kansas River to its head, at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers. The party consisted of Charles Robinson, Rev. S. Y. Lum, Rev. Clough, Franklin Billings, George Davis, W. T. A. H. Bolles, John Armstrong and C. K. Holliday. During the trip three points were agreed upon as eminently suited for town purposes: First, the site of the present city of Topeka; second, that of Manhattan; and third, that of Junction City. Our party stayed at Tecumseh on the night of November 21, camping out, and left Tecumseh at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 22, 1854. Having crossed the Shunganunga

and emerged from the timber, near what was afterwards known as Kline's grove, our whole party were in raptures at the beautiful conformation of land spread out before us, and its complete adaptation to the building of a city, so far as the new site was concerned.

"Immediately after the return of our party to Lawrence, November 27 or 28, the remnant of the fifth party under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company arrived at Lawrence. These were the few who had the courage to remain—most of the party had started on their homeward trip without even entering the Territory. The remnant that remained consisted of Enoch Chase, Jacob B. Chase, Milton C. Dickey and George Davis. These gentlemen were counseled with by Charles Robinson and myself, and informed about our trip up the river, and were advised and requested to take hold with us and help build a town at the point selected, near Papan's Ferry. After a thorough understanding of the whole matter, they consented to do so, and were fully instructed precisely where to go and what claims to take up; and to hold the same for a few days until Charles Robinson and myself, and such other proper persons as we could influence, could join them, when the town organization would be perfected.

POSSESSING THE LAND.

"The next day, November 29, 1854—the day of our first election for delegate to Congress—these four gentlemen went exactly as they were advised and instructed to do and took possession of the land we had indicated; and on the next day, November 30, 1854, they commenced the erection of the first house in Topeka, at the southwest corner of Kansas and First avenues, locally known as the Mill Block. A few days after, December 1 or 2, the remnant of the sixth party under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company arrived at Lawrence. The project of a new town near Papan's Ferry was also presented to them, and favorably received, and on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1854, the following members of that party, to-wit: Fry W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne, Loring G. Cleveland, and Samuel A. Clark, in company with M. C. Dickey, who had returned to Lawrence, and Charles Robinson and myself, came up from Lawrence to the new town-site, and took quarters at the new, unfinished cabin, with the party which had come up the preceding Wednesday.

"The next day, Tuesday, December 5, 1854, articles of association were agreed upon, and duly signed, the limits of the town-site were indicated, surveys were arranged for, and the founding of the new city, which had been selected and located two weeks before, became an accomplished fact. Those present and participating in the founding of the city, as their names appear

in the records, were M. C. Dickey, J. B. Chase, George Davis, C. K. Holliday, Fry W. Giles, D. H. Horne, L. G. Cleveland and S. A. Clark. Charles Robinson ably assisted in the inauguration of the new town, but declined to act as a member proper of the town company, deeming it unwise to do so, inasmuch as he was representing the interests of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Taking advantage of his absence, however, he was promptly voted is as the tenth member of the Topeka association.

THE COUNTRY 50 YEARS AGO.

“On our trip of November 21, we took the California or ridge road from Lawrence, and passed west over the high prairies, with the valleys of the Kansas and Wakarusa to the right and left, skirted in the distance by dark fringes of timber. For a distance of six or eight miles there were numerous log cabins scattered along the road, but from this on to the few cabins at Tecumseh, the country was almost a wilderness. At Tecumseh there were probably a dozen log cabins. Leaving there we followed the river for a distance of five miles and came to the beautiful rise of ground where Topeka was to be located, although the name had not then been determined upon. We had other locations in view, as I have stated, at Manhattan and Junction City, but for the purposes of a little colony of New Englanders who were to be first provided for, Topeka was by far the better location. It was 25 miles west of Lawrence, the Kansas River was north with its rich bottoms and the Pottawatomie Indian reservation extended for 30 miles westward. The site itself was a beautiful one, and it possessed many of the requisites for the building of a city, stone, sand and lumber in abundance. In addition Papan’s Ferry was already a well-known institution, where the two great trails of the continent crossed the Kansas River—the one from Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph to Santa Fe and interior military posts, and the other from Independence and Westport, Missouri, to California and the Pacific Coast.”

THE FIRST HOUSE.

In another part of his account Colonel Holliday speaks of the Chase cabin as being constructed of unhewn logs and covered with prairie sod, its dimensions being 12 by 13 feet, with a door so low that persons entering or going out were obliged to stoop. Speaking of the occupancy of the cabin by 10 men on the night of December 4th, Colonel Holliday says: “In this rude hut the entire party slept for the night, but unfortunately the dry grass between the logs caught fire, and a good portion of the first house was destroyed. The next two or three huts were built entirely of sod, in

which the first settlers of Topeka spent their first winter, which fortunately for them was of an extremely mild and pleasant character, perhaps uniformly more so than any winter that has succeeded it. After the sod houses, the most popular style of tenement was called the 'shake'. These 'shakes' were oak logs sawed in lengths of about four feet, riven in a manner similar to shingles, and made to look like clapboards."

October 19, 1901, upon the completion of a large brick business block on the site of Topeka's first cabin, a tablet was placed in the wall of the front corner to mark the historic incident and locality. The exercises were in charge of the Topeka chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, regent, presiding. The unveiling of the tablet was performed by two young misses, Elizabeth Holliday and Katherine Kellam, granddaughters of Cyrus K. Holliday. The inscription upon the tablet is in these words: "This building marks the site of the first cabin in Topeka, where the town company was organized, December 5, 1854—Dedicated by the Topeka Chapter, D. A. R., September 19, 1901." The exercises of the dedication were postponed one month on account of the death of President McKinley. The building was erected by Joab Mulvane, and occupied by the Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company. It was entirely destroyed by fire in February, 1903, but was rebuilt in 1904, and the stone tablet restored.

CHAPTER XI.

Dividing the Town-Site—The First Survey—Transactions in December, 1854—Title Acquired by Means of an Indian Warrant—Claim Jumping, and Rival Town Organizations—How Topcka Was Named, and Its Significance—The Street and Avenue Plan—Early Buildings and Schools.

Although the agreement to erect a town on the section of land relinquished by Messrs. Dickey, Davis, and Enoch and Jacob B. Chase was entered into on the 5th of December, 1854, the plans were not consummated until the 14th day of that month. The agreement first entered into was in the following form:

"We, the undersigned, agree that we will proceed to select and stake out claims in the vicinity of the dwelling house erected by M. C. Dickey, J. B. Chase, Enoch Chase and George Davis, situated near the Kansas River, to be disposed of as follows, namely: One and a half miles square shall be surveyed for a town-site. Four claims are to be selected by M. C. Dickey, J. B. Chase, Enoch Chase and George Davis, respectively, and the remainder to be assigned by lot when fifteen or more persons are on the ground and ready for a drawing. The town shall be divided into fifty shares, and the lots apportioned among the stockholders by lot, from time to time, as the association may direct, reserving, however, one-sixth of the lots of the town, to be donated to such persons as will improve them as directed by the association, and also one-sixth to be donated to the Emigrant Aid Company, of Massachusetts, as a consideration for the erection of a mill, a school house, receiving house, etc. Moreover, we agree, that the timber and wood on our claims may be used by any member of the association for his own improvement for one year, provided that no person shall take more than four thousand feet of timber, board measure, and six cords of wood, except from his own claim.

"Signed: C. K. Holliday, F. W. Giles, Daniel H. Horne, George Davis, Enoch Chase, J. B. Chase, M. C. Dickey, C. Robinson, L. G. Cleveland.
Dated: Kansas Territory, December 5, 1854."

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Further articles of association were adopted December 14th, and the following officers were elected December 18th: President, Cyrus K. Holliday; vice-president, Enoch Chase; secretary, William C. Linaker; treasurer, Fry W. Giles; trustees,—Milton C. Dickey, Jacob B. Chase, Thomas G. Thornton, Loring G. Cleveland and Daniel H. Horne.

The original four settlers who had camped upon the town-site for preemption purposes, and had surrendered the same to the town company, selected compensatory claims in the following order: Jacob B. Chase,—the northwest quarter of section 6, township 12, range 16; Milton C. Dickey,—the north-east quarter of section 1, township 12, range 15; Enoch Chase,—the northwest quarter of section 1, township 12, range 15; and George Davis,—the northeast quarter of section 2, township 12, range 15, according to the subsequent government survey. A preliminary survey for lot purposes was made by Fry W. Giles, Cyrus K. Holliday, Daniel H. Horne and Enoch Chase. They had a cheap compass and two pieces of rope, about four rods each in length, which had been used to tie boxes and bales of supplies. Holliday and Giles held one of the ropes, and Enoch Chase and Horne the other, Giles also handling the compass. With these crude implements, and guided by the shining sun and a fire on the distant prairie, the pioneer surveying party put in an entire day running the lines of the embryo city, which they decided should be enlarged to twice its original dimensions. The two pairs of amateur engineers were often two miles distant from each other on the open prairie, and it is probable that their survey showed a still greater discrepancy in measurement, but it was the beginning of the first division of Topeka into business and residence lots.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.

In addition to the 10 persons forming the original town company, 17 other men joined the colony on the 17th of December, and selected farm claims adjacent to the city of great expectations. It has not been possible to obtain an absolutely accurate list of the 17 accessions, but it is known that the following persons were on the ground at the date named, and that most of them participated in the second farm drawing: Abel F. Hartwell, James A. Hickey, Harvey G. Young, Sidney J. Case, Philip Briggs, H. F. Root, George F. Crowe, Thomas G. Thornton, Jonas E. Greenwood, Timothy McIntire, L. S. Long, J. F. Merriam, C. N. Gray, Freeman R. Foster, John Armstrong, Edwin S. Dexter and Robert L. Mitchell. Including the 10 original settlers, the 17 who arrived December 17th, and William C. Linaker,

who preceded them, there were just 28 individuals on the town-site on the December date referred to, most of them being connected in some way with the town company. Of the entire number only two are known to be living at this time: John Armstrong and James A. Hickey—both residents of Topeka.

By action of the association on December 11th it was decided that the limits of the town should be diminished from the extravagant survey of Holliday, Giles, *et al*, and made to cover territory only one and one-half miles square. A regular survey was commenced about December 20th by A. D. Searle, of Lawrence, who used as a basis the incomplete plat which had already been prepared. The Chase cabin was the starting point, the first stake being placed near that structure, which was designated as the southwest corner of First and Kansas avenues. The lines of Kansas avenue were run from that point southward to Sixth avenue, and the lots properly designated, fronting 75 feet on Kansas avenue, by 150 feet deep; and from this plat an allotment was made on the 28th day of December to each of the 28 persons belonging to the Topeka association. As originally agreed upon, the property of the association was to have been divided into 50 equal parts by allotment, but on the 3rd of January, 1855, the number of shares was increased to 100, with the understanding that the first 28 members of the association should have, at each general division of lots that might be made, one additional or "award" lot.

Immediately after the allotment on the 28th of December, the surveys were extended over other parts of town as detailed by Mr. Giles in his sketch of Topeka. All of the tract lying between First and Sixth avenues, westward to Topeka avenue and eastward to Jefferson street (then known as Eastern avenue), was surveyed and platted into streets and avenues as at present existing, but the squares formed by the crossings of the streets were designated as blocks, and numbered from west to east, beginning with No. 5, at the intersection of First and Topeka avenues, and ending with No. 60, at the intersection of Sixth avenue and Jefferson street. Each block was divided into 12 lots, 75 by 150 feet, and numbered from the northeast corner southward, one to six, and from the southwest corner northward, seven to 12. This plan was abandoned at a subsequent period, after the completion of the entire survey, and the lot plan now in use was adopted. The land embraced in the original town-site consisted of 68.4 acres, being the whole of section 31 and the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, township 11, range 16.

PURCHASE OF THE INDIAN TITLE.

For the purpose of acquiring title to the tract of land, the trustees resorted to the expedient of purchasing what was known as a "land float"—a govern-

ment warrant authorizing a Pottawatomie Indian or his assigns to locate a piece of unoccupied land in any district he might prefer. This right was accorded to Isaiah Walker, and 34 other members of the Wyandotte Nation, by a treaty made in 1842, and modified in 1854, and under one of its provisions a patent from the government was thought to be immediately available. The Topeka association purchased No. 20 of this series of floats from Isaiah Walker for the sum of \$1,200. In order to provide funds with which to pay for the float, the association sold its surplus land above 640 acres to Franklin L. Crane, John Ritchie and Cyrus K. Holliday for \$1,300. It was not until February 14, 1859, that the patent to Walker was issued, and Walker did not deed to the Topeka association until July 1, 1859. These delays caused confusion and uncertainty in disposing of lots. Rival claims were set up, and in one instance a rival town company, called "The Valley Town Company," chartered by the Territorial Legislature, undertook to assert its ownership of the town-site, a proceeding which the Topeka association resisted vigorously and successfully. There was the usual jumping of claims incident to the opening of a new town and country. One such attempt was made at the corner of Eighth and Topeka avenues, where a stranger unloaded material for a log house. A vigilance committee drove him away on the night of January 8, 1855. In the spring of 1855 a man named Michael Hummer, a preacher, set up a cabin on the homestead of A. A. Ward, having induced Ward to sign a paper giving him a color of right. It soon developed that Hummer's purpose was to start a rival town under the name of Fremont. He built a cabin on First avenue, just east of the present D. L. Lakin home. Ward insisted that he had been imposed upon, and upon receiving this explanation his friends proceeded to Hummer's cabin and filed a protest. Hummer exhibited a document which he claimed was a deed from Ward, and one of the party snatched the paper from him and tore it into fragments. In the melee Hummer was knocked down by Robert Edwards. Upon his revival, he was placed in a wagon with his wife and other belongings and driven across the Shunganunga, southwest of Topeka, and told to go his way in peace. Most of the disputes over titles were settled by conveyances from Cyrus K. Holliday, as trustee of the Topeka association, and these titles were subsequently confirmed by the District Court of Shawnee County.

NAMING THE NEW TOWN.

The important question of bestowing a suitable name upon the city which was to be erected around the Chase cabin was not taken up until the evening of January 1, 1855, at a general meeting held in the cabin. It was discussed that night and the following night, the deliberations resulting in the choice



KANSAS AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM SIXTH AVENUE



VAN BUREN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM COURT HOUSE

of Topeka. Cyrus K. Holliday wanted to call it Webster, after the great orator and statesman, but was overruled. Papan's Ferry was proposed, but rejected as being too provincial, and Mid-Continent was too cumbersome. The suggestion of Topeka came from Rev. S. Y. Lum, who said it was a new word, not to be found in any dictionary, atlas or post office directory. All agreed that it was novel, euphonious and appropriate. Its Indian flavor could not be questioned, and its equal division of vowels and consonants gave it a tripping and cadent sound. Topeka was born on the spot. There was no formal ceremony of christening, no festal rites—Bacchus, Gambrinus and the goddess of hop tea had not yet penetrated beyond the confines of the Missouri River, and the joint-keeper and boot-legger were likewise unknown.

The significance of the name "Topeka" has engaged the thoughtful attention of philologists, linguists and nomenclaturists in all parts of the country. Col. William A. Phillips, a Kansas correspondent of the *New York Tribune* in the '50's, claimed that the word was synonymous with "Topheika," found in the language of the Pottawatomie Indians, and meaning "mountain potato." A similarity to the Indian word "Tohopeka" was traced, until it was found that the latter signified "barricade or fortification"—being so used by the Choctaw-Muscogee Indians, and not applicable to the conditions in Kansas. Chief White Plume, of the Kaw tribe of Indians, claimed that his people applied the name "Topeka" to the principal stream of Kansas long before the government designated it as the Kansas River. The name was so applied to the stream by the aborigines on account of the vast quantity of wild potatoes which grew along its banks, the full significance of the word being "the river upon whose banks grew the wild potato plant." Prof. John B. Dunbar, erstwhile professor of languages at Washburn College, maintains that the Kaw Indian name for the river was *Kausa*, meaning "swift," although the Iowa and Omaha tribes may have referred to the stream as Topeka River. Professor Dunbar, who went to the root of the subject, gave the following analysis of the derivation and meaning of the word "Topeka:":

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD.

"It is made up of three words, common, with a slight dialectic variation, with the languages of the Iowa, Omaha and Kansas or Kaw Indians. These words are, *to*, a word meaning potato (the wild kind) *pe*, an adjective (shortened from *pekac*) meaning good, and *okac*, a word meaning to dig. In the process of composition the *e* of *pe* is dropped, or rather hardened to the consonant *y*, making from the three words *to-pyo-kac*, which means literally, 'a good place to dig potatoes.' In the language of the Iowa and Omaha tribes the word was applied as a general term to the Kansas or Kaw River, or the

valley along its course. The historical origin of the application of the term was the fact that not infrequently in the spring, when the supply of food fell short, the various tribes of Indians resorted to this region, and for some weeks secured a scanty sustenance by digging and eating the wild artichoke that abounded in certain parts of the area named. The name of the city, therefore, very appropriately perpetuates the most important aboriginal association connected with its immediate vicinity."

In harmony with these views, it may be added that in later years the entire Kansas River Valley became one of the greatest potato producing sections in the whole country, thus indicating the judgment and natural acumen of the untutored savage. Even as early as the year 1860 it is related that Cyrus K. Holliday, who farmed a part of the site of Topeka, raised more potatoes in a single season than he could gather with men who would consent to dig them "on the halves." Potatoes are now shipped from Kansas Valley points by car-loads and train-loads to all parts of the country, and the industry is growing year by year.

PLAN AND NAMES OF STREETS.

In designating the streets of Topeka those running east and west were given numbers, and those running north and south were named for the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Taylor. President Pierce was in office at the time of this action, but he was in such disfavor with the Abolitionists of Kansas that his name was ignored, and Fremont street substituted—Fremont street finally gave way to Fillmore. A street was named for John Adams, but when John Quincy Adams was reached in chronological order the name Quincy street was substituted. The names of the Presidents were employed in regular order except that the principal business street, intervening between Quincy and Jackson, was called Kansas avenue, and the principal residence street, intervening between Harrison and Tyler, was called Topeka avenue. Western avenue also intervened between Taylor and Fillmore streets. Some of the wider thoroughfares running east and west were designated as avenues instead of streets, notably Sixth and Tenth avenues. Practically the same system of numbering and naming the streets was continued in later years, with a few variations made necessary by peculiar boundaries. Henry Clay was honored with a street, immediately preceding Buchanan, and Lincoln follows Buchanan. Streets have been named for Grant, Cleveland and Garfield, but not in regular order. Rutherford B. Hayes, Andrew Johnson and Chester A. Arthur have not been recognized, and President Roosevelt is on the waiting list. The numbered streets run up to 28, although the

original plat of the town stopped at 11th street. The total number of lots in the original plat was 4,228. In 1905 the lots exceed 30,000 in number.

NEW ARRIVALS.

During the winter of 1854-55 the colony of 28 Topekans was increased to 64, by the arrival of 36 persons—30 males and six females. Early in the spring of 1855 another party of 42 arrived, known as the Robinson party. New cabins and sod houses were built, and a few board shanties erected. One of the latter was a boarding house built by A. W. Moore. Sidney J. Case built a log residence, with a blacksmith shop in the rear. Another and longer cabin was constructed for hotel purposes, with berths one above another, and called the Pioneer House. Gradually the character of the buildings improved, as sawmills and brickyards were established. In April, 1855, J. T. Jones built and opened a grocery store. On the 13th of the same month the Farnsworth brothers commenced a stone building on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which afterwards became known as Constitution Hall. The stone for this building was taken from a ravine back of the present Throop Hotel. Topeka was made a post office in March, 1855, with Fry W. Giles as postmaster. The office was first established in a log house belonging to Sidney J. Case, on the east side of Quincy street, near Second, but was soon removed to a frame building on the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street. J. C. Gordon and Asaph Allen started a store at No. 103 Kansas avenue in the summer of 1855. J. C. Miller started the first brick house on the 18th of April of that year, near the corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues. A little later Robert L. Mitchell opened a cabinet shop at the northwest corner of Sixth and Harrison, afterwards the residence for many years of William Marshall, and now the property of the Topeka Club. In September, 1855, this was the meeting place of the first delegate convention looking to the formation of a constitution and State government. From that convention sprang the Topeka constitutional convention.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school was kept in a little house belonging to Dr. F. L. Crane, situated on Madison street, just north of the present Lincoln School. The teacher was Miss Sarah C. Harlan, niece of United States Senator Harlan, of Iowa. Others of the early teachers were Miss Carrie Whiting (afterwards Mrs. L. C. Wilmarth) and Miss Jennie Allen (afterwards Mrs. I. E. Perley). The first public school building was erected by the New England Emigrant Aid Company in the summer of 1857. It was built of brick, on the rear end of

lots 145, 147 and 149, Harrison street, fronting on Fifth street, the room being 24 by 18 feet in size. On these lots was afterwards built the present residences of Jacob Smith and W. A. L. Thompson, and a part of the brick from the old school house went into the construction of Mr. Smith's barn.

Topeka continued to improve in the winter of 1855-56, and there was a great change in the character of the buildings. The work of establishing roads, ferries and bridges was enthusiastically commenced and vigorously prosecuted. In the year 1856 the first three-story building, the Topeka House, was erected by Walter Oakley. The Chase House, another three-story building, was erected in the same year. Buildings were also constructed by Jeremiah Murphy, I. E. Perley, M. K. Smith, E. C. K. Garvey, F. L. Crane and John Ritchie—the last named erecting what was known as the Ritchie Block. In 1857 and 1858 there was still greater activity in building and real estate transactions. There was a gratifying increase of immigration, money became plentiful, and property advanced to high figures. These conditions were maintained throughout the years 1859 and 1860 except that the city's progress was impeded to some extent by the "border ruffian" troubles, Indian uprisings and a protracted season of drought, from all of which the State and city emerged triumphant.

CHAPTER XII.

County-Seat Location—Movements for the State Capitol—Locations at Fort Leavenworth, Shawnee Mission, Pawnee, Lecompton, Lawrence, Minneola and Topeka—The Several Constitutional Conventions—Free-State and Pro-Slavery Contests—First State Legislature—History and Description of the Finished Capitol.

Topeka was made county-seat of Shawnee County by a vote of the people on October 4, 1858, her rivals in the election being Tecumseh, Auburn (Brownsville) and Burlingame. The electors of Tecumseh refrained from voting on the county-seat proposition, although they voted on other questions at the same election. When it became known that the majority expression was in favor of Topeka, the citizens of Tecumseh contested the results, claiming that the election was illegal; and the probate judge, Edward Hoagland, to whom the poll-books were returnable, refused to certify the vote until compelled to do so by a higher judicial authority. While the controversy was pending, a part of the county records were forcibly removed from Tecumseh to Topeka. On the 24th of January, 1859, the Legislature legalized this election, and declared Topeka to be the permanent county-seat.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Under the constitution framed by the Wyandotte convention, July 29, 1859, Topeka was designated to be the capital of Kansas, and this action was ratified by a vote of the people, October 4, 1859. The events leading up to this action are so much a part of the general history of the State that it is not necessary to do more than epitomize them in this connection.

By act of Congress, May 30, 1854, the Territory of Kansas was thrown open to settlement, a Territorial government provided, and the seat of government located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth. Governor Andrew H. Reeder, the first of the Territorial Governors, established his headquarters there October 4, 1854. The executive office was removed, November 24th, to the Shawnee Methodist Episcopal Indian Mission, near the Missouri State line, about two and one-half miles southwest from Westport, and seven miles from Kan-

City. On June 27, 1855, the Governor transferred the seat of government to Pawnee, on the north side of the Kansas River, at the eastern line of the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

FIRST CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

A stone building was erected at Pawnee for capital purposes. The walls of the building are still sanding, and the spot has received its historical mark of preservation. The Legislature met in this building July 2, 1855, and changed the seat of government back to Shawnee Mission, the Governor returning there July 12th. On August 8th of the same year the Shawnee Mission Legislature, by vote in joint session, located the capital at Lecompton. The United States government spent \$50,000 in the construction of a capitol building at this point, and sessions of the Legislature were held at Lecompton in 1855, 1856 and 1857. The Legislature of 1857 adjourned to meet at Lawrence, where it assembled January 8, 1858, Lawrence thus becoming the temporary capital. An act was immediately passed removing the capital to Minneola, but it was vetoed by Governor Denver. Sessions of the Legislature were held alternately at Lecompton and Lawrence in 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

FREE STATE MOVEMENTS.

The foregoing account relates in most part to the acts and attitude of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, which had control of the official machinery. Of far greater importance to Topeka was the action during the same years of the Free-State men, who were trying to wrest the control of the government from the other faction. The proceedings of the Free-State men, in their meetings and conventions, are very clearly and concisely set forth in an article prepared by the late Franklin G. Adams, who was for many years secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. In his paper Secretary Adams says:

"The Free-State party in Kansas named Topeka as the capital of the State as early as in 1855. It became the capital under the Free-State constitutional movement. That was the movement through which the Free-State party in Kansas in 1855 framed a constitution, organized a State government, and applied to Congress for admission into the Union. This movement began by reason of the Shawnee Mission legislative usurpation and the oppressive legislation enacted. It was an effort of the body of the actual settlers of Kansas to free the territory from the thralldom of that usurpation. At a mass convention held in Lawrence August 14 and 15, 1855, among other proceedings, a resolution was passed declaring that the people of the Territory ought

to select delegates to a convention to frame a constitution for the State of Kansas, with a view to an immediate admission into the American Union. This convention also indorsed a call which had been issued for holding a general delegate convention of the Territory at Big Springs on the 5th of September. Another convention, held at Lawrence on the 15th, appointed a delegate convention to be held at Topeka on the 19th of September, to take action towards the formation of a State constitution and government. The Big Springs convention, on the 5th of September, approved the constitutional-convention movement, and adopted a resolution to respond to the call made for the Topeka convention on the 19th of September.

THE TOPEKA CONVENTION.

"The convention at Topeka, September 19th, adopted elaborate resolutions setting forth the reasons in favor of the constitutional movement. The convention appointed an executive committee, with instructions to issue an address to the people and to appoint an election to be held in the several districts of the Territory on the 9th of October, for the election of delegates to convene at Topeka on the 23rd of October to form a constitution for the State of Kansas. Thus was an executive committee, appointed by a spontaneous movement of the people and representing the dominant sentiment of the people, clothed with the power to organize the machinery of government in the prospective commonwealth. The force which inspired life and impelled and directed the movements for a State government lay in the executive committee. It continued to issue its proclamations through its chairman, James H. Lane, and to do in the most efficient manner the work of a provisional and semi-revolutionary government through the darkest and most disordered and dangerous period of the Territorial existence.

"The constitutional convention elected in pursuance of the call of the executive committee met at Topeka October 23, 1855, continued in session until November 11th, and framed the celebrated Topeka constitution. The constitution was sent by messengers to Washington and for years continued to engage the attention of Congress and to agitate the country on the question of its ratification.

"Other constitutional conventions were held in the meantime at Leecompton and Leavenworth."

TOPEKA AND HER RIVALS.

The location of the capital for the new State was an interesting subject in the proceedings of the Topeka constitutional convention, for there were many towns or projected towns at this period having capital aspirations, among

them being Council City, Cottonwood, Bloomington, Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Lecompton, Blanton, Prairie City, Manhattan and Wabaunsee. On the third day of the sitting of the Topeka convention, Cyrus K. Holliday moved that among the standing committees there should be one on the location of the capital. On November 6th the convention voted on the temporary location, Topeka being chosen, the final ballot standing 20 for Topeka and 16 for Lawrence.

This action was not immediately effective, as the Topeka convention was not recognized by the existing government, but in the end it resulted in fixing Topeka as the capital of the State. At that time there were but a few buildings here. The building which was known as Constitution Hall was the most substantial. It was a stone building, erected by Loring Farnsworth on Nos. 425 and 427 Kansas avenue (under the new system of numbering), and the walls still remain as a part of the present building in the same place. The building was so far completed as to be occupied by the constitutional convention of October 23rd, and also by the Legislature in its session held under that constitution. The Adams statement continues :

FIRST LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

"Under the Topeka constitution, five meetings of the Legislature were had in Constitution Hall. Under the constitution three elections were held for the election of State officers or members of the Legislature, or both. The constitution became the banner under which the Free-State party rallied in its struggle to free the Territory from the clutches of the Pro-Slavery despotism under which it was placed through the fraudulent election of March 30, 1855. The outrageous laws passed by the Shawnee Mission Legislature made out-laws of the members of the Free-State government. The Topeka constitutional movement became the special object of the hatred of the Pro-Slavery party. Their bogus laws contained provisions making it treason for the people thus to combine for the object of annulling them. Their packed grand juries indicted the Topeka State officers and members of the Legislature. Marshals and sheriffs, supported by squads of so-called militia or by United States soldiers, hunted them down like wild beasts.

"The first Legislature under the constitution met March 4, 1856. It did little legislation. It memorialized Congress for the ratification of the Topeka constitution. It appointed committees to prepare a code of laws. It adjourned to meet again July 4th. When that memorable 4th of July came, and the members of the legislature gathered for their second meeting, through orders from Acting Governor Woodson, backed by authority from Washington, Gen. E. V. Sumner appeared with a force of United States troops and dispersed them.



BUILDING FOR INCURABLES, STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE



EAST END MAIN BUILDING, STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

They met again, the third time, January 5, 1857. At this meeting a committee was appointed to prepare another memorial to Congress for admission into the Union. The second day of the session a large number of the members, including the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, were arrested by a United States marshal and taken under guard to Tecumseh. Then the body took a recess to June 9th. On that day the fourth meeting of the Topeka Legislature convened. A census law was passed, an election ordered in August, a State University was located at Lawrence, the State capital was again established at Topeka, and Congress was gain memorialized to admit Kansas into the Union under the Topeka constitution. January 5, 1858, the fifth and last meeting of the Topeka Free-State Legislature was held. Little was done except the reading of Governor Charles Robinson's message, in which he advised the keeping up of the State organization.

THE LEAVENWORTH CONVENTION.

"But by this time little hope remained of the admission of the State into the Union under the Topeka constitution. The population of the Territory had become so large and was so overwhelmingly Free-State, that the Free-State voters had already seized the lawmaking power by the election of the Territorial Legislature, and that body was at this time in session. The Topeka constitutional movement had performed its mission. For Topeka it had surely paved the way for the permanent capital of Kansas. Mention has been made of the Minneola capital and the Leavenworth constitution. The Leavenworth constitution served a purpose, that of a foil to the Lecompton constitution, steeped in fraud as that was. But there seemed no hope that Congress would ratify the Leavenworth constitution. The Territorial Legislature of 1859 therefore passed a law providing for a fourth constitutional convention. This became known as the Wyandotte convention, and it framed the present constitution of Kansas. This convention was held in Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, in July, 1859. The constitution was adopted by vote of the people, October 4th, but it was not until January 29, 1861, that the act of Congress ratifying it was approved by President Buchanan."

THE FINAL CONVENTION.

The Wyandotte constitutional convention provided that Topeka should be the temporary capital, and that the Legislature should submit the question of the permanent location to a vote of the people. In the Wyandotte convention two votes were had upon the temporary location. There were many candidates, and the first vote resulted as follows: For Mound City, 2 votes;

Mapleton, 1; Minneola, 2; Topeka, 15; Olathe, 2; Lawrence, 6; Burlington, 1; Stanton, 1; Atchison, 5; Manhattan, 2; Le Roy, 1; Emporia, 2; Burlington, 1; Louisville, 1; Kickapoo, 1; Troy, 1; Humboldt, 1; Palermo, 1; Paola, 1; Big Springs, 1; Pike's Peak, 1; Superior, 1.

The second ballot resulted in favor of Topeka, the delegates voting as follows:

For Topeka: J. M. Arthur, F. Brown, J. T. Barton, W. P. Dutton, R. C. Foster, John W. Forman, John P. Greer, William R. Griffith, Samuel Hipple, E. M. Hubbard, S. D. Houston, J. Lamb, G. H. Lillie, E. Moore, W. C. McDowell, A. D. McCune, C. B. McClelland, W. McCullough, H. D. Preston, P. S. Parks, R. J. Porter, John Ritchie, E. G. Ross, J. A. Signor, John P. Slough, Samuel A. Stinson, J. Stairwalt, J. Wright and B. Wrigley—29.

For Lawrence: J. G. Blunt, J. C. Burnett, John T. Burris, J. Blood, N. C. Blood, A. Crocker, William Hutchinson, James Hanway, S. E. Hoffman, Edward Stokes, B. F. Simpson, S. O. Thatcher, P. H. Townsend and R. L. Williams—14.

For Atchison: Robert Graham, John J. Ingalls, Samuel A. Kingman, J. A. Middleton, L. R. Palmer and T. S. Wright—6.

The location under this action being only temporary, the Legislature of 1861 authorized a vote of the people on the subject, and at the general election in November of that year the capital was definitely located at Topeka by the following vote: Topeka, 7,996; Lawrence, 5,291; all others, 1,184.

FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE.

The first State Legislature under the Wyandotte constitution met in Topeka March 26, 1861, the city at that time having about 800 inhabitants. Governor Robinson rented rooms for the executive offices in the Ritchie Block, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. The location was at the southeast corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues, where Rowley & Snow's drug-store now is. The first State Senate met in the third story of this building for three years. The first House of Representatives met in the Gale Block, now known as Crawford's Opera House, and here the joint convention was held which elected James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy to the United States Senate. Later in the session the House adjourned, on account of a leak in the roof, to the Congregational Church, on the corner of Seventh and Harrison streets. In 1862 the House again met in the Gale Block, and the session of 1863 was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Quincy street, where Odd Fellows' Hall is now located. The Legislature of 1864 met in Constitution Hall, which was enlarged for the purpose and leased to the State for a period of five

years, until the east wing of the permanent State Capitol was ready for occupancy, in 1869.

SITE FOR THE CAPITOL.

The square of 20 acres of ground upon which the State Capitol stands was donated for that use by the Topeka association, the reservation being first made in 1855. The site, which is equivalent to four city blocks, was accepted by the Legislature in 1862, and in 1866 a law was passed to proceed with the erection of a State House in accordance with plans prepared by E. Townsend Mix. An appropriation of \$50,000 was voted, the money to be raised by the sale of 10 sections of land which the State had received from the Federal government. On October 17, 1866, the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., assisted by Topeka Lodge, No. 17. In the construction of the first, or east, wing of the building, the contractors used a brown sandstone from a quarry near Vinewood Park, but this was found to be defective and the wing was completed with Junction City stone. This also proved to be unsatisfactory, and the other parts of the structure were built of a more durable stone from Cottonwood Falls.

DIMENSIONS AND COST.

Rooms in the new Capitol were first occupied by State officers December 25, 1869, and the first legislative session in the building was in 1870. The west wing was built in 1880, and work commenced on the central portion in 1883. It was not until March 24, 1903, that the finished structure was turned over to the State. The dimensions of the building are as follows: Extreme diameter or breadth of the building, including the porches, north and south, 399 feet; east and west, 386 feet; square of the dome at the base, 80 by 80 feet; height of dome to balcony at lantern, 258 feet; height of dome to extreme top, 304 feet. The total cost of the finished Capitol was \$3,200,588.92, of which \$481,000 was for the east wing, including the remodeling; \$314,237 for the west wing; \$1,289,611.30 for the central portion, including dome; and \$416,876.19 for decoration and furnishings. Most of the money was expended under the supervision of a State House Commission, which had charge of the letting of contracts. The following architects have been employed at different times on the work: E. Townsend Mix, John G. Haskell, L. M. Wood, E. T. Carr, Kenneth McDonald, Van Brunt & Sutton, J. C. Holland, E. J. Putnam, Seymour Davis, W. C. Hills, T. H. Lescher and John F. Stanton.

CHAPTER XIII.

Drought of 1860—Depression Resulting from the War—How the City Appeared in 1862—Prominent Business Firms and Professional Men—The Growth from 1865 to 1870—Renewed Activity in Real Estate Transactions—The Railroad Situation—Wagon Routes from Topeka—Association of Old Settlers.

Topeka's growth, as well as that of Shawnee County, was greatly retarded by the memorable drought of 1860. The labors of agriculture at that time were entirely confined to the raising of corn and vegetables, of which a scant supply matured. It is estimated that the population of the city and county decreased fully 20 per cent. in that year and the general stagnation was added to by the outbreak of the Civil War. Following the close of the war, the tide of immigration again set in, capital sought investment, property felt the stimulus of increased value, there was abundant work for the mechanic and laborer, and enterprises of great pith and moment were undertaken with a confidence inspired by the general firmness, politically and socially, that marked the new life in Kansas.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In the year 1862 Topeka had a population of less than 700. All that portion of the country north of the river was practically uninhabited, there being but a few log houses in the valley between Indianola and the river. Dr. Franklin L. Crane was farming that portion of the city lying north of Fifth street and east of Monroe, including the land where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe depot now stands. Col. Cyrus K. Holliday lived on the farm adjoining Dr. Crane's on the south, now the center of a big city where the family residence has been maintained for 50 years. South and east of Kansas and 10th avenues was John Ritchie's farm. South and west of the Ritchie property were the claims of Col. Joel Huntoon, Milton C. Dickey, J. C. Gordon and Daniel H. Horne. Southeast of the city were the farms of W. B. Wade, L. C. Conwell and Justus Brockway, and close by were farms belonging to Dr. S. E. Martin, R. S. Martin, John Long and D. R. Young. Fry

W. Giles had a farm on the Shunganunga, and was operating an express and stage office in town. The Topeka House stood on the present site of the Government Building, and opposite it was the Garvey House. The Chase House stood where the Stormont office building now stands, and on Sixth avenue were the Tuttle and Ashbaugh hotels.

The lawyers of that time were John Martin, A. H. Case and W. P. Douthitt. The physicians were S. E. Martin, Deming & Miller and B. F. King. The ministers were Revs. Lewis Bodwell, Charles M. Calloway, J. H. Defouri, Ira Blackford, John A. Steele and E. Alward. The leading store was conducted by Hamilton & Company, Fielding Johnson and George W. Veale being the "Company." H. W. Farnsworth and Willis Gordon were millers, Jacob Smith was the proprietor of a tin shop, George O. Wilmarth owned the post office book-store, Charles C. Kellam was postmaster, William Marshall was the only tailor, Thomas Archer was constable and J. C. Miller, justice of the peace. In the block on the west side of Kansas avenue, between Sixth avenue and Seventh street, there was then only one building, and south of that on the avenue was vacant prairie. The young ladies of that period were Miss Mary Ward, Miss Belle Chase, Miss Murphy, Miss Miller, Miss Allen, Miss Blush and Miss Farnsworth, and the list of young men included George, Frank and Orville Crane, T. B. Mills, J. C. French, George Trott, David Seagraves, Perry Tuttle and Henry C. Lindsey. The only business men of the early '60's who have continued uninterruptedly from that date to this are John W. Farnsworth and Jacob Smith. Mr. Farnsworth changed his business from dry goods to queensware, and Mr. Smith's tin-shop became the basis of the present W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company.

AFTER THE WAR.

Topeka's activity suffered no abatement between the years 1865 and 1870. In that period many fine business blocks were erected and handsome residences built. It was also the era of bridge building, railroad projection and general improvement. School houses and churches were built, sidewalks laid and much public work done. The city rapidly outgrew its original dimensions, and the first farm claims were nearly all converted into town lots. Many additions were platted and taken into the city, known as Young's, Horne's, Crane's, Ritchie's, King's, Holliday's and Huntoon's additions. The Kaw Indian land opposite the city, on the north side of the Kansas River, came into market through an act of Congress authorizing the Indians to sell their property, and reservation No. 4 of the land belonging to the half-breeds was bought and platted for town purposes. Eugenia was the name first given to the town, but the territory was attached to Topeka in April, 1867, and thence-

forth took the name of North Topeka, being the first ward of the main city.

Some of the buildings erected and new institutions established in the period between 1865 and 1870 were the following: The Mortimer Cook Building at the southwest corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues; the Baker & Tinkham Block, opposite Crawford's Opera House; Grace Episcopal Church, at the northwest corner of Jackson and Seventh streets; the Tefft House, where the First National Bank Building now stands; Charles F. Kendall's dry goods store; E. W. Baker & Company's wholesale grocery establishment; an iron foundry established on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets; a flouring mill erected at the corner of Kansas avenue and Third street, and another one in North Topeka, built by L. Laurent; the Topeka Bank, Kansas Valley National Bank, Capital Bank, and the Giles & Jewell Bank, opened for business; the Adams Building, North Topeka; and the Union Pacific Hotel and Depot, North Topeka. The principal residences built were those of Jesse H. Crane, on Madison between Fourth and Fifth streets; Hugo Kullak, northwest corner of Topeka avenue and Seventh street; and Jacob Smith, southwest corner of Harrison and Fifth streets.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

In addition to those already named, the well-known business and professional men of that period were: Barnum & Company, George C. Kenyon, Bates & Company, C. A. Butts, Geiger & McGrath and G. F. Merriam, dry goods; A. J. Arnold, Rowley Brothers, Stringham & Brown and C. C. Kellam, druggists; Benjamin Haywood, John Worth and Andrew Seiler, furniture; Guilford Dudley, private banker; Crane & Byron, blank books; A. H. Thompson, dentist; John P. Cole, Whitton & Weiss, E. G. Moon, Rodgers Brothers, Craigue & Company and R. E. Randolph, groceries; J. A. McLaughlin, fire-arms; Smith & Hale, J. M. Baird, E. H. Blake & Company and T. H. Whitmer, hardware; Burkhard & Oswald, harness; Hartsock & Gossett, hides; Henry Clarkson, Gavitt & Scott, Orrin T. Welch and Stone & Bodine, insurance; J. & R. Thomas, Shellabarger & Leidigh and C. Reed, lumber; J. Lee Knight and J. V. Wintrobe, photographers; James Douglass, John Lahmer and Fred Ortman, jewelers; David Brier, Bishop Crumrine, Edgar W. Dennis, M. P. Garretson, John Guthrie, N. F. Handy, Lewis Hanback, A. W. Hayes, John M. McDonald, Noah C. McFarland, Ross Burns, John Mileham, J. H. Moss, J. H. Putnam, B. J. Ricker, Thomas Ryan, John G. Searle, Hugh M. Spalding, A. H. Vance, J. G. Wood, J. G. Waters and A. L. Williams, attorneys; W. S. Baker, George Dick, Eli Lewis, John McClintock, M. Bailey, L. G. Murphy, M. F. Price, W. W. Rodgers, Silas E. Shelden, E. Tefft, D. W. Stormont and George Wyman, physicians.

The Episcopal Female Seminary was in operation at the corner of Topeka avenue and Ninth street, under the patronage of Bishop Thomas H. Vail. Rev. J. N. Lee was principal and Mrs. R. N. Baldwin, vice-principal. Miss Minnie Beales, Kansas' most famous vocalist, was one of the teachers. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars were the only secret societies in existence. The Union Pacific Railroad had been extended as far west as Carson, Colorado, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line was running trains to Emporia. The wagon roads leading out of the city were marked as follows: To Grasshopper Falls, Kansas avenue due north across Soldier Creek; to Tecumseh, Sixth avenue east; to Clinton, 10th avenue to Shungunga bridge, thence south; to Burlingame, Jackson street south; to Auburn, 10th avenue west to Fillmore street, thence in a southwesterly direction; to Mission Creek, on the Auburn road to the crossing of 11th street, and then branching off to the west; to Wabaunsee, Sixth avenue west.

ASSOCIATION OF OLD SETTLERS.

At various meetings of the Old Settlers' Association of Topeka, the following persons signed the roll of membership, giving their names and the date of their citizenship:

1854—John Armstrong, Freeman R. Foster, Caroline S. Scales, L. S. Long, William C. Gibbons, J. S. Freeland, S. E. Martin, W. W. Phillips, Fry W. Giles, George W. Berry, J. S. Freeland, J. W. Miller, E. J. Haynes, John Long and Mrs. E. J. Dailey.

1855—H. W. Curtis, Mrs. John Long, Mrs. C. A. Giles, Mrs. Augusta W. Lescher, Mrs. Mary Herbert, Charles H. Lovejoy, Josiah Jordan, Sarah C. Stone, Franklin G. Adams, C. G. Howard, W. H. Moffitt, G. W. Gillis, Martha Allen, William P. Thompson, Mrs. C. S. Baker, Mrs. Susanna M. Weymouth, Marion E. Thomson, A. H. Slayton, Josiah B. McAfee, Anna R. McAfee, T. B. Pitcher, Samuel J. Reader, Susan Howey, Richard Russell, Hale Ritchie, William H. Weymouth, Mrs. Celeste M. Forbes, Mrs. Jennie M. Nellis, Mrs. Louisa T. Oakley, Sarah E. Doane, Abner Doane and Mrs. Sarah Curtis.

1856—Joel Huntoon, John S. Firey, John Elliott, W. H. Fitzpatrick, George E. Flanders, Thomas H. Haskell, G. S. Gordon, Walter Oakley, John P. Greer, Kate Farnsworth Akin, Harvey D. Rice, William Owen, Maria M. Martin, Jasper M. Howard, Samuel Dolman, Minda K. Dolman, E. Marple, H. K. Winans, Alphæus Palmer, R. A. Randlett, W. D. Paul, William Wallace, J. B. Miller, James M. Harvey, Mrs. G. S. Gordon, Edward Chapman, Mrs. Edward Chapman, Hiram W. Farnsworth, John W. Farnsworth and William Chase.

1857—Avery Washburn, Mrs. L. P. Huntoon, Rebecca Brittain, E. G. Moon, N. J. Moon, Henry W. McAfee, Mrs. Freeman R. Foster, Mrs. J. M. Foster, Martha M. James, Mrs. W. H. Fitzpatrick, Miss Rena Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, Jacob Smith, William P. Douthitt, E. M. Chase, Jane T. Randlett, T. H. Lescher, Olive A. Owen, Flora C. Harvey, M. J. Freeland, Amanda G. Person, Charles F. Spencer, J. S. Stansfield, James Mecham, V. B. Howey, G. W. Packard, J. M. Bryan, D. W. Boutwell, Mrs. E. V. Boutwell, Emily R. Douthitt, Christian Bowman, Josephine Stafford, A. J. Huntoon, Ellen S. Huntoon, Daniel Thompson, Frank A. Root, William S. Bennett, W. W. Climenson, Mrs. C. Crawford, L. M. Ayers, Peter Fisher, Henry Taylor, David L. Lakin, Mrs. Ann Spencer, Castorn Washburn, Sarah A. Elliott, M. P. Hillyer and Georgiana Packard.

1858—A. F. Barker, T. A. Barker, Kate Rudolph Wilson, James V. Douthitt, H. D. Fisher, E. M. Fisher, Lucius Kingman, E. A. Goodell, Sarah Goodell, Mrs. Martha Paine, Mrs. Emma Campbell Hudson, Allen Holcraft, George W. Weed, D. O. Crane, Mrs. H. M. Prouty and Mrs. F. A. Root.

1859—F. M. Fletcher, R. J. Miller, Amond Benton, Mrs. Ella Phillips, Mrs. Mary A. Rice, Emma Bodwell Stagg, Miss Zu Adams, Mary Marple, Sophie G. Ashbaugh, John F. Carter, Allan Maxson, Mrs. W. W. Phillips, Hattie Fletcher, Emily Thompson and Elizabeth Taylor.

1860—Guilford Dudley Baker, Elizabeth Flanders, G. W. Dailey, Matilda Steele McFarland, Martha A. Herriott, Floyd P. Baker, Robert B. Steele and Marcia G. Gordon.

1861—Emma B. Stagg and Josephine E. Ashbaugh.

1862—Miss Lou Climenson.

1863—George D. Butts and Mrs. C. A. Butts.

1864—Sarah A. Elliott and C. S. Baker.

1865—Robert Robinson and James A. Troutman.

1866—Anna Foster, Henry Evans, Mrs. Henry Evans, William J. Stagg and Anna S. Crane.

1867—Celestine Stoker, George D. Hale, George S. Evarts and Emma Evarts.

1868—Francis S. McCabe, George P. Bates, Oresta H. Bates. B. F. Golden and Mrs. S. A. Robinson.

1869—Joseph Andrews, J. Gandion, A. A. Ripley and Sarah E. Evarts.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Railway System—Four Trunk Lines at Topeka—Mills and Factories—Commercial and Banking Institutions—Public Utilities—Finances of the City—Parks and Resorts—Assessed Valuation, Bonded Debt and Financial Resources—Present City Officers and List of Former Mayors—The Commercial Club.

A general railroad convention was held in Topeka, October 7, 1860, attended by 125 delegates, to consider plans for a State railway system, and to inaugurate a movement for securing the same. Five lines of railroad were favored by the delegates, as the result of their deliberations, two of which were to run to Topeka. One of them was a line from the city of Wyandotte, up the Kansas Valley, by way of Lawrence, Lecompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Manhattan and the Fort Riley Military Reservation, to the western boundary of the Territory; and the other, a line from Atchison, by way of Topeka, through the Territory in the direction of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Previous to that, in 1855, the Union Pacific system had received a charter from the Legislature under the title of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, and in 1857 the Legislature granted a charter to a corporation to build the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, of which Cyrus K. Holliday, Franklin L. Crane, Milton C. Dickey and John W. Forman were the Topeka directors. In 1858 the Kansas Central Railway was projected by W. Y. Roberts and others, proposing to build a line of railroad from Wyandotte, up the Kansas Valley, on the north side of the river, by way of Lawrence and Topeka, to Fort Riley.

UNION PACIFIC.

From these beginnings the present railway facilities of Topeka were realized. The Union Pacific, then known as Kansas Pacific, was completed to Topeka, January 1, 1866. The arrival of the first train at North Topeka on that date was an occasion of great rejoicing, the people of Topeka extending the hospitality of the city to the mayors and councilmen of Wyandotte and Lawrence, and to the president of the road, R. M. Shoemaker. The

principal address was delivered by Gen. James H. Lane. North Topeka was at that time known as Eugene, and contained more Indian than white inhabitants. The Union Pacific was completed to Denver in 1872.

SANTA FE.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system was the outgrowth of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company. Work was commenced at Topeka in October, 1868, the first section being built to Carbondale, to tap the Osage County coal fields. It was opened to Carbondale, 18 miles south from Topeka, in July, 1869, and to Emporia in 1870. More than four years elapsed before the construction had progressed to the State line on the west. The inception of this enterprise was in very great measure due to Col. Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka, who was the first president of the company, and one of its directors up to the date of his death, March 29, 1900. Citizens of Topeka subscribed \$30,000 to the original St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, and the county voted \$250,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. A further sum of \$100,000 was voted by the city for the location of the general offices and shops. The shops were located here in 1872, and a general office building erected in 1884. To aid in the construction of this road the government made a grant of nearly 3,000,000 acres of the public lands of Kansas.

Under the original plan of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company the eastern terminus of the road was at Atchison, no provision having been made for connecting Topeka with Kansas City on the south side of the Kansas River. To meet this oversight the city of Topeka, in April, 1874, subscribed \$160,000 to the capital stock of the Kansas Midland Railroad Company, which had been projected some years before, but left in a languishing condition by reason of financial embarrassment and the opposition of rival cities. This line was completed in 1874, and in June, 1875, was leased to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which eventually absorbed it. The Santa Fe system also operates the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern road, which it jointly owns with the Union Pacific. The extent of the Santa Fe system, and its importance to Topeka, is shown by the fact that it employs more than 2,000 men in its various shops, and 800 in its general offices, at this point. The local pay-roll of the road exceeds \$1,000,000 a year, and the product of its Topeka shops will average in value more than \$2,000,000 a year.

ROCK ISLAND.

Topeka is also the Western headquarters of the great Rock Island railway system. This road was extended from St. Joseph to Topeka in 1887,



MILLS OF THE CROSBY ROLLER MILLING COMPANY



INTER-OCEAN MILLS



GYRATOR MILLS



MID-CONTINENT MILLS

and later by three lines across the State, to Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas; to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo; and to the Mexican border at El Paso. The Rock Island also maintains a train service between Topeka and Kansas City over the Union Pacific tracks. The Rock Island may well be called one of the great trunk lines of the West, and Topeka is one of its principal business points. A fine passenger station at the intersection of Kansas and First avenues is also the headquarters of the division and of the local officers of the road. The company employs a force of 100 men at Topeka, and the number is being increased from year to year.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Topeka is connected with the Missouri Pacific system by means of a branch line built in 1886 from Fort Scott to Topeka. It opened a rich farming country tributary to Topeka and increased the transportation facilities of the capital city to a needed and important extent. The stations immediately south of Topeka are Berryton, Tevis, Richland, Overbrook, Michigan Valley and Lomax. Connection is made at the last named point with the main line of the Missouri Pacific extending from the Missouri River to Colorado.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Without claiming to be a great manufacturing center, Topeka has a number of extensive and well-known manufacturing concerns, of which the milling industry is the most important. The principal institutions are the Central Mill and Elevator, Crosby Roller Milling Company, Farmers' Exchange Mill, Gyrator Mills, Inter-Ocean Mills, Kansas Valley Cereal Mill, Mid-Continent Mills, Shawnee Milling Company and Topeka Milling Company. The combined capacity of the several mills is 4,500 barrels of flour a day. Topeka's proximity to the great wheat belt of Kansas and the splendid shipping facilities make it one of the leading flour markets of the United States. The mills employ 175 persons, and the total product of the industry in 1904 amounted to \$4,000,000.

The Charles Wolff Packing Company, an independent company employing 200 men, did a business in 1904 aggregating nearly \$2,000,000. Two creamery companies, the Continental Creamery Company and the Topeka Pure Milk Company, did a business amounting to \$2,773,850 and gave employment to 108 men and 64 women. There are three cold storage plants,—the Topeka Ice & Cold Storage Company, the Continental Creamery Company and Seymour & Company,—which reported a total business of nearly \$1,000,000 last year. The combined printing and book-binding product for

the year 1904 amounted to over \$800,000, giving employment to 500 persons, who received wages amounting to \$350,000. The total value of all manufactured products for the year 1904 was \$16,752,540, the number of firms engaged in manufacturing, 345; total capital invested, \$7,273,129; number of employees,—male 5,379, females 1,080; total annual wages paid, \$3,224,427; value of material used, \$10,000,000.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Topeka has 30 wholesale and jobbing houses, whose total business in 1904 amounted to \$17,000,000; the total retail business was \$7,000,000. There are 22 builders and contractors in the city, value of work last year, \$924,000, and wages paid, \$252,000. The product of the lighting and heating plants in 1904 was \$431,700, employees, 206, and wages paid, \$123,700. The six planing mills employed 200 men, paying \$100,000 in wages, and yielding a product of \$300,000.

The banking institutions of the city are the following: Bank of Topeka, capital \$210,000; Central National Bank, capital \$250,000; Citizens' State Bank, capital \$25,000; First National Bank, capital \$300,000; Merchants' National Bank, capital \$100,000; Shawnee State Bank, capital \$60,000; State Savings Bank, capital \$25,000. The several banks have a total capital of \$970,000, a total surplus of \$281,518, and total deposits amounting to \$6,000,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Topeka owns its own water-works system, recently purchased at a cost of \$620,000, and its own street lighting plant, installed at a cost of \$150,000. In the year 1900 the city built a public auditorium which cost \$100,000, seats 4,000 people, and provides offices for the city government and quarters for the Fire Department. The building has a frontage of 350 feet, and is equipped with a four-manual pipe organ which cost \$15,000.

Two telephone systems, the Independent Telephone Company and the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, provide the city with 5,000 telephones, and afford long distance connections with all important points in Kansas and the leading cities of other States. There are 38 miles of paved streets—granite, asphalt and vitrified brick. The Topeka Railway Company operates 37 miles of street railway, reaching all parts of the city, the principal suburbs and Vinewood and Garfield parks. Topeka is well provided with light, heat and power by the Edison Illuminating Company and the Excelsior

Coke & Gas Company. A pipe line is now being constructed from the gas fields of Southern Kansas, which will provide the city with natural gas before the close of the year 1905.

PLEASURE PLACES.

The public play-ground and recreation system of Topeka is embraced in the following parks: Central, City, Chesney, Gage, Holliday, Huntoon, Garfield and Vinewood, well distributed throughout the city and convenient of access by trolley lines. The improvement and promotion of the park interest is in charge of a public commission composed of M. A. Low, Edward Wilder, M. C. Holman, A. B. Quinton and J. P. Griswold. A new organization under the name of the Topeka Country Club, with 200 members and a capital stock of \$25,000, will in the near future provide ample grounds near the city for golf links, tennis courts and other forms of outdoor amusement. The Topeka Base Ball Park and Washburn Athletic Park afford excellent facilities for athletic sports, and riding and driving exhibitions are well provided for on the Shawnee County Fair Grounds. In connection with the subject of parks it may be added that the entire residence district of Topeka is an umbrageous forest of stately elms and glowing maples,

—With seats beneath the shade
For talking age and whispering lovers made.

The property assessment of the city for 1904, upon a one-third valuation was as follows: Real estate, \$8,425,450; personal property, \$2,348,070; railroad property, \$501,900; total, \$11,275,420. Bonded indebtedness—city at large \$525,600; internal improvement, \$514,800; sewer and drain bonds, \$52,388. The general revenue fund of the city for the last year amounted to \$106,399.63; the general improvement fund, \$102,629.56; school tax levy, including building, interest and sinking funds, \$180,426.72.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The present city government of Topeka is composed of the following officers, elective and appointive: Mayor, William H. Davis; president of Council, L. A. Ryder; clerk, J. H. Squires; attorney, Frank G. Drenning; treasurer, M. M. Hale; physician, H. B. Hogeboom; fire marshal, George O. Wilmarth; chief of police, A. G. Goodwin; food inspector, W. H. Gilfillan; license collector, R. F. Clough; plumbing inspector, E. A. Chaney; superintendent of water-works, Jesse Shaw; police judge, S. S. Urmy; engineer, James F. McCabe; police matron, Laura E. Thorpe; commissioner of elec-

tions, Charles H. Titus; street commissioner, James Ramsey; superintendent of electric light, H. K. Goodrich; weighmaster, O. A. Peck; councilmen—First Ward, L. A. Ryder and F. B. Simms; Second Ward, Charles K. Holliday and Joseph Griley; Third Ward, William Green and Fred E. Nipps; Fourth Ward, S. S. Rice and C. W. Horn; Fifth Ward, Samuel T. Howe and J. C. Shimer; Sixth Ward, J. W. F. Hughes and S. A. Swenson.

Mayors.—Since the organization of the city the following persons have been elected to the office of mayor, for the years named: Loring Farnsworth, 1858-59; Lorenzo Dow, 1859; Cyrus K. Holliday, 1859-60; Hiram W. Farnsworth, 1860-61; Harris Foster Otis, 1861-62; Noah W. Cox, 1862-63; Joseph F. Cummings, 1863-64; Samuel H. Fletcher, 1864-65; William W. Ross, 1865-66; Ross Burns, 1866-67; Cyrus K. Holliday, 1867-68; Orrin T. Welch, 1868-69; Cyrus K. Holliday, 1869-70; Josiah B. McAfee, 1870-71; Orrin T. Welch, 1871-74; Henry Bartling, 1874-75; Thomas J. Anderson, 1875-77; Milton H. Case, 1877-81; Joseph C. Wilson, 1881-83; Bradford Miller, 1883-85; Roswell L. Cofran, 1885-87; David C. Metsker, 1887-89; Roswell L. Cofran, 1889-93; Thomas W. Harrison, 1893-95; Charles A. Fellows, 1895-99; Charles J. Drew, 1899-1901; J. W. F. Hughes, 1901-1902; Albert Parker, 1902-03; W. S. Bergundthal, 1903-05; William H. Davis, 1905—.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

A great factor in promoting the business growth and material interests of the city is the organization known as the Commercial Club of Topeka, of which Charles K. Holliday is president, T. F. Garver, vice-president, L. M. Penwell, treasurer, and Thomas J. Anderson, secretary. The membership roll of the Commercial Club for 1905 includes the following firms and individuals:

Adams Brothers, Printers and Publishers.
Auerbach, H. A., Palace Clothing Company.
American Steam Laundry.
Austin & Hungate, Attorneys.
Abrahams, John V., Lawyer.
Auto Fedan Hay Press Company.
Arnold, W. J., Architect.

Bauer, A. D., Printer.
Baumgartner, John, Merchant Tailor.
Barns, T. L., Steward Elks Club.
Black, W. J., General Passenger Agent,
Santa Fe.
Blaine, R. D., Real Estate, Loans and Col-
lections.
Beal, L. G., Loan Broker.

Bowman, C. H., Topeka Desiccating Com-
pany.
Brigham, R. S., Street Car Advertising.
Bischoff, Oscar, Capitalist.
Barnum, S., Co., Dry Goods.
Bird, W. A. S., Lawyer.
Blakely, C. G., Insurance.
Bowman, H. C., Insurance.
Bates, A. H., Capitalist.
Bergundthal, W. S., Real Estate.
Betts, J. B., Contractor.
Bromich, Joseph, Steam Boiler Works.
Buffkin, J. A., Manufacturer.
Brown, Milton, Lawyer.
Bennett, A. H., Grain Commission.
Butler, J. N., Signs.



TOPEKA WOOLEN MILLS



VEALE AND THOMPSON BLOCK

- Brown, Frank J., Financial Agent.
 Blitz, I. M., Jeweler.
 Bradshaw, George L., Harness and Saddlery.
 Bailey Brothers, Insurance, Real Estate and Steamship Agents.
 Burghart, George, Cigar Manufacturer.
 Crane & Company, Publishers, Printers and Binders.
 Crosby Brothers, Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture, Shoes.
 Crosby, Warren M., Dry Goods, Shoes, etc.
 Capper, Arthur, Pres. *Daily Capital*, Prop. *Mail and Breeze*.
 Crane, D. O., Supt Topeka Cemetery Ass'n.
 Cuthbert & Sargent, Contractors.
 Capital City Vitrified Brick and Paving Co.
 Chicago Lumber Co.
 Chase, G. M. & Co., Shoes.
 Central National Bank.
 Coughlin Hardware Company.
 Currie Windmill Co.
 Continental Creamery Co.
 Cooper, John G., Capitalist.
 Combs, W. M., Chief Dispatcher, Santa Fe Council, M., Contractor.
 Calkins, Charles R., Orchestra Director.
 Clemens, G. C., Lawyer.
 Clark, Elton S., Mgr. Mutual Life Ins. Co., New York.
 Chappelle, James, Prop., Copeland Hotel.
 Central Sash and Door Company.
 Conklin & Gustafson, Plumbers.
 Crawford, George M., Business Mgr. Mail Printing House.
 Crockett, J. E., Dry Goods.
 Crain, Ralph W., Mgr. Remington Typewriter Co.
 Colville, J. P., Photographer.
 Campbell, Dr. A. C., Oculist.
 Durell & Cummings, Proprietors Oxford Hotel.
 Davis, W. L., Parkhurst-Davis Mercantile Company.
 Devlin, Charles J., Pres. Mt. Carmel Coal Co.
 Dudley, John, Ranchman.
 Dun, R. G. & Co., Commercial Agency.
 Dougherty, George E., Shorthand School.
 Dreisbach & Wallace, Groceries and Meats.
 Elliott, Charles S., Shawnee Insurance Agency.
 Excelsior Coke & Gas Company.
 Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Heat, Power, Light.
 Edson, Frank P., Plumbing and Steam Heating.
 Embree, Rev. A. S.
 Eagle, Charles S., Wholesale and Retail Cigars.
 Emerson, Z. A., Manager Postal Telegraph Company.
 Evans, Clinton J., Attorney.
 Elliott, E. T., Manager Grand Union Tea Company.
 Felix & Sons, Clothes Store for Men.
 Fleishman, S. M., Topeka Pants Co.
 First National Bank.
 Fellows, C. A., Contractor.
 Findlay, George W., Special Agent Mass. Mt. Life Ins. Co.
 Frost, John E., Real Estate, etc.
 Foster, Frank H., Lawyer.
 Freeman, F. W., Vice-President Merchants' National Bank.
 Ferry & Doran, Lawyers.
 Forbes, D. H., Hardware.
 Foote, C. E., Financial Broker.
 Godard, A. A., Attorney, President State Savings Bank.
 Greenwald, D. J.
 Green, William & Sons, Groceries and Meats.
 Guthrie, John, Postmaster.
 Glenn, H. H., "The Fair."
 Gavitt, W. W., Medical Company, Manufacturing Chemists.
 Guild, Charles W., Marble and Granite Works.
 Glead, Charles S., Attorney.
 Garver & Larimer, Lawyers.
 Griley & Griley, Capital Barber Shop.
 Guild, E. B., Music Co., Pianos, Organs and Musical Mdse.
 Garvey, H. O., Manager Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.
 Guibor, Charles R., Shirt Manufacturer.
 Gear, Frank, New Era Department Store.
 Goodwin, A. G., Automobiles.
 Garvey, W. C., Freight Agent, Santa Fe.
 Heinz, Peter, Capitalist.
 Hanley & Ritchie, Contractors.

- Henderson, M. D., Real Estate.
 Hubbard, C. E., Hardware and Seeds.
 Howe, Samuel T., Manager Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co.
 Hall Lithographing Company.
 Heery, Michael, Contractor.
 Holman, M. C., President Western Woolen Mill Co.
 Hammel, George M., Merchant Tailor.
 Heil, Peter & Sons, Dairy Supplies.
 Hayden, James B., Jeweler and Oculist.
 Holland & Squires, Architects.
 Howard, H. B., Sporting Goods and Machine Shop.
 Horn, E., Planing Mill.
 Holliday, C. K., President Excelsior Coke & Gas Company.
 Hankla, T. J., Proprietor Fifth Avenue Hotel.
 Hutton, W. W., General Secretary Railway Conductors.
 Horsfield, Thomas, Meat Market.
 Harvey, A. M., Lawyer.
 Hayden, R. F., Probate Judge.
 Hulse, Hiram, Florist.
 Hurley, J. E., General Manager, Santa Fe.
 Herron & Middaugh, Clothing and Shoes.
 Hollcraft, M. E., Florist.
 Hamilton, Charles B., Proprietor Hotel Throop.
 Hodgins, Fred H., Sixth Avenue Pharmacy.
 Hagan, Eugene, Lawyer.
- Jones, J. K., Paints and Glass.
 Jordan, E. P., Electrical Construction and Supplies.
 Judd, Dr. C. E.
 Jones, George H., Agent U. S. Express Company.
 Jones Dry Goods Company.
- Kuehne, Otto, Proprietor Kuehne Preserving Works.
 Kane, A. S., Manager Crawford Opera House.
 Kaczynski, Vincent, Wood, Coal and Feed.
 Knights and Ladies of Security, Fraternal Insurance.
 Kansas Book Company, School Books.
 Keizer, Dell, General Manager Topeka *Daily Herald*.
 Kistler-Metzler Mercantile Co., Wholesale Grocers.
- Kansas Farmer Company, Publishers *Kansas Farmer*.
 Klingaman, A. C., Druggist.
 Kelly & Kelly, Bond Attorneys and Brokers.
 Keith, Dr. H. H.
 Koontz, J. R., General Freight Agent, Santa Fe.
 King, J. J., Attorney and Real Estate.
 Kohl, Chas. W., Proprietor Kohl's Pharmacy.
 Kraushaar, Henry F., Proprietor Royal Bakery.
 Kinney, John J., Sec. Coughlin Hardware Company.
 Klauer, Herman, Tobacco and Cigars.
 Kellar, N. E., Contractor.
 King, W. E., Assistant City Engineer.
 King, Thomas L., Ticket Agent, Santa Fe.
 Kutz, Charles H., Teacher.
 Klinge, William, Merchant Tailor.
- Lake, W. F., Druggist.
 Leahey, Daniel, Contractor.
 Lewis, F. A., Agent Pacific Express Co. and U. P. Ry.
 Longaker, Amos, Contractor.
 Lytle, J. F., Wells Fargo & Co. Express.
 Low, M. A., General Attorney, Rock Island.
 Lindsay, W. S., Physician and Surgeon.
 Loomis, Blair & Scandrett, Attorneys at Law.
 Lindsey, H. C., Prop. Fashion Stables.
 Lucas, A. T., Sheriff Shawnee County.
 Lux, Philip, Retired Farmer.
 Lux, Samuel E., Commission Merchant.
 Lee, E. S., Druggist.
 Lewis, Charles W., Provident Savings Life Insurance Company.
 Lyman & Lyman, Dentists.
 Lord, John E., Mgr. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
- Mulvane, Joab, Pres. Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
 Mulvane, John R., Pres. Bank of Topeka.
 Mulvane & Gault, Attorneys.
 MacLennan, Frank P., Editor and Prop. *State Journal*.
 Miller, W. I., Lumber.
 Moore, J. E., Mgr. Symms Grocer Company.
 Moore, C. A., Manufacturer.
 Montgomery, E., "Star Grocery."
 Montgomery, H. S., Gen. Watch Inspector, Santa Fe.

- McEntire Brothers, Mattress Manufacturers and Spring Beds.
 Mid-Continent Mills, Flour and Mill Stuffs.
 Merchants' Transfer Company.
 McAfee, Henry W., Stockman.
 McClintock, Dr. J. C., Physician and Surgeon.
 Myers, C. W., Groceries and Meats.
 MacDowell, E. B., Office Supplies.
 Miller, W. S., Prop. Miller's Pharmacy.
 Matthews & Drechsel Shoes.
 McCormick, O., Rug Factory.
 MacDonald, John, Editor and Prop. *Western School Journal*.
 McCabe, James F., City Engineer.
 Merriam Mortgage Co., Real Estate Mortgages.
 Massey, Arthur, Horse Shoer.
 Morehouse, R. H., Watch Inspector, Santa Fe.
 Morrison, James E., M. D.
 Monroe & Schoch, Attorneys at Law.
 Mills, A. M., Vice-Pres. The Mills Dry Goods Co.
 McKeever, J. R., Furniture, Carpets, etc.
 Maxwell, William A., Vinewood Stone Co.
 McManus, John F., Gas Expert.
 Mullin, A. B., Meats.
 Morrison, C. H., Jeweler.
 Maxwell, John, Contractor.
 McCaslin, C. L., Contractor.
 Milligan, William, Loan Agent.
 Mize, L. D., Barber.
 McKnaught, J. F., Transfer.
- Neil, George, Pres. Topeka Woolen Mill Co.
 Norton, Jon. D., Sec. and Asst. Treas. Mt. Carmel Coal Co.
 Newland, F. M., Groceries and Meat Market.
 Noble, George M. & Co., Fin. Agents, Real Estate and Ins.
 Neiswanger, W. A., Mgr. Capital Real Estate Co.
 Newman, A., County Clerk.
 Nipps, F. E., Agent Missouri Pacific.
- O'Neil, Edward L., Bookkeeper.
 Ott, S. S., Real Estate.
 Osborn, W. L., Mgr. Topeka Desiccating Co.
 Poindexter, E. W., Gen. Agt. Northw. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
- Philips & Chaney, Real Estate.
 Parkhurst-Davis Mer. Co., Wholesale Grocers.
 Prescott, F. M., Real Estate.
 Plask, Dr. Norman, Pres. Washburn College.
 Penny, George B., Dean Fine Arts Dept. Washburn College.
 Plank, M. C., Contractor.
 Penwell, L. M., Undertaker.
- Quail, William L., Stockman.
 Quinton & Quinton, Lawyers.
- Roudebush, Emmett E., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
 Redden, A. L., Lawyer.
 Robinson, Marshall & Co., Clothing and Furnishings.
 Robinson, A. A., Pres. Mexican Central Railroad.
 Reinisch, A., Superintendent City Parks.
 Rees, B. L., General Agent International Harvester Co.
 Roehr, W. F., Music Co., Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
 Reynolds & Childers, Props. Topeka Panatorium.
 Ruff, W. H., Pension Office.
 Roof, C. H., Grocer.
 Rodman, J. E., Florist.
 Roediger & Son, Dyeing and Cleaning Works.
 Rades, Sam, Publisher "Topeka City Directory."
- Rinner & Warren, Tin Shop.
 Robinson, F. A., Manager Fox Typewriter Co.
- Sells, Wm., Sells & Forepaugh Shows.
 Sterne, W. E., County Commissioner.
 Switzer, John F., Attorney.
 Strickler, L. H., Principal Topeka Business College.
 Schich, William, Mfr. & Jobber, Mattress & Iron Beds, Couches.
 Stephenson, W. C., Real Estate, Loans, and Fire Insurance.
 Stansfield, George W., Druggist.
 Smith, James C., Hides and Tallow.
 Shawnee Building & Loan Association.
 Standard Oil Company.
 Stewart, Dr. S. G.
 Squires, J. H., City Clerk.

- Strauss Agency, Real Estate, etc.
 Sullivan, James D., Art Store.
 Saxon, Theodore, Farmer.
 Steves, F. M., & Sons, Printers and Publishers.
 Scrinopskic, Albert, Prop. Fitwell Shoe Company.
 Snyder, C. W. & Son, Bankers.
 Scott, C. L., Cremerie Restaurant.
 Stump, Albert D., Meat Market.
 Sheard & Logan, Western Baseball Association.
- The Southwestern Fuel Co., Coal.
 Thompson, W. A. L., Wholesale Hardware.
 The Topeka Trunk Factory.
 Topeka Laundry Co.
 Topeka Water Co.
 Topeka Railway Co.
 The Exchange Grocery Co.
 Trapp, C. T., Merchant Tailor.
 The Mills Dry Goods Co.
 The State Savings Bank.
 The Ewart Lumber Co.
 The A. B. Whiting Paint & Glass Co.
 Thomas, J., Lumber Co.
 Topeka Milling Co.
 Troutman & Stone, Lawyers.
 Thurston & Van Kirk, Abstracters.
 Thurston, J. W., Cashier Bank of Topeka.
 Trapp, Charles H., Printer.
 Topeka Pure Milk Co.
 Thompson, E. W., Mgr. National Life Ins. Co., Vermont.
 Taylor, W. L., Pres. Taylor Grain Co.
 Topeka Independent Telephone Co.
 The People's Ice & Fuel Co.
 Taylor, R. E., Groceries and Meat Market.
 Topeka City Troop.
 Topeka Bridge & Iron Mfg. Co.
 Topeka Transfer Co.
 Taylor, Dr. W. T.
- Van Ostrand, Byron D., Gen'l Agent, Prudential Insurance Co.
- Van Vleck & Co., Wall Paper.
 Van Valkenburg, M. W., State Agt. Liverpool, London & Globe.
 Van Dorp, Louis, Cornice and Sheet Metal Works.
 Valentine, H. E., Lawyer.
- Wagner, George, Editor *Kansas Democrat*.
 Wilson, A. P. Tone, Jr., Real Estate and Lawyer.
 Wilson, Anthony P., Kansas Collection Agency.
 Wilder, E., Treasurer, Santa Fe.
 Wolff, Chas., Packing Co.
 Woolverton, L. S., Druggist.
 Wright, John M., Deputy County Treasurer.
 Warner & Potter, Agric. Implements, Carriages and Wagons.
 White Star Laundry.
 Weber, W. F., Groceries.
 Wood, C. L., Prop. National Hotel.
 Waters, John C., Lawyer.
 Webster-Tulloch Coal Co.
 Willis Norton & Co., Inter-Ocean Mills.
 Webb & Nichols, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
 Wood, L. M., Architect.
 Western Woolen Mill Co.
 Wilson, Richard, Conductor, Santa Fe.
 Whitcomb, Geo. H., Lawyer.
 Wood, J. G., Receiver U. S. Land Office.
 Wear, Norman S., Wear Coal Co.
 Walker, Fred T., Drugs and Photo Supplies.
 Wilson, Carey J., Insurance.
 Ware, E. F., Lawyer.
 Williams, A. F., Lawyer.
- Young, Clarence, Drugs.
- Zercher Book & Stationery Co.
 Zanditon Company, Men's and Women's Clothing.
 Zahner, A., Mortgage Loans.
 Zeis, Burg E., Retired Merchant.

CHAPTER XV.

The Decade from 1880 to 1890—Results of the Boom—Territory Added to the City—Population for Fifty Years—Immigration from the South—Prohibitory Liquor Laws and Their Enforcement—Early Work in Behalf of Temperance—Activity of Women in Civic Affairs.

From 1880 to 1890 was another very prosperous decade in the history of Topeka. During that period an era of unexampled activity in real estate transactions and all branches of business set in, culminating in the great boom of 1886-88. The boom proved to be a splendid thing for Topeka, but a very unfortunate one for the private fortunes of most of her citizens. Property values soared far beyond reasonable bounds, and the collapse of it all at the end not only caused the failure of many enterprising firms and individuals but gave the city a temporary setback from which it was slow in recovering. In the year 1886 there were 23 new additions platted and thrown upon the market, some of them two miles distant from the former extreme limits of the city. The real estate transfers averaged \$30,000 a day, or \$600,000 a month, and were more than those of any other Western city. The bank clearings averaged more than \$1,000,000 a month. This period of advancement continued through the years 1887 and 1888, with a steady increase. In the year 1888 it is estimated that 3,000 new buildings were erected, at a total cost of \$3,000,000. One firm, Bartholomew & Norton, built 315 residences in the several additions which they laid out. Forty-five blocks of street pavement, equivalent to four miles, were laid in that year, at an expense of \$375,000. Twelve miles of sewers and five miles of brick sidewalks were laid, a \$35,000 viaduct built, and an electric light plant installed, the total expenditure for public improvements being \$598,000. The bank clearings for the year reached the high figure of \$17,000,000 and the real estate transfers aggregated \$7,879,569.

Some of the prominent buildings erected in that year were: The Joseph Black building (Oxford Hotel), electric power station, Hotel Throop, Paramore Block (North Topeka), Crawford's Flats, Clugston's residence block, George H. Evans' residence block, Sells Building, Chesterfield Hotel, Edison

electric light plant, Crawford office block, Columbian Building, Episcopal Guild Hall, First Presbyterian Manse, Hammatt Building, Thompson Block, Thatcher Building, and the private residences of Joseph C. Wilson, M. Snattinger, David L. Lakin, John Brier, J. W. Davis and John E. Frost. The cotton mill and the sugar works were also Topeka enterprises of 1888, and the Martin's Hill investment by Boston capitalists was made in the same year.

A GROWING CITY.

The number of city additions platted in that year was 69, most of which were rapidly settled. It was in that year that the greater part of the lots in Potwin Place and Oakland were disposed of. Potwin Place was bought in 1869 by Charles W. Potwin, of Zanesville, Ohio, for \$14,400. It comprised a tract of 70 acres northwest from the central part of Topeka. He platted it into 80 lots, each 122 feet front by 205 feet deep, laid out beautiful drives with circular parks, and planted a large number of shade trees. In selling lots he made a condition that no residence should be built costing less than \$2,000. Most of the lots were disposed of in 1888, and most of the residences cost much more than the stipulated figure. It is estimated that Mr. Potwin made \$140,000 profit on his investment. There are probably 600 persons living in Potwin Place at this time, and it is a most attractive and desirable suburb.

Oakland is in the northeastern part of the city, in the railroad shop district, and contains a population of 500, a majority of them owning their own houses, ranging in cost from \$1,500 to \$5,000. Oakland now has a separate municipal organization, having been incorporated as a city of the third class in 1903. The present city officers are: Mayor, F. A. Brigham; treasurer, F. E. Jordan; clerk, B. W. Steinhour; police judge, B. P. Williams; marshal, Egbert B. Wilson; street commissioner, C. G. Sherer; assistant marshal, A. W. Sherer; councilmen,—G. H. Ensign, Charles M. Stockham, A. J. VanSant, Oscar W. Neil and N. E. Copeland.

Other additions which were active in the year 1887-88 were: Lowman Hill, Highland Park, Quinton Heights, Euclid Park, Ladies' Addition, Veal's Addition, Orchard Hill, College Hill, Martin & Dennis' Addition, West Side, Washburn Place, Cottage Grove, Auburndale, Knox' Addition, Fair View, Wilder's Addition, Boston Heights, Seabrook, Brooklyn Heights, Steele's Addition, Franklin Park, Orchard Highlands, Bell View, Crystal Springs, Deer Park, Brentwood, Kaw Reserve, East Hill, South Park and Chicago Heights—the last named "heights" being a flat piece of raw prairie, nine miles out. Some of these additions eventually came into neigh-

borly affinity with the city of Topeka, but many of them lapsed with alacrity into aromatic clover beds and fields of forgiving daisies.

POPULATION BY YEARS.

Following the experience of boom days, Topeka settled down to legitimate business, and there has been no reverse or cessation of growth in any of the succeeding years. The population of the city is shown in the following statement covering a period of 50 years:

1855	408	1880	15,528
1856	432	1881	16,240
1857	507	1882	21,562
1858	512	1883	22,425
1859	700	1884	22,693
1860	759	1885	23,499
1861	600	1886	25,005
1862	670	1887	29,973
1863	865	1888	34,199
1864	990	1889	35,622
1865	1,310	1890	31,809
1866	2,020	1891	33,247
1867	2,810	1892	33,685
1868	3,120	1893	31,422
1869	3,465	1894	30,724
1870	5,790	1895	30,151
1871	7,355	1896	31,612
1872	9,220	1897	31,842
1873	8,770	1898	32,651
1874	6,865	1899	35,365
1875	7,272	1900	36,782
1876	7,863	1901	38,067
1877	8,496	1902	38,809
1878	9,003	1903	38,952
1879	11,204	1904	39,149

The effect of the unhealthy boom to which reference has been made is shown in the loss of population in the year 1890. A partial recovery of this loss was made in the two succeeding years, when the depression of 1893 set in, and during the ensuing three years there was another slump in population. One of the principal causes of the decrease in the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 was the removal of several hundred of the citizens of Topeka to the new Territory of Oklahoma, then being thrown open to settlement. This new field was especially attractive to the colored people, who at that time constituted a large factor in the population of Topeka. In the year 1880 it was estimated

that one-third of the population of the city was of the colored race, a proportion much larger than obtained in most of the leading cities of the South.

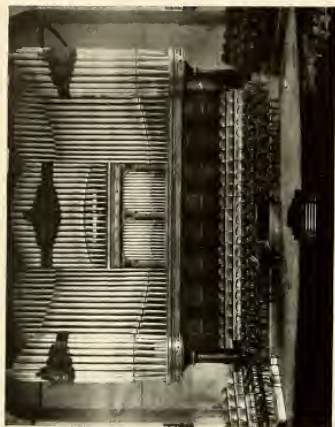
THE EXODUS.

In explanation of this fact, it should be stated that for many years various inducements had been held out to the negro of the South to find homes in Kansas. Conventions were held in different sections of the South in 1878 and 1879, at which the proposition of removal to the North and West was earnestly considered by the blacks. The result was a general hegira to Kansas. It started in April, 1879, and by August 1st fully 7,000 refugees had arrived in this State, many of them stopping at Topeka. It became necessary to establish barracks in North Topeka for the purpose of sheltering and caring for the refugees. To meet this condition the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association was formed, composed of Governor John P. St. John, president; John Francis, P. I. Bonebrake, Albert H. Horton, Cassius G. Foster, James Smith, J. C. Hebbard, Willard Davis, Noah C. McFarland, Thomas W. Henderson and A. B. Jetmore. Under the direction of this organization, colonies were located in Wabaunsee, Graham, Morris and Hodgeman counties, but at least 3,000 of the refugees remained in Topeka.

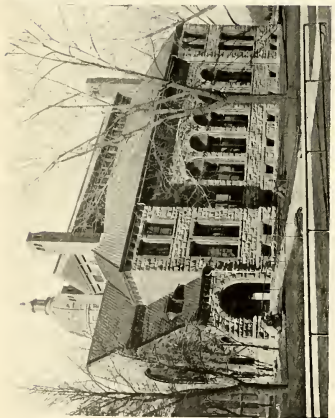
The exodus movement continued through the years 1879 and 1880, adding at least 40,000 men, women and children to the population of Kansas. During the first year of their residence the sum of \$150,000 was contributed from different parts of the country for their support. The refugees came from Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama. Those who settled in Topeka were principally from Mississippi and Tennessee. Additional school buildings were constructed for the accommodation of the children, and night schools were established for the benefit of the adults. Most of them were field hands, but they adapted themselves to their new condition and found employment as mechanics, laborers, teamsters, and in various other branches of industry. A settlement was built up in the western part of the city called "Tennesseetown," where many of them continue to reside, although a considerable number emigrated to Oklahoma at the time of the opening.

PROHIBITION.

It is not an extravagant claim to make that there are young men in Topeka of voting age who can truthfully declare that they have never seen a saloon sign, a public bar or any other evidence of a place where intoxicating liquor is sold. There is not at this time, nor has there been since 1885, a single open saloon in the city of Topeka. The amendment to the State con-



PIPE ORGAN IN CITY AUDITORIUM



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CITY HALL AND AUDITORIUM

stitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor was submitted by the Legislature of 1879 to a vote of the people, which was had at the general election of 1880. It was adopted by a majority of 8,998, the vote for the amendment being 93,302, and against, 84,304. The amendment, as adopted, was written by a citizen of Topeka, Noah C. McFarland, at the request of a mass meeting of temperance workers held on February 7, 1879, in Topeka. Upon the adoption of the amendment, the Legislature of 1881 enacted a law making it effective May 1, 1881. There was considerable difficulty in enforcing the constitutional provision at first, and succeeding Legislatures enacted several laws to carry it into effect, notably the Murray drug-store law, the metropolitan police law and the Hurrell search and seizure law. The metropolitan police law was subsequently repealed. It is undeniable that there have been many infractions of the law throughout the State, and in some localities it is totally ignored, but in Topeka it has been as well enforced as most other statutes of restraint. It was not until 1885 that its strict enforcement was accomplished in Topeka. At the beginning of that year there were probably 100 saloons in the city. All were closed within 60 days, and since that time no open saloons have existed. The question of prohibition has been a source of endless contention and litigation, both in the city and the State, and several attempts have been made to have the amendment submitted, so that the people might have an opportunity to express themselves as to its wisdom, but all such efforts have thus far proved futile.

EARLY TEMPERANCE WORK.

Topeka was the foe of liquor from the very beginning. A majority of its founders were strong advocates of temperance. When the Topeka Town Association adopted its first code of by-laws, March 12, 1855, the following provision was incorporated therein:

"No member of this association shall be permitted to buy, sell or give away, where profit accrues, any intoxicating liquors of whatever kind, nor permit them to be bought, sold or given away, where profit accrues, upon his premises; and the full force of this article shall attach in all its particulars to the entire shares which any member may sell, exchange, transfer, give away or make over by any process, to any other person whatever, and shall be so mentioned in any article or deed of sale which may hereafter be made in the exchange of city shares or parts of shares; and further, the full force of this article shall attach in all its particulars to the city lots to be donated to actual settlers, and also to any interest now held by the Emigrant Aid Company in this city property: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the sale and use of such liquors for medical, mechanical or

sacramental purposes, under penalty of the forfeiture of the premises on which such sale, use or gift of liquors may be made, to the Topeka Association."

In violation of this agreement, and in defiance of the well-known sentiment of the little community, a saloon was opened on lower Kansas avenue in the spring of 1857, with all the necessary goods and appurtenances and sales were made for several days to Indians and whites without interruption. Finally, a mass meeting was called, presided over by Dr. S. E. Martin, at which resolutions of protest were passed, and a committee appointed to wait upon the offender and request him to discontinue the dramshop. The resolutions failed to produce the desired result and more rigorous measures were resorted to. The committee seized the barrels and kegs of liquors and rolled them out into the street, where they were destroyed. Not satisfied with this, the committee and their abettors visited other places in the town where it was suspected that liquor was kept for sale, and a wholesale destruction of the inhibited article ensued. Liquors to the amount of \$1,500 in value were disposed of in this way. The local paper, the *Kansas Tribune*, in commenting upon the affair, said: "The liquor spilling was participated in by a large number of our most prominent and highly respected citizens, and, what is equally important, with the entire approval of the ladies."

The above incident transpired July 11, 1857. On the occasion of the first picnic in Topeka, held May 17, 1855, when a number of toasts were given and responded to, this one is recorded: "The Maine Law—May it be to Topeka what the main pillar is to the Temple of Liberty; having its foundation in the hearts of the people; may the superstructure be such as shall withstand the shafts of adversity until its topmost stone shall be laid in triumph, crying grace! grace! unto it!" Harking back to 1855 and 1857, it is easy to discover the source from which Topeka inherited its intense prohibitory proclivities and its zeal for "smashing".

Regular organizations are now maintained for the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, and to bring the offenders to punishment. Foremost in this movement is the Kansas State Temperance Union, which has its headquarters in Topeka, and employs lecturers to stimulate the moral sentiment, and attorneys to conduct the militant campaign. The officers of this organization are: President, E. B. Cowgill; vice-president, A. C. Pearce; secretary, Rev. W. L. Dexter; treasurer, William Macferran.

HELP OF THE WOMEN.

The women of Topeka play an important part in supporting prohibition and advancing the cause of temperance. They have the privilege of voting

at municipal and school elections, and in most instances take an active interest in the campaigns for municipal officers, their influence often controlling the result. The women have always been a power in the governmental affairs of Topeka, and many of the local reforms and public improvements are due to their efforts. The beautifying and decorating of school rooms, the inauguration of manual training, the preservation of historic landmarks, the promotion of the musical and artistic interests of the city, the establishing of traveling libraries and traveling art displays, and many kindred movements for civic betterment, are due to the wisdom and perseverance of the women of Topeka.

CHAPTER XVI.

Public Institutions and Buildings, Federal, State and Municipal—Post Office Locations and Postmasters—City Hall and Auditorium—Free Public Library—Charitable Associations and Hospitals—Halls and Opera Houses—Prominent Hotels and Their History—Political and Social Incidents—The Topeka Cemeteries.

Of the public buildings of Topeka, the State Capitol is the most extensive and conspicuous. The location is central, the grounds spacious and tastefully adorned with trees, shrubbery and flower gardens, through which are wide and well-kept drives and walks. The lofty and graceful dome of the building, rising above all other spires and eminences within its radius, can be seen for many miles in either direction from the city, and forms an object from which local distances and directions are measured.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Two miles from the city, near the Kansas River, are the buildings of the Kansas Hospital for the Insane. This institution was located here in 1877, and the first of the buildings erected in 1878, the citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County donating the site of 80 acres, to which the State subsequently added other tracts by direct purchase. The hospital was opened to patients in 1879, under the superintendency of Dr. D. B. Eastman. Since that time the State has expended more than \$800,000 in the erection of buildings and the purchase of additional land. The site now covers 360 acres, comprising farm divisions, pastures, orchards and one of the finest lawns in the State. More than 1,000 patients are accommodated in the group of brick and stone buildings, where every attention and comfort are provided. The general management is in the hands of the State Board of Control, appointed by the Governor. Dr. T. C. Biddle is the present superintendent, and has been unusually successful in managing the institution and maintaining its high standard of efficiency.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The State Industrial School for Boys is located about three miles north from the Capitol, on a tract of 160 acres, purchased for that purpose by the city of Topeka and the county of Shawnee, and donated to the State. Buildings were erected in 1880 and 1884, the first at a cost of \$35,000 and the last at a cost of \$43,000. The school was opened in 1881, with accommodations for 100 boys. Additional buildings have increased the capacity of the institution to 350, the total expenditures being about \$200,000. Since the school was established more than 2,000 boys have had the benefit of its training and discipline. H. W. Charles is the present superintendent.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

The United States Custom House and Post Office was commenced under a contract awarded in January, 1879, for basement and area walls, and was completed and occupied March 1, 1884, the cost of the construction being \$286,058.24. The first purchase of land on account of this building was made in September, 1878, when 100 feet of ground fronting on Kansas avenue at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue was secured for \$20,000, one-half of which was contributed by the citizens of Topeka. The first appropriation for structural work was obtained by Congressman Thomas Ryan. Additional land on the north was purchased in 1897 by the government for \$25,000. Under act of Congress, passed in March, 1899, through the influence of Congressman Charles Curtis, an enlargement of the building was provided for at an expenditure of \$85,000. At the same session of Congress another act was passed making a further provision for enlargement at a cost of \$71,394.73. The entire cost of building, grounds, furnishings, elevator, tower clock and repairs has been about \$550,000. White stone was used in the construction, and the building is one of the best in Kansas. It accommodates the Post Office, Pension Office, the United States Circuit and District courts, the United States Land Office and other Federal offices.

Postmasters.—Thomas J. Anderson was the first postmaster to occupy the new building. Previous to that the office had been located in store buildings in various parts of the city. In 1855 it was on Quincy street near Second, and later on the southeast corner of Kansas and Fifth avenues, directly across the street from its final location; in 1858 it was on the southeast corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues; in 1861-69 it occupied quarters at Nos. 147, 131 and 194 Kansas avenue, respectively, and at No. 104 East Sixth avenue—where it was burned out; in 1870 it was at No. 129 Kansas avenue, and again, in 1871, at No. 104 East Sixth avenue; in 1873 it was

moved to the Crawford Opera House Block, in 1878 to No. 117 East Fifth avenue, and in 1880 to No. 136 Kansas avenue. The postmasters of Topeka and their terms of service are shown in the following list: Fry W. Giles, 1855-57; E. C. K. Garvey, 1857-58; Charles C. Kellam, 1858-61; Samuel Fletcher, 1861-69; Hiram W. Farnsworth, 1869-73; Henry King, 1873-81; Thomas J. Anderson, 1881-85; John Mileham, 1885-89; James L. King, 1889-93; Frank S. Thomas, 1893; Andrew J. Arnold, 1893-97; John Guthrie, 1897-05.

CITY HALL AND AUDITORIUM.

A building in which the citizens of Topeka take great pride is the new City Hall and Auditorium, built in 1900 at a cost of \$102,000. It is located on Quincy street, occupying a frontage of 300 feet between Seventh and Eighth streets. The City Hall and Fire Department are on the Seventh street corner, and the Auditorium connects on the south. In the Auditorium are held all the conventions that select Topeka as their meeting place, as well as all of the large local gatherings, lectures and concerts. For many years the city officers occupied leased quarters, generally the second floor of a store building, but in 1878 a City Hall was erected at the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh street, and the city became a landlord instead of a lessee, as the City Hall project included two business rooms on the first floor, which were readily rented at \$1,000 each per annum. The total cost of the building and site was \$38,000, and it was subsequently disposed of to the Knights and Ladies of Security for \$40,000. The basement of the building was fitted up as a city prison, but this plan was abandoned after three years trial and a new prison built at the northeast corner of Fifth and Jackson streets.

CITY LIBRARY.

In 1881 the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad companies joined in providing funds for the construction of the Topeka Free Public Library Building, stipulating that the location should be upon the block of ground known as Capitol Square. Permission was obtained from the Legislature to locate the library upon the State grounds, using a space 200 feet square in the northeast corner of the square. The two railroad companies contributed \$12,500 each for the library, which was built in 1882, the total cost being \$44,000, the excess above \$25,000 being loaned to the Library Association by prominent citizens who were friendly to the enterprise. Direct contributions, in various sums and for various purposes, have been made by James D. Burr, C. W. Potwin and John R. Mufvane, of



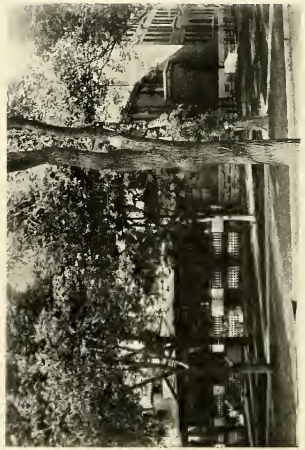
INGLESIDE HOME



CHRIST S HOSPITAL



RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING



THE JANE C. STORMONT HOSPITAL

Topeka; C. C. Wheeler of Chicago, the late Barney Lantry of Cottonwood and others. The negotiations for the railroad donation were conducted by Edward Wilder, who has been president of the association since 1875. Mr. Wilder has also been a generous contributor to the artistic collections of the library, and has given time, money, labor, ability, patience and zeal to the upbuilding of all its departments.

Founders of the Library.—Topeka's Free Public Library was founded by the Ladies' Library Association, which was organized November 12, 1878, with the following members: Mesdames Daniel M. Adams, Floyd P. Baker, W. S. Baker, Marcus Bosworth, E. B. Clarkson, Clara M. Crane, William Carpenter, George W. Crane, E. Chrisman, James Douglas, W. P. Douthitt, Esther F. Ekin, Hiram W. Farnsworth, John W. Farnsworth, George Geiger, Fry W. Giles, A. J. Huntoon, Benjamin Haywood, L. M. Higgins, C. H. Hayes, Joel Huntoon, Thomas L. King, Maria L. King, Ella King, Charles C. Kellam, S. S. Lawrence, F. A. Lighter, T. F. Leidigh, Thomas B. Mills, L. H. Merrill, S. D. MacDonald, Noah C. McFarland, Francis S. McCabe, H. C. Price, C. Reed, L. A. Rudisill, W. S. Rankin, H. A. Rain, Thomas Ryan, Irene A. Safford, Emma Swallow, James M. Spencer, Ann Eliza Sheldon, M. V. Snyder, O. P. Smith, Mary C. Todd, J. B. Thompson, E. W. Tweeddale, Shipman Thompson, E. O. Taylor, James Veale, Edward Wilder, M. E. Whitton, George Work, W. E. Webb, A. P. Wilder, S. Walley, Margaret Walker, M. A. Winchip, Orrin T. Welch, and Misses Anna Ekin, Mary Johnson, Jennie Kimber, Sarah Webb, Sara Petit, Sarah G. Wright, Nancy Smith, Harriet J. Wetmore and Fannie Woodard.

The library now contains 20,000 volumes, with a circulation of 80,000 books a year. Mrs. Evelyn S. Lewis is librarian. The board of directors is composed of John R. Mulvane, J. L. Shellabarger, J. P. Davis, C. F. Menninger, Eugene F. Ware, Charles S. Glead, N. F. Handy, Harold T. Chase, M. A. Low, T. F. Garver, E. B. Merriam, Charles J. Devlin and Edward Wilder. The law under which the library was located provides that the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House and the mayor of the city shall be *ex officio* directors.

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The Topeka Provident Association, the leading charitable organization of the city, recently came into possession of a permanent home through the generosity of Norris L. Gage, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who purchased and deeded to the association a two-story brick block at the northwest corner of Fourth and Jackson streets. Mr. Gage's contribution was \$6,000 and an additional \$1,000 has been spent in improvements. The building contains an ample

number of rooms to accommodate the many different departments of the association. The Provident organization has charge of the systematic charitable work of Topeka. The departments include general relief, medical aid, employment, the boys' club, the girls' sewing club, mothers' club, nursery and kindergarten. Officers of the institution are: J. E. Nissley, president; Thomas Page, vice-president; Rev. O. S. Morrow, secretary; William Macferran, treasurer; Dr. C. B. Van Horn, general secretary and physician in charge.

ORPHANS' HOME.

The Topeka Orphans' Home, an organization chartered in 1889, owns a substantial building at the northeast corner of Third and Fillmore streets. Beneficiaries of the home are orphans and friendless and destitute children. It has cared for 1,500 children, an average of 100 a year, since its organization. It is supported by the city and county, and receives a small annual appropriation from the State. The value of the property is \$7,000. Mrs. J. F. Daniels is president; Mrs. M. J. Hunter and Mrs. C. E. Hawley, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. S. Wolverton, recording secretary; Mrs. M. E. Stewart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William H. Davis, treasurer; and Dr. C. Hammond, house physician.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Ingleside, a home for aged women, is located at the corner of Huntoon and Tyler streets. It was established in 1886, and a building erected through the efforts of the public-spirited women of Topeka. In the year 1902 an additional building was constructed, the expense of which was borne by Jonathan Thomas. The buildings are of great architectural beauty, and the interior appointments of the most cheerful and convenient character. Many of the venerable women who make Ingleside their home are contributors to its support, and others are cared for from the revenues of the association, to which the citizens of Topeka are liberal subscribers. The officers of the association are: Mrs. Jonathan Thomas, president; Mrs. Joab Mulvane, 1st vice-president; Mrs. M. A. Low, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. M. C. Hammatt, secretary; Mrs. George F. Penfield, treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Dowding, matron.

HOSPITALS.

There are six hospitals in the city, having a total capacity of 500. The largest is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Hospital, Sixth avenue and Jefferson street, occupying 10 acres of ground. The building cost

\$125,000, and is in charge of Dr. J. P. Kaster, chief surgeon. It was built for the special care of employees of the railroad company, and accommodates 100 patients.

Christ's Hospital occupies a tract of 14 acres of ground in the western part of the city, and was founded by the late Bishop Thomas H. Vail, of the Kansas Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1882, although the charter provides that the hospital shall be in no sense sectarian. Buildings were erected in 1883 and 1884, at a cost of \$25,000, of which Bishop Vail contributed \$7,000, and Mrs. Ellen S. Bowman Vail, \$5,000. Bishop and Mrs. Vail obtained the additional \$13,000 from friends living in Topeka and elsewhere. Through their instrumentality, and the help of the church, an endowment fund of \$25,000 was also provided. Through donations from other sources the hospital was subsequently enlarged, and now accommodates 100 patients. Bishop Frank R. Millspaugh is the president of the hospital; Rev. James P. de Beavers Kaye, vice-president, and J. G. Slonecker, Jonathan Thomas, Charles S. Gleed and August Zahner, directors.

In the year 1895 Mrs. Jane C. Stormont made a contribution for the founding of The Jane C. Stormont Hospital and a fine brick building was constructed at No. 332 Greenwood avenue, Potwin Place. It is managed by a board of trustees and a staff of physicians: Jonathan Thomas, president; Dr. Lewis Y. Grubbs, vice-president; Frank G. Willard, secretary; Dr. Clarence A. McGuire, treasurer; Charles J. Devlin, additional trustee. Officers of staff: Dr. Lewis Y. Grubbs, president; Dr. George W. Hogeboom, vice-president; Dr. L. M. Powell, secretary; Dr. L. H. Munn, treasurer; Catherine Strayer, superintendent. In 1889 Mrs. Guilford G. Gage built an addition to the hospital, known as the Gage Annex, at a cost of \$15,000. There are accommodations for 50 patients, and 2,000 have been cared for within the past 10 years. In connection with the hospital a training school for nurses is conducted. The whole property is valued at \$40,000.

Other hospitals in the city are the Detention Hospital (an annex to the city prison), built by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in 1901; Keith's Hospital, a private institution, at No. 603 Clay street; and Bedwell Asylum, a private hospital for insane patients, on East Sixth avenue.

HALLS AND OPERA HOUSES.

Museum Hall, in the old Ritchie Block, on the southeast corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues, was the scene of the first public dramatic performance in Topeka, in 1858, and hence may be taken as the beginning of the city's places of amusement. Museum Hall was afterwards known as Wilmarth's Hall. Prior to the above date, King Smith's Hall, at No. 104

Sixth avenue east, was used for lyceums, conventions and religious meetings, but it never aspired to the dignity of a playhouse. The first regular theater, with curtain and stage, was known as Union Hall, occupying the second floor of the Shorb, Tinker & Baker Block, built in 1869, at Nos. 619 and 621 Kansas avenue. A stairway ran almost directly into the main part of the auditorium, the opening being railed off from the seats. The stage was 25 feet wide and 20 feet deep, with wings, flats and sky borders of a crude pattern. Prof. Henry Worrall painted the drop curtain—a Topeka street scene in lurid colors, with a border filled with advertising cards. Across the top of the curtain a Union Pacific train was shown at full speed. In one corner was a portrait of Chief Burnett, of the Pottawatomies, and in the opposite corner the picture of "Kaw Charley," ringing a bell. "Kaw Charlie" was a half-breed Indian, a well-known character of that day. Some of the early performances on the stage of Union Hall were given by Charles W. Couldock and daughter, Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, the Louise Sylvester company, and the "As You Like It" Club of Topeka.

In 1870 Lorenzo Costa built the first opera house, known as Costa's Opera House, at Nos. 612 and 614 Kansas avenue. It was opened January 12, 1871. In 1880 the property was purchased by Lester M. Crawford who reconstructed the interior, and opened it September 3rd of that year, as Crawford's Opera House. It has remained under his management since that time, being a part of the Crawford circuit of theatrical enterprises, which embraces many of the principal theaters in the West, and includes two of the leading theaters in St. Louis. Crawford's Opera House was destroyed by fire December 2, 1880, and rebuilt in 1881.

A corporation was organized in 1881 for the construction of the Grand Opera House, the most pretentious amusement enterprise ever undertaken in Topeka. The Grand was built on lots Nos. 193, 195 and 197, Jackson street, at a cost of \$40,000, and opened in September, 1882, with the Emma Abbott opera company as the attraction. It was operated under various managers for a period of 12 years, with a limited financial success, and finally passed into the hands of the Crawford syndicate, and has been closed for the past five years. When in actual running order it was a model playhouse, with a stage 60 by 60 feet, a splendid equipment and a seating capacity of 1,500.

HOTELS OF TOPEKA.

When Horace Greeley visited Kansas in 1859, he wrote a series of letters to the *New York Tribune*, giving his impressions of the country and its characteristics. On the subject of hotels his impressions were jotted down in this manner: "May 23rd—Leavenworth—Room-bells and baths make

their last appearance; May 24th—Topeka—Breakfast and wash-bowls (other than tin) last visible—barber ditto; May 26th—Manhattan—Potatoes and eggs last recognized among the blessings that brighten as they take their flight; May 27th—Junction City—Last visitation of a boot-black, with dissolving views of a broad bed-room—Chairs bid us good-bye; May 28th—Pipe Creek—Benches for seats at meals have disappeared, giving place to bags and boxes—We write our letters in the express wagon that has borne us by day, and must supply us lodgings for the night."

If the shade of the great journalist could come West at this time, it would be rejoiced to find modern hotels and all the comforts of civilization—telephones instead of room-bells, marble lavatories instead of tin wash-bowls, and every known variety of breakfast food to supplement the matutinal potatoes and eggs.

Topeka's hotels began with the Pioneer House, built of poles and rough lumber, in June, 1855, by Mitchell & Zimmerman, on the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Third street. It was conducted by Enoch Chase, and for a short time by Guilford Dudley. In 1856 Walter C. Oakley built the Topeka House, at the northeast corner of Kansas and Fifth avenues—a two-story, frame building with a flat roof, which was subsequently enlarged to three stories, with a shingle roof. It stood until 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. The building constructed in September, 1855, on the southeast corner of Kansas and Fifth avenues, where the first newspaper in Topeka had its home, was also used in part as a hotel, under the name of the Garvey House. Enoch Chase built the Chase House, in the autumn of 1856, on the south side of Sixth avenue, near the corner of Kansas avenue, afterwards known as the Capitol House.

Other early enterprises were the Curtis House, North Topeka; the Quincy House, on the east side of Quincy street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; the Ashbaugh House, at No. 205 West Sixth avenue; the Farmers' Hotel, at the southeast corner of Kansas and Fifth avenues; the Carney House, on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street; and the Parks House, opposite the Union Pacific Depot, in North Topeka.

MR. GORDON'S ENTERPRISES.

The Gordon House, on the northeast corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth street, built and conducted by J. C. Gordon, was one of the most popular of the early Topeka hostleries, and held its position as the leading hotel for many years. It was rebuilt in 1877, and sold in 1881 to Dr. J. J. Burtis, of Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Burtis sold it to H. P. Throop, who remodeled it throughout at an expense of \$80,000, and changed its name to the Throop

Hotel, by which it is now known. It is one of the finest buildings on Kansas avenue, and its cost seriously impaired the fortune Mr. Throop had accumulated. The property was sold in 1901 to J. J. O'Rourke, and is now under the management of the Hamilton Hotel Company, composed of C. B. Hamilton, James L. Brooks and Harry H. Hamilton.

After disposing of the Gordon House, J. C. Gordon built a new hotel on the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Ninth street, called the Copeland Hotel. It is a four-story building, with a spacious annex, and has been in successful operation since 1883, the date of its construction. The Copeland is located near the State Capitol and has long been a sort of headquarters for politicians, especially those of the Republican faith, and this fact led a newspaper correspondent, Ferd L. Vandegrift, to give it the popular designation of "Copeland County," by which it is familiarly known. Many of the State officers, who are temporarily located in Topeka, make their home at the Copeland. James Chappelle is the present proprietor of the hotel.

When the Populists came into power in Kansas, their Topeka gathering place was at the Dutton House, a small hotel at No. 407 Kansas avenue, now managed by A. T. Pigg. The name was recently changed to the Savoy, and the building is being added to on the north by the reconstruction of the old County Court House. The Savoy no longer claims any special political clientele, but appeals to the general public and has a liberal patronage.

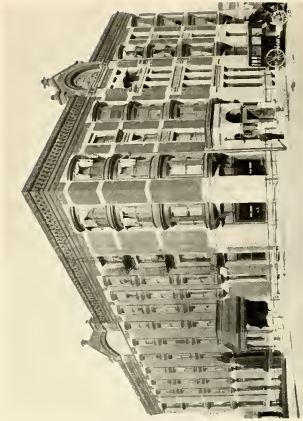
The Fifth Avenue Hotel was constructed in 1870, and was at that time the most modern hotel, as well as the handsomest from an architectural standpoint, in the city. J. B. Fluno and the firm of Hankla Brothers were among the early managers, and T. J. Hankla is the present manager. The most noted event connected with the history of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was the entertainment on January 22, 1872, of the Grand Duke of Russia and his party who were just returning from a buffalo hunt in Western Kansas. The party included Grand Duke Alexis, Vice Admiral Poissiett, Lieutenant Tuder and Lieutenant Stortdegraff, of the imperial navy; Chancellor of State W. T. Machin, Consul General Brodisco, Count OlsenfiEFF and Secretary Shuveloff. The American wing of the party was made up of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Gen. George A. Custer and Colonels G. A. Forsythe, M. V. Sheridan and N. B. Sweetzer. The Kansas Legislature gave a reception and banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in honor of the visitors.

A NOTED RESORT.

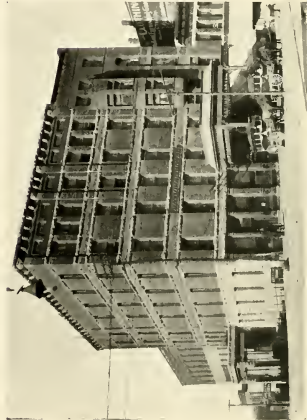
The most famous hotel in Topeka was known as the Tefft House, situated on the northwest corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh street. It was a modest building at first, occupying a single lot on the corner, which



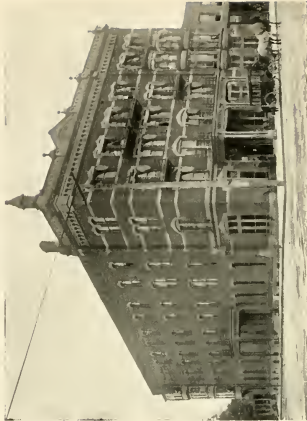
RESIDENCE OF ARMIN FASSLER



HOTEL THROOP



NATIONAL HOTEL



COPELAND HOTEL

was bought in 1859 by Dr. Erasmus Tefft for the sum of \$300. It was an isolated location, far above the center of business, but is now the most central business corner in Topeka. Dr. Tefft erected the original building in 1860,—a stone structure, 17 by 25 feet, and two stories in height. In 1865 he added the lot on the north at an expense of \$700, and made the hotel into a three-story building, 50 by 60 feet in dimensions. Two years later an addition was constructed in the rear of the original buildings, 95 by 35 feet in dimensions, four stories in height, with a mansard roof. In 1868 the front part was also increased to four stories. The building was leased in 1866 to James Harris and John Beasley. Harris sold his interest to J. A. Burr, and the firm became Burr & Beasley. It was leased in 1867 to Henry D. McMeekin, an old and popular citizen of Kansas, under whose management it was again enlarged, and became the political and legislative headquarters of the State—a position it retained up to the time of the opening of the Copeland Hotel.

Some of the most celebrated senatorial elections in Kansas were planned and practically consummated in the so-called "dark and fitful recesses of the Tefft House." In the period between 1867 and 1880 it entertained all of the public men of Kansas and was the scene of many brilliant social functions. McMeekin retired from the management in 1871, but returned in 1875, with Samuel Hindman as his partner, the business in the meantime having been conducted by E. A. Smith and Williams & Babcock. J. W. Hartzell became associated with McMeekin in 1876, and in 1878 the building was bought from Dr. Tefft by Dr. J. J. Burtis for \$24,000. Three years later Burtis sold to Allen Sells for \$25,000. After undergoing extensive repairs, it was leased to Hankla Brothers and opened as the Windsor Hotel. In later years the managers were C. M. Hill & Company, Passmore & Wiggin, Odell & Forward and W. W. Smith. The entire property was bought in 1889 by the First National Bank of Topeka, and the building reconstructed into its present form, the bank occupying the corner room on the main floor, and the rest of the building being devoted to hotel purposes, under the name of the National Hotel. The National was opened in 1890 by Hankla Brothers, and a few years later passed into the hands of Manager Charles L. Wood, who is now at the helm.

THE TOPEKA CEMETERY.

The beautiful sloping ground directly west from the city was set apart in 1859 by Dr. Franklin L. Crane for the purposes of a cemetery, and the general arrangement of the grounds remains as he planned it 45 years ago. The first burial in the new cemetery was of Mrs. Marcia Gordon, who died

about December 20, 1859. Since that time it has afforded a resting-place for nearly 11,000 deceased persons. Soon after coming to Topeka, Dr. Crane settled upon this tract of land, and built a small house on the west side of the tract. In Topeka's infancy there was considerable difficulty experienced in obtaining a proper place for the interment of the dead, and interments were first made at the southeast corner of Kansas and 10th avenues. By an arrangement with the Topeka Town Association, Dr. Crane set apart his original claim to meet this contingency, and took up other land near the city for his personal homestead. The interments made at Kansas and 10th avenues were removed to the new cemetery in 1860. Officers of the Topeka Cemetery Association are: A. B. Quinton, president; George W. Crane, secretary, and D. O. Crane, superintendent and treasurer.

The other cemeteries near Topeka are the following: Catholic Cemetery, on 10th avenue road, three miles west; Foster Cemetery, on Burlingame road, three miles southwest; Jewish Cemetery, on East 10th avenue, adjoining Topeka Cemetery; Ritchie Cemetery, directly south from the city; Mount Hope Cemetery, on Sixth avenue, four miles west; and Rochester Cemetery, two miles Northwest from North Topeka.

CHAPTER XVII.

Topeka's Educational Facilities—Public Schools, Colleges and Other Institutions—High School and Manual Training Departments—The City's Churches and Their History—Early Pastors and Those of the Present Time—Religious Societies, Fraternal Orders and Club Organizations.

If any one thing more than another can be said to have made Topeka famous, it is her magnificent school system, which is hardly surpassed by that of any city in the United States. The founders of Topeka were educated men, some of them coming here directly from college, and after organizing the Topeka Town Association, and reducing the territory to lots, almost their first thought was to provide educational facilities in keeping with the plans they had formed for establishing a large and important city. Early in the month of February, 1856, the association took up a collection for building a school house, and levied an assessment upon its shares for the same purpose, a suitable site having been donated near the corner of Harrison street and Sixth avenue, where the Harrison School now stands. Before the school house could be erected, private schools were opened in convenient locations, so that the school system was practically inaugurated in 1856, before the new city was three months old. In 1857 the New England Emigrant Aid Company erected the first school building. The first direct tax for school purposes was levied in 1862, providing for the running expenses of the schools and for a building fund. The old Harrison street school was the first school building erected at public expense. The first of the school buildings erected in North Topeka was at No. 128 Kansas avenue north, the cost being \$1,350. Beginning with the year 1868, the city made liberal appropriations for educational purposes and for additional buildings, the amount for that year being \$10,000. In 1869 the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated, and buildings commenced at Nos. 50, 52 and 54 Monroe street, and at the southeast corner of Monroe and Fifth—the latter being known as the Lincoln School. The Lincoln School, when completed, cost \$55,000. Another school building was erected in 1871 on the southeast corner of Quincy and Gordon streets, North Topeka, at a cost of \$28,000. The building occupied by Washburn College, at the northeast corner of 10th avenue and

Jackson street, was also purchased by the city, for \$15,000, and a small building for school use erected on the corner of Quincy and 13th streets. From 1861 to 1871 the sum of \$155,000 was spent for buildings and equipment, providing facilities for 2,000 pupils and 28 teachers. During the ensuing 10 years several new buildings were constructed and most of the old ones enlarged, the value of the public school property at the close of 1880 being over \$200,000, and the school population, 4,728.

GROWTH OF SCHOOLS.

The school idea which possessed the founders of the city has retained its hold upon their successors, and at the close of the year 1904 Topeka had 23 first-class public school buildings, valued at \$700,000, a school population of 10,665, an enrollment of 6,437, and employed 211 teachers. The annual cost of conducting the city schools is \$150,000. A model High School building was constructed in 1893 on the northwest corner of Harrison street and Eighth avenue, at a cost of \$85,000, and in 1904 a Manual Training School was completed on the southwest corner of the same streets, at a cost of \$100,000. These institutions are the culmination of the hopes and efforts of Topeka's progressive and far-seeing Board of Education, which is composed of the following members: First Ward,—C. C. Nicholson and E. E. Miller; Second Ward,—F. E. Mallory and W. H. Wilson; Third Ward,—J. W. Glead and Edward Wilder; Fourth Ward,—Jonathan D. Norton and T. F. Garver; Fifth Ward,—C. F. Hardy and D. L. Hoatson; Sixth Ward,—E. E. Roudebush and L. C. Bailey. F. E. Mallory is president of the board, and T. F. Garver vice-president, and J. E. Stewart, clerk.

L. D. Whittemore is the present superintendent of the city schools. His predecessors in the office have been: W. H. Butterfield, 1867-69; J. A. Banfield, 1869-71; A. W. Haines, 1871-72; W. H. Butterfield, 1872-81; D. C. Tillotson, 1881-86; John M. Bloss, 1886-92; William M. Davidson, 1892-1904; L. D. Whittemore, 1904—. The Board of Education has had the following clerks: L. C. Wilmarth, 1867-69; J. A. Banfield, 1869-71; E. B. Fowler, 1871-72; R. H. C. Searle, 1872-75; T. H. Church, 1875-76; Hiram W. Farnsworth, 1876-99; J. E. Stewart, 1899-1905.

The following table shows the designation of the several schools, names of principals and enrollment of pupils:

SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.	ENROLLMENT.
High School	H. L. Miller	897
Grant	E. A. Simmerwell.....	455
Quincy	E. F. Stanley.....	482
Lincoln	W. H. Wright	478

SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.	ENROLLMENT.
Branmer	H. W. Jones	452
Lafayette	E. H. Roudebush	350
Garfield	Carrie Goddard	340
Van Buren	Elizabeth Guy	61
Jackson	Fenella H. Dana	61
Polk	Elizabeth Tharp	412
Euclid	Madge E. Moore	290
Lowman Hill	Lola A. Graham	190
Clay	O. P. M. McClintock	350
Potwin	Eliza Nagle	220
Sumner	G. H. Mays	352
Harrison	Eli G. Foster	324
Lane	S. G. Watkins	131
Madison	R. H. Wade	123
Washington	J. L. Harrison	145
Monroe	Fred Roundtree	139
Douglas	Mary E. Langston	51
Buchanan	C. F. Clinkscale	134
Manual Training	H. L. Miller	—
Total		6,437

WASHBURN COLLEGE.

In 1858 John Ritchie donated 160 acres of land directly southwest from the city as the site for a college, which was proposed to be established by the Congregational churches of Kansas. The college was located in Topeka in 1858, changed to Lawrence in 1859, and relocated at Topeka in 1860, under the name of Topeka Institute. When the incorporation was effected in 1865, at the close of the war, the name of Lincoln College was substituted. The first building was erected in that year on the northeast corner of 10th avenue and Jackson street, at a cost of \$8,000, and in the month of January, 1866, the institution was opened with Rev. Samuel D. Bowker as principal, and Professors E. D. Hobart and George H. Collier as assistants. The first president was Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, who was succeeded in 1871 by Rev. Peter MacVicar. The catalogue issued in 1867 gave the number of students as 92, and contained the following names of trustees: Lewis Bodwell, S. D. Storrs, J. D. Liggett, Ira H. Smith, Richard Cordley, Harrison Hannahs, John Ritchie, Harvey D. Rice, William E. Bowker, J. W. Fox and Hiram W. Farnsworth.

The name of the institution was changed to Washburn College in 1868, in honor of one of the benefactors, Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who contributed \$25,000 to the endowment fund. A new building was erected on the permanent site in 1870, at a cost of \$60,000, and since that date 10 other large and substantial buildings have been erected, the last

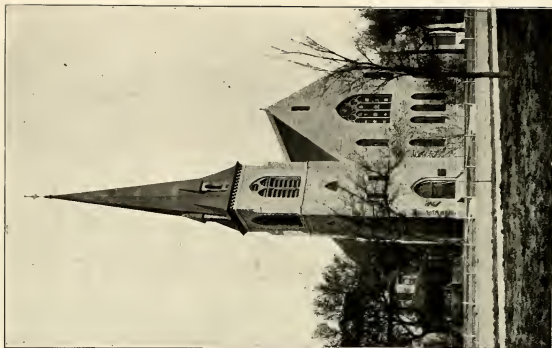
one—a Carnegie Library—in 1905. The buildings represent a cost of \$300,000, and the campus of 160 acres is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the suburbs of Topeka.

Dr. Norman Plass became the president of the college in 1902, after the death of Dr. MacVicar. The college is conducted under the auspices of the Congregational Church, through a board of trustees officered as follows: Norman Plass, president; L. H. Greenwood, secretary; James F. Griffin, treasurer; Rev. D. M. Fisk, field secretary; Norman Plass, L. H. Greenwood, Jonathan Thomas, John R. Mulvane, Arthur J. McCabe, Albe B. Whiting, Timothy B. Sweet, Francis L. Hayes, Marcus A. Low, John C. McClintock and William S. Lindsay, executive committee; D. L. McEachron, dean of college; Dr. H. L. Alkire, dean of medical department; Ernest B. Conant, dean of law department; George B. Penny, dean of fine arts department; W. W. Silver, principal of academy; and Dr. A. H. Thompson, dean of dentistry department. The college has well-equipped laboratories, a fine library of 12,000 volumes, and employs 25 professors and instructors in the various departments. The present enrollment is about 700.

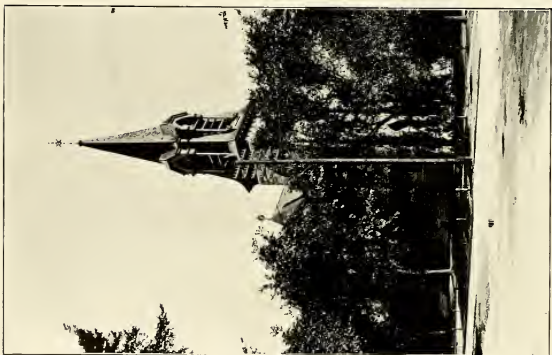
BETHANY COLLEGE.

On a large square of 20 acres fronting Capitol Square, west on Ninth street from the Capitol, stands the College of the Sisters of Bethany, an institution for the education of girls. It was founded as the Episcopal Female Seminary of Topeka, under a charter from the Territorial Legislature. In 1870 a new charter was granted and in 1872 the name was changed to "The College of the Sisters of Bethany," the name not referring to any order of Sisters, but to the scriptural model and example of the two sisters of Bethany—Martha and Mary. The main building is of the Gothic, rock-faced, broken ashlar style. Wolfe Hall and other adjacent buildings are in harmony with the main structure, and, together with the large park, present a most beautiful appearance. The college is under the general management of Bishop Frank R. Millspaugh. The course of study embraces not only a primary and preparatory branch, a scientific and classical branch, but also departments for thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting.

The original site was donated by the Topeka Town Association in 1857, being a tract at the northeast corner of Topeka avenue and Ninth street. Rev. Charles M. Callaway, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted the negotiations with the town company, and in addition to the original site the association gave the 20-acre tract now known as Bethany Square, where the permanent buildings were erected. The incor-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

porators were Rev. N. O. Preston, Rush Elmore, Wilson Shannon, Cyrus K. Holliday, J. P. Bodine, George Fairchild and J. E. Ryan. Wilson Shannon was president until September 14, 1864, when he was succeeded by Bishop Thomas H. Vail. The main college building was completed in 1871, and is known as Wolfe Hall, named in honor of John D. Wolfe, of New York, and his daughter, Catharine L. Wolfe, who gave \$32,000 to assist the institution. Holmes Hall was constructed in 1882 at an expense of \$16,000, the money being contributed by Miss Jane Holmes, of Baltimore. There are five buildings in all, the total value of the property being \$450,000. Fifteen teachers are employed, and the average attendance is 200. The building at the corner of Topeka avenue and Ninth street, first occupied by Bethany College, and still belonging to the Episcopal Diocese of Kansas, is now used for a theological school, of which Bishop Frank R. Millsbaugh is president and dean, and Rev. Irving E. Baxter, Rev. James P. deBeavers Kaye, Rev. Charles B. Crawford and Rev. DeLou Burke, instructors.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The Topeka Industrial and Educational Institute was organized in May, 1895, following the plan of the Booker T. Washington Institute at Tuskegee. It is located three miles east of the city on a tract of land sufficient in extent to afford facilities for instruction in farming. It is non-sectarian and its beneficiaries are the colored youth of Kansas, of both sexes. There are two brick and stone buildings and one frame shop building, the value of the property being \$12,000. The enrollment is 140, and 750 pupils have been cared for in the past 10 years. The institution has no endowment, but receives an annual appropriation of \$1,500 from the State, in addition to help from other sources. William R. Carter is principal of the school, which is managed by a board of trustees comprised of Joab Mulvane, president; J. B. Larimer, vice-president; Robert Stone, secretary; and John M. Wright, treasurer.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

A convent of the Sisters of Charity is maintained at No. 723 Jackson street, and in connection therewith is a Catholic parochial school, which has an average attendance of 225. The convent is in charge of Sister Alberta, superior, and five Sisters of Charity make their home in the institution. The German Catholic Church also maintains a school near the corner of Third and VanBuren streets, with accommodations for 200 pupils. Alois Nusang is principal of the school, and Christine Seitz and Minnie Sonderman, teachers.

In addition to those named, the following educational institutions are conducted in Topeka: Studio of Voice Culture and Piano Instruction, No. 816 Kansas avenue, Gertrude Tracy, teacher; Dougherty's Shorthand School, No. 118 West Eighth avenue, George E. Dougherty, principal; Standard School of Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 630 Kansas avenue, Anna E. Canan, principal; Topeka Business College, No. 523 Quincy street, L. H. Strickler, superintendent; Pond's Business College, No. 521 Kansas avenue, M. A. Pond, principal; Homeopathic Night School, No. 704 Kansas avenue, Dr. Eva Harding, president; Art Studio, No. 630 Kansas avenue, George O. Beardsley, instructor; School of Dramatic Art, No. 816 Kansas avenue, Nellie Lincoln, instructor; Music Studio, No. 109 West Sixth avenue, Kate B. Whittlesey, instructor; School of Pianoforte Playing, No. 722 Kansas avenue, Annie Parry Bundy, principal; Violin Studio, No. 704 Kansas avenue, W. C. Stenger, instructor; Reid-Stone School of Art, No. 501 Jackson street, Albert T. Reid and George M. Stone, directors.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

There are 80 separate church organizations in Topeka, representing 17 different denominations. The First Congregational Church is the pioneer, its organization dating from October 14, 1855. The first deacons were Hiram W. Farnsworth and James Cowles, and the first trustees, Milton C. Dickey, John Ritchie and H. P. Waters. Meetings were held in Constitution Hall and other places, occasional sermons being preached by Rev. S. Y. Lum, Rev. Paul Shepherd and Rev. Jonathan Copeland. The first regular pastor was Rev. Lewis Bodwell, who assumed charge in October, 1856, and on Sunday, November 2nd of that year, the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time in Topeka. A donation of lots by the Topeka Town Association, and a popular subscription at home and in the East, enabled the Congregationalists to begin the first church structure in Topeka, at the northwest corner of Harrison and Seventh streets. The walls were twice blown down by wind storms, but the building was finally completed in 1861, at a cost of \$7,000. In the year 1880 a new and more substantial church building was erected at a cost of \$35,000. Since its organization, the church has had the following pastors: Lewis Bodwell, Peter MacVicar, James G. Merrill, Linus Blakesley, D. M. Fisk and Francis L. Hayes. Rev. Mr. Blakesley was pastor from 1870 to 1899—nearly 30 years—the longest continuous service ever performed by any of the Topeka pastors.

The Central Congregational Church, at the corner of Huntoon and Buchanan streets, is one of the most famous in the West, by reason of the

personality of its pastor, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who came to the city in 1889, and is best known perhaps, as the author of "In His Steps," a semi-religious novel which has had a remarkable circulation. Rev. Mr. Sheldon also established a library and kindergarten in what is known as "Tennesseetown," a colored settlement in Topeka, and added to his fame in 1900 by editing the Topeka *Capital* for one week as a distinctly Christian daily.

There are four other Congregational organizations in the city: North Congregational, Rev. T. J. Pearson, pastor; Seabrook Congregational, Rev. P. B. Lee, pastor; Swedish Congregational, Rev. Peter Persson, pastor; and the Mission or Central Congregational Church, B. E. Crane, superintendent.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had an organization in Topeka in 1855, but was not regularly established until a later date. In 1859 the Topeka and Tecumseh circuit was formed, and in 1861 Topeka was organized as a station, with Rev. J. Paulson as pastor. Religious services were conducted prior to that date by Rev. J. S. Griffing. Other pastors of the church have been: J. V. Holliday, T. A. Parker, John D. Knox, T. J. Leak, Ira Blackford, James E. Gilbert, J. J. Thompson, O. J. Cowles, D. P. Mitchell, S. McChesney, D. J. Holmes, W. G. Waters, J. A. Lippincott, A. S. Embree and J. T. McFarland. Rev. W. C. Evans is the present pastor.

A church building was commenced in 1857, on lots numbered 157 to 169 Quincy street, donated by the Topeka Town Association. The lots so donated were at the time covered with stone fortifications, which had been erected to defend the town against an invasion of border ruffians. The church was built during the period between 1860 and 1867. It was enlarged in 1870 and continued to be the home of the church until 1881, when a new building was erected on the southwest corner of Harrison street and Sixth avenue, at a cost of \$30,000.

Other Methodist churches and their pastors at this time are the following: Kansas Avenue, Rev. J. A. Stavely; Oakland, Rev. J. W. Reed; Walnut Grove, Rev. F. E. Adell; Parkdale, Rev. J. T. Sawyer; Lowman Hill, Rev. J. R. Madison; German, Rev. H. Bruns; Asbury, Rev. J. D. Smith; Mount Olive, Rev. J. S. Burton; Brown Chapel, Rev. J. M. Pope; Euclid, Rev. J. J. Skinner; St. John's African, Rev. J. F. C. Taylor; Wesleyan, Rev. C. F. Carkuff; Second Wesleyan, Rev. William Walters; Free Methodist, Rev. C. J. Chaney; St. Mark's, Rev. J. W. Williams; and Lane Chapel, Rev. J. W. Jacobs.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Rev. A. T. Rankin organized the First Presbyterian Church, December 9, 1859, but it made indifferent progress until the following year, when Rev. John A. Steele, assumed the direction of its affairs. After his death, in 1864, Rev. S. T. McClure became the pastor, and he was followed by Rev. John Ekin in 1866. Rev. Francis S. McCabe, D. D., became the pastor January 1, 1869, and his long pastorate of 15 years was the most flourishing in the history of the church. He was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. H. W. George. Following Rev. Mr. George, the church had the services of Rev. Edward C. Ray, Rev. S. B. Alderson, Rev. J. D. Countermine, and the present pastor, Rev. S. S. Estey. In 1864 the Presbyterians built a small brick church at No. 230 Kansas avenue, which was afterwards sold to the city for a school. In 1868 they built a chapel in the rear of the lots now occupied by the building of the Topeka *Capital*, enlarging it and adding a spire in 1870. The present church, on Harrison street, was dedicated April 12, 1885.

The Second Presbyterian Church is located on Quincy street, North Topeka, Rev. John S. Glendenning, pastor; and the Third Presbyterian Church on Fourth street, Rev. William M. Cleaveland, pastor. Other Presbyterian churches in the city are: Westminster, Rev. Frank Ward; Oakland, Rev. S. A. Alt; Cumberland, Rev. A. H. Kelso; Second Cumberland, Rev. J. E. Cary; First United, Rev. J. A. Renwick, and Second United, Rev. J. P. White. A new building for the First United Presbyterian Church has just been completed, at the northeast corner of Topeka avenue and Eighth street, at a cost of \$12,000.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

About March 1, 1857, the First Baptist Church was organized by Rev. David Seagraves, Joseph C. Miller, Jesse Stone, J. F. Merriam and William Jordan, assisted by Rev. J. Gilpatrick, who had charge of an Indian mission near Auburn. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, author of "Resources of Kansas." Services were held in 1860 on the second floor of a mercantile building at No. 191 Kansas avenue. A permanent site for the church was donated by the Topeka Town Association, being the lots at the northeast corner of Jackson and Ninth streets, where a building was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$15,000. This continued to be the home of the church until 1905, when a more commodious structure took its place, upon the same site. It is a magnificent edifice, built of bowlders of varying shades, and crowned with a stately and symmetrical dome. The cost of the new church was \$40,000. The several Baptist pastors have been the following:

E. Alward, Isaac Sawyer, H. P. Fitch, E. O. Taylor, C. Monjeau, C. C. Foote, T. R. Peters, J. B. Thomas, M. L. Thomas, P. W. Crannell and Thomas S. Young, the last named being the present pastor.

Rev. J. Barrett organized the North Topeka Baptist Church, April 4, 1869, and was its pastor for many years. There are 10 other churches of this denomination in the city, the principal ones being: First German, Rev. Jacob Albert; Swedish, Rev. Gustaf Nyquist; Second Baptist, Rev. C. H. Duvall; Third Baptist, Rev. W. P. Banks; "B" Street, Rev. W. H. Hart; Central, Rev. H. W. White; Shiloh, Rev. C. G. Fishback; and Mount Hope, Rev. A. B. Stoner.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Church of the Assumption was organized and the first building erected in 1862, the first service being held on Christmas Day of that year, conducted by Rev. James H. Defouri. The church was dedicated August 16, 1863, by Rt. Rev. J. B. Miegie. Rev. Elmira Fourmont, Rev. Eugene Bonoveini, Rev. Felix Swenbergh and Rev. Sebastian Favre were Father Defouri's assistants during the early years of the church's history. The present church building on Eighth avenue, opposite the Topeka Free Library, was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$20,000. One of the first workers in behalf of the church was Daniel Handley, afterwards killed in the battle of the Blue. A relic of the church is a bell presented by E. C. K. Garvey in 1862, now used in the Catholic school. Father Defouri continued in charge of the church for 14 years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Cunningham, who remained until 1882, and was then succeeded by Rev. James O'Reilly. Very Rev. Francis M. Hayden became dean and rector of the church in 1887 and is still in charge. His sacerdotal silver jubilee was celebrated here May 17, 1900, and was attended by four bishops and 60 clergymen.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church was established in 1889 through the instrumentality of Rev. Francis Henry, who has since served continuously as its pastor. He has not only organized a large congregation but has caused to be erected one of the finest church buildings in the city, at the northwest corner of VanBuren and Third streets—a massive brick structure, with double towers and cathedral chimes. Father Henry has been prominent in the charitable work of the city, and his general influence in the community is as strongly felt as that of any citizen of Topeka.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

A mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was begun by Rev. Charles Callaway in 1857, resulting in the organization of Grace Episcopal

Church, September 9, 1860, with Rev. Mr. Callaway as rector, the first vestrymen being Charles C. Kellam, James Fletcher, John W. Farnsworth, Cyrus K. Holliday and Joseph F. Cummings. Rev. N. O. Preston succeeded to the rectorship December 7, 1860. From 1864 to the present time the church has had the following rectors and deans: R. W. Oliver, John N. Lee, John Bakewell, Henry H. Loring, J. F. Walker, Richard Ellerby, James W. Colwell, Percival McIntire, Assistant Bishop E. S. Thomas, Henry I. Bodley, John W. Sykes, and James P. deBeavers Kaye, the last named being the present dean. Rev. J. F. Walker was the first dean, the church having been accepted as a cathedral chapel in 1879. Services were first held on the third floor of the Ritchie Block, corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues, and then at the old Episcopal Female Seminary, corner of Topeka avenue and Ninth street. A building was erected in 1863, at the southwest corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, known as Grace Church. The building was enlarged in 1874, and while the improvements were in progress services were held in Union Hall. The property at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets was subsequently sold and a guild hall and chapel erected on Bethany square, where the permanent cathedral is to be built in the near future. In connection with the cathedral are the churches of the Good Shepherd, Calvary Mission, and St. Simon the Cyrenian Mission, conducted by Rev. DeLou Burke, canon.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The English Lutheran Church, now known as the First Lutheran, had its beginning April 7, 1867. It was organized by Rev. Morris Officer, and had as its original members Rev. Josiah B. McAfee, John Guthrie, C. H. Ellison, A. P. Benson, George Rubble, A. S. Halmburg and Hugo Kullak. Rev. A. J. Hasson was the first pastor, followed by Rev. B. F. Alleman and Rev. T. F. Dornblazer. Services were first held in Germania Hall. A small frame church was built in 1871 on lots 163, 165 and 167 Topeka avenue. In 1885 a large brick structure was erected at the northeast corner of Harrison and Fifth street, which is the present home of the church, with Rev. H. A. Ott as pastor.

The German Lutheran Church, evangelical, has a building at the corner of VanBuren and Second streets, Rev. H. F. Eggert, pastor. The Swedish Lutheran Church has its home at the northeast corner of Fourth and Tyler streets, with Rev. A. M. L. Herenius as pastor. This church was organized in September, 1869, by Rev. A. W. Dahlsten, the succeeding pastors being Rev. C. J. Scheleen, Rev. C. V. Vestling and Rev. John Holcomb. Another of the Lutheran organizations is the St. Paul's German Evangelical, corner



ST. JOSEPH'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION



GRACE CATHEDRAL

of Monroe and Fourth streets, of which Rev. Silverman is pastor. Swedish Bethel, on Polk street, is conducted by Rev. Mr. Peter Persson.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The First Christian Church is located in a handsome stone building on the east side of Topeka avenue, between Sixth avenue and Seventh street, the present pastor being Rev. Charles A. Finch. The church was established January 1, 1881, by Rev. S. T. Dodd, with the following officers: Dr. S. T. Dodd, pastor; Willard Davis, clerk; Alfred Ennis and W. D. Stone, elders; J. A. Mullen, W. M. Hess and J. O. Leary, deacons; Ira Miller, David Eckert, William Niccum, E. H. Roudebush and G. W. Fought, trustees; and Buel Shuler and A. A. Stewart, ushers. There are four other Christian churches in the city, known as the North Topeka, Rev. J. T. Purvis; Second, Rev. B. C. Duke; Third, Rev. F. E. Mallory; and Oakland, Rev. N. Overman.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The First Unitarian Church had its beginning in June, 1883, when the society was organized by the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wood, Dr. O. B. Morse, Robert Pierce, Mrs. Anna G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Peck, Miss Belle Wilder, John A. Dailey, F. M. Hayward and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Foster. The first pastor was Rev. Enoch Powell. The present pastor is Rev. Abram Wyman. The church building at Nos. 302, 304 and 306 Topeka avenue was erected in 1885 at a cost of \$8,200.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

In 1880 the Topeka Society of the New Jerusalem, Swedenborgian, was organized, the first meetings being held at the home of Edward Wilder. In the following year a chapel and parsonage were erected at the southeast corner of Topeka avenue and Harrison street. The first ministers were Rev. Howard C. Dunham and Rev. Frank L. Higgins. The church is now without a pastor and regular services have been discontinued.

CHURCH OF CHRIST—SCIENTIST.

Topeka has two Christian Science organizations, with a rapidly growing affiliation. The First Church of Christ is located at the corner of Huntoon

and Polk streets, in its own building, with W. C. Fisk as first reader. The Second Church of Christ occupies leased rooms at No. 108 West Ninth street, with Willis D. McKinstry as reader.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

A church of the Evangelical (Albright) German denomination is maintained at the corner of Fourth and Monroe streets, with Rev. Peter Schuman as pastor, and the Seventh Day Adventists have a church at the corner of Fifth street and Western avenue, with Rev. E. T. Russell in charge. The Salvation Army conducts a shelter at No. 312 Kansas avenue, in charge of Captain and Mrs. E. Stinnett, and its splendid work among the poor is cordially cooperated with by the churches.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The officers of the Young Women's Christian Association are: Mrs. C. J. Evans, president; Mrs. J. B. Larimer, vice-president; Mrs. A. Vanderpool, recording secretary; Mrs. W. H. Holmes, treasurer; Miss M. E. Reid, general secretary; Anna H. Waldron, house secretary; and Miss Ethel Estberg, physical director. The organization was formed February 10, 1887, and has rooms in the Masonic Building.

Topeka is the Kansas headquarters of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Andrew Baird is state secretary and Charles Fenstamacher, office secretary. The Y. M. C. A. Central Department of Topeka is located at Nos. 111 to 117 East Eighth avenue. It is managed by a board of directors consisting of J. B. Larimer, Harold T. Chase, H. B. Lautz and H. S. Morgan. The officers are: George E. Lerrigo, general secretary; F. G. Mitchell, assistant secretary; J. E. Manley, assistant secretary; J. L. Montgomery, office secretary; and J. A. Augustus, physical director. The Railroad Branch occupies a fine building on Fourth street, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot, which was erected in 1902, the corner-stone being laid by President Roosevelt. Other branches are maintained at Washburn College and the Kansas Medical College. Negotiations are in progress for the erection by the Central Department of a new \$80,000 building.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

There are 34 Masonic organizations in Topeka, the parent body, Topeka Lodge No. 17, having been chartered October 18, 1859. Most of the organi-

zations have their headquarters and hold their meetings in the Masonic Building at Nos. 619, 621 and 623 Jackson street. The Grand Lodge offices are in the Real Estate Building at No. 701 Jackson street. A Masonic library and office building is now in process of construction at the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Harrison street, to cost \$20,000.

Lincoln Post, No. 1, is the parent organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas. There are five other posts in Topeka, a camp of the Sons of Veterans and three women's auxiliaries of the G. A. R.

Topeka is the headquarters of the National Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which W. B. Kirkpatrick is president; C. A. Gower, vice-president; J. M. Wallace, secretary; W. M. Forbes, treasurer; and H. A. Warner, medical director. The council owns the Security Building at the southwest corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh street, representing an investment of \$50,000. There are five local councils. The total membership throughout the country is more than 50,000, and the total insurance in force exceeds \$60,000,000.

Topeka Lodge, No. 204, was the first lodge organized in Kansas of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It has 450 members and occupies the whole of the third floor of the Masonic Building. The officers are: Leroy M. Penwell, exalted ruler; Henry Ruff, esteemed leading knight; Arthur M. Mills, esteemed loyal knight; Harry W. Donaldson, esteemed lecturing knight; Joseph E. Morgan, secretary; Clarence S. Bowman, treasurer; and H. B. Hogeboom, esquire.

The Kansas Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has its headquarters in Topeka, in charge of W. H. Kemper, grand secretary. There are 12 subordinate organizations in the city, inclusive of the Rebekah lodges. Shawnee Lodge, No. 1, the oldest of the Topeka organizations, owns a business block at No. 523 Quincy street, in which its hall is located.

Topeka has six lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, four lodges of the Degree of Honor and two of the Select Knights and Ladies. The Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World have seven distinct organizations; the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees, six; Knights of Pythias, six; the Patriotic Legion of America, three; and the Independent Order of Red Men, two. Most of the other fraternal and benevolent societies of the country are represented in Topeka by one or more lodges, the total list running into the hundreds. The labor organizations and trades unions are numerous, covering nearly every vocation and industry.

The Catholic societies embrace the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association and the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

CLUB ORGANIZATIONS.

Of clubs and societies, from the field of athletics to the arena of philosophy and politics, there are probably 100 organizations. In addition thereto the women of the city have a total of 46 separate organizations, which are grouped with the Topeka Federation, with the following general officers: Mrs. Clement Smith, president; Mrs. James W. Going, 1st vice-president; Miss Lucy D. Kingman, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Eli G. Foster, secretary; Mrs. E. D. Robertson, treasurer; and Mrs. George A. Huron, auditor. Had the founders of Topeka known what was coming, they might have christened the new town "Clubville," instead of delving into aboriginal lore to find a name with a purely vegetable significance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Disastrous Flood of 1903—Principal Events in North Topeka—How the Sufferers Were Rescued—Boats and Cables in Service—Loss of Life and Damage to Property—Systematic Relief Afforded—Strange Experiences and Odd Incidents—Major Harvey and His Salvage Corps—North Topeka Restored.

A calamity befell Topeka in 1903 so appalling in its nature that it will be recalled in future years, no doubt, as the most famous event in the history of the city. For a period of one week, beginning May 30, 1903, the city was the scene of an almost unexampled flood, by which the entire northern part of the city, and a considerable territory south, east and west from the main business district, were inundated by water from the Kaw River and its tributaries, resulting in the loss of 29 lives by drowning and exposure, the destruction of a vast amount of property, and the eviction of 8,000 persons from their homes.

CAUSE OF THE FLOOD.

In the general district drained by the Kaw River rain had been falling almost continuously from May 16th. The waters of the Saline, Blue and Smoky Hill rivers, added to that of the Kaw, forced the latter out of its banks at Topeka on Friday, May 29th, completely submerging the valley. By Saturday night, May 30th, that part of Topeka lying north of the river, and known as North Topeka, was entirely under water, endangering the lives of thousands of citizens who had remained at home to make a valiant effort for the protection of their property. At this time 8 inches of water had fallen at Topeka. West from Topeka, at Manhattan, the rainfall was 9 inches, and at Salina, further west, it amounted to 17 inches.

SCENE OF THE OVERFLOW.

North Topeka, which is the First Ward of the city of Topeka, had a population of 9,000, and was the seat of some of the larger manufacturing industries of the city, such as flouring mills, woolen mills, elevators, planing

mills, lumber yards and smaller concerns. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through the place, and maintains the Union Pacific Hotel and extensive freight and passenger depots there. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway also has a station on the north side for the accommodation of its line to Atchison. All kinds of business were represented in the business district, as it was the trading point for a large community of farmers living north, east and west. When it became apparent that the flood was about to reach the point of danger, many families living close to the river abandoned their homes and moved to the south side. Those residing further away felt secure in the belief that the water could never reach them. Old settlers, who had lived there for 40 years or more, insisted that the water could rise no higher than it did in the time of former freshets, through which they had passed in safety. By noon of Sunday, May 31st, all traditions of the early days had been superseded, and the old settlers found themselves moving to the upper floors, or clinging to the roofs of their houses, refuge in some cases being sought in the branches of tall trees.

The flood covered the entire limits of North Topeka. The river, bursting from its low banks, cut a new channel across the center of the town, through which the water rushed with tremendous force. To add to the distressing situation, fire broke out in the Thomas and Gabriel lumber-yards, caused by slaking lime, the burning timbers being carried by the current to all parts of the beleaguered town, setting fire to numerous frame buildings and increasing the peril to human life. From a placid stream 200 yards in width, the Kaw River became an angry torrent extending for a distance of five miles north and south.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS.

As soon as the extent of the flood and the danger to life were realized the problem of relief and rescue was promptly undertaken by the citizens of Topeka. All of the telephone lines were down, the street railway bridge had been swept away, the approaches to the Melan passenger and wagon bridge had been carried out, and there was no way of communicating with North Topeka from the south side of the river except by boat. Even this facility was limited. Ordinarily the Kaw River is so shallow that boating is not practicable. The entire naval equipment of Topeka at that time comprised about 25 light canoes, and there were about that number of men in the city who were capable of rowing a skiff. Whatever craft could be found, however, was promptly put into commission, and willing hands volunteered to row across the river in these frail barks. Freeman Sardou, a fisherman, was one of the men who worked persistently at the oars, making a trip every 45



LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM NORRIS STREET, SHOWING UNION PACIFIC DEPOT AND PARK



LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM LUKENS' OPERA HOUSE, NORTH TOPEKA



LOOKING SOUTH ON KANSAS AVENUE, SHOWING WRECKAGE ON NORRIS STREET

THE FLOOD OF 1903

minutes until he had gathered about 200 persons from tree-tops and isolated buildings, and landed them in places of safety. On Sunday a line of boats was established at the foot of Western avenue and many of the flood sufferers were landed there during the ensuing three days.

The channel was not only difficult of passage, but the volume of drift-wood and timbers from dismantled bridges and wrecked houses made the boating exceedingly difficult. The mass of debris lodging against the big bridge connecting North Topeka with the south side forced the water around the south end of the bridge and backed it up Kansas avenue and other streets for a distance of three blocks, doing great damage to the Wolff packing house and several wholesale establishments and commission concerns near the Rock Island Depot. Further up the river the City Park and Turner garden were covered to a depth of three feet, and the city pumping station was inundated, cutting off the water supply. The river reached its greatest height on Saturday evening, May 31st, when it was 27 feet above low-water mark, and began to recede at 9 o'clock that night, but the fall was so slow that it seemed to make no impression, and it was not until June 4th that the water ceased running in the streets of North Topeka.

HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT OVER.

To aid in the work of rescue, a pontoon bridge was constructed, extending from Second street to the south end of the Melan bridge. When this had been finished, it was discovered that the north approach to the big bridge had also been carried out, and that North Kansas avenue and the streets east and west of that point were merged into a lake of water extending to Garfield Park, Soldier Creek, and two miles beyond. A heavy cable was then stretched from the north end of the bridge to the brick buildings along Kansas avenue as far north as the Skinner ice plant, and by this means strong men pulled boats to and from the bridge, hand over hand, carrying food in one direction and returning laden with human freight rescued from points of shelter. This work continued for several days, supplemented by similar work at the Santa Fe bridge, and the Sardou bridge further down the river. Those first to be rescued were families living nearest to the river where the water was deepest and the exposure most severe. A temporary relief station was established in two street-cars, which had been left standing on the north bank of the river when the street railway bridge went down. While the situation was at its worst, a half dozen of the students of Washburn College run a cable across the chasm made at the north end of the big bridge, attached pulleys thereto, and drew a large number of women and children over by means of a "breeches buoy."

With the downpour of rain on Saturday and Sunday came a chilling wind. It was November rather than June weather, and women and children shivered with cold in damp rooms, or upon the roofs to which they climbed in dripping garments. On Sunday 500 persons were rescued in boats, 250 more were brought away on Monday, and after that probably 100 a day were brought over until the danger was past. The receding water left a deposit of mud from six inches to three feet deep in every building in North Topeka. In many instances the weight of mud caused the floors to collapse, carrying the contents of the rooms into the cellars. The loss in household furniture was very large, and 700 pianos were water-soaked and ruined.

IMPRISONED IN HOUSES.

The first outside aid came from St. Joseph, Missouri. The Rock Island railroad was able to operate trains from the north to the town of Elmont, from which point boats could be worked into North Topeka from the direction of the State Reform School. The mayor of St. Joseph sent a force of 60 men equipped with boats and carrying provisions and clothing for the needy. These boats took out about 4,000 persons, who were cared for at the Reform School or sent to Holton and other towns to which the flood had not extended. Without this timely succor many of the flood victims must have perished, as they were not only short of food but beyond the reach of the few boats in service from Topeka. In some instances men refused to be taken away from their houses, stating that they preferred to remain and go down with their homes if necessary. Many who abandoned their homes found shelter in the larger buildings throughout Topeka which were best calculated to withstand the terrible force of the tempest. In the Davis grain elevator at one time were 200 persons; in the "B" Street Baptist Church, 150; in the First Ward fire station, 110; in the woolen mills, 300; in the Grant School, 200; and there were a dozen groups of smaller numbers in other protected buildings. It was impossible to remove them while the water was rising, but by desperate efforts food was conveyed to them in sufficient quantities to minimize their distress. Those in the Davis elevator were taken out by the St. Joseph boats, and the rest were removed by the local rescue parties. On Friday and Saturday nights persons living on the higher ground 10 blocks distant from the scene of the flood could hear the cries of victims who were perched on the roofs of houses or in the branches of trees, and there were occasional reports of revolver shots fired as signals of distress.

Headquarters for the refugees and relief committees were established in the Topeka Auditorium, where the sufferers were fed and clothed, and dis-

tributed to other buildings in the city, and to the private residences which were thrown open to them. The total registrations at the Auditorium was nearly 2,000, but more than that number found shelter with relatives and friends elsewhere. Hospitals were established, and physicians and nurses exerted every effort in caring for the sick and helpless. The Salvation Army fed 500 homeless persons daily for a week or more, and other charitable organizations afforded every possible relief.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

An idea of the property loss may be gained from the statement that in North Topeka alone the flood extended to 1,500 residences and 300 business blocks and public buildings. What was true of North Topeka was equally true of the whole district up and down the Kaw River, the richest valley in the State, although the destruction in North Topeka was greater, by reason of the fact that the land is lower and the population denser. The flood damage and suffering extended for a distance of 200 miles in length and six miles in width. Farms were laid waste, crops washed out, and much live stock drowned. It is not possible to give an accurate statement in detail of the total property loss, but the following is believed to be a reasonable and comprehensive estimate of the losses in the Topeka district, as given by the local newspapers at the time:

Residence property in North Topeka	\$300,000
Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railways.....	175,000
Topeka City Railway	75,000
Lumber Yards and Sash Factory	40,000
Otto Kuehne Preserving Works	10,000
Mills and Elevators	35,000
J. Thomas Lumber Company	35,000
Other Business Concerns in North Topeka	300,000
Charles Wolf Packing Company	50,000
Parkhurst & Davis Mercantile Company	5,000
Other Wholesale and Commission Houses.....	50,000
Potato Growers and Market Gardeners.....	400,000
Nursery and Fruit Growers	150,000
Cattle, Hogs, Poultry and Grain	85,000
Farm Improvements and Growing Crops	450,000
Shawnee County Bridges	40,000
Western Union Telegraph Company	10,000
Telephone Companies	8,000
City of Topeka—Pavements, Sewers, Sidewalks, Etc.....	50,000
Total	\$2,268,000

THE DEATH LIST.

The loss of life by reason of the flood was greater at North Topeka than at any other point on the river. The known deaths amounted to 29 in number, of which the following is a correct list:

Edward Grafstrom.	James Phillips.
Henry Jordan.	Miss Minnie L. Puryear.
J. W. Houser.	Mrs. Nellie Watson.
Henry Ward.	Mrs. Minnie King.
Raymond Garrett.	Theodore Edwards.
Miss Louise Seahaven.	Forest Kutz.
Murle Story.	Girl, unidentified.
John L. Adams.	Mrs. Nancy Shonkweiler.
Mrs. Alice Bishop.	James H. Stout.
Benjamin McDonald.	Mrs. Jessie Stout.
Mrs. Kirrie Buford.	Agnes Stout.
Simon Taylor.	Josephine Stout.
Mrs. Jerry Mayweather.	Lena Stout.
Mrs. Sallie Halyard.	Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Stout.
Mrs. Mary Kennedy.	

Edward Grafstrom was a mechanical engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. He was drowned on Tuesday evening, June 2nd, by the sinking of a small gasoline launch which he had built for the purpose of rescuing those in distress. Forest Kutz was a school teacher who was found in a tree, so weakened by cold and exposure that when the rescuers reached him he fell into the boat with such force that it was capsized, and he was unable to regain it. Henry Jordan lost his life by the sinking of a boat in which he was endeavoring to rescue a man from a telegraph pole. J. W. Houser fell from the Santa Fe railroad bridge and was drowned. Henry Ward, an old soldier living near Oakland, fell into the river from a tree and was drowned. Raymond Garrett, the five-year-old son of Fireman G. H. Garrett, lost his life by the overturning of a boat. Miss Louise Seahaven, an employee of the Western Woolen Mills, was drowned near the Forbes elevator, together with Murle Story, the 12-year-old daughter of George M. Story. Mrs. Alice Bishop died in Christ's Hospital, after being rescued from her home. Mrs. Nancy Shonkweiler, James H. Stout and his wife, Mrs. Jessie Stout, and their four children were drowned on Sunday by the collapse of a house in which they had taken refuge. The others named in the death list are colored persons who lost their lives, either through direct flood causes or from the overturning of boats which were almost unmanageable against the violent current. It is probable that there were other losses of life, the full extent of which will never be known.

SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES.

Volumes might be written without covering more than a fraction of the thrilling experiences and odd incidents of the flood. Parents were separated from their children in the storm, boats were capsized on paved streets where the water was 12 feet deep, horses and cows were drowned while tied to trees in front of their owners' premises, houses were lifted from their foundations and moved a block or more away by whirlpools, or carried down stream to be dashed to splinters against the railroad bridge. One man pulled lumber and tools to the top of a cottonwood tree and built a rude cabin, in which he stored supplies enough to last him a month. Another was found upon a roof, calmly playing a cornet. Another and more desperate fellow stood at the upper window of his home with a shotgun in his hand and swore that he would kill the first man who tried to rescue him. Women refused to get into the boats without their children, and children refused to go without their pet dogs and cats. Horses and cows were found in the second stories of houses, a pig was found in a brass bed, and a lamb was rescued from an upper porch, where its cries of agony had convinced the boatman that it was a young child in distress.

Of personal experiences, that of Robert Anderson is a fair sample of what happened in a hundred other instances. Anderson lived at No. 1101 Madison street. When he returned home from work on Friday evening, the streets were waist-high with water. Two blocks from home he fell into an open sewer, but saved himself from being drawn into the pipes by clinging to a passing log. When he finally reached home, the members of the family were found upon the second floor. His mother and younger brother were rescued by boat. Anderson, his father, and another brother remained behind. During the night the kitchen of their home caught fire. They made ropes of bed clothes, by which young Anderson was lowered to the scene of the fire with a bucket. He succeeded in extinguishing the flames and was then drawn upstairs. They remained in the house from Friday evening until Sunday morning, when they were taken in a boat to the woolen mill. Two girls were caught by the flood while trying to save some of their wearing apparel. They were driven to the second floor by the rising water, and then to the attic. With a pair of scissors they cut a small hole in the roof, and with bed-slats pried off the shingles until the opening was large enough to permit them to crawl through, and a boat subsequently carried them beyond danger.

THE RELIEF WORK.

The citizens of Topeka subscribed \$50,000 to aid in caring for the sufferers, and there were other contributions from outside sources amounting

to \$20,000. In the work of relief Capt. H. M. Philips served as chairman of the committee to provide food and shelter; Otis E. Hungate as chairman of the rescue committee; A. A. Godard as chairman of the finance committee, and Mrs. Charles F. Spencer as chairman of the woman's relief committee. Frank H. Foster had charge of the rescuing party at the south end of the Melan bridge. Judge A. W. Dana directed the operation of the cable line. A. M. Harvey and E. L. Overton were in command at the north approach to the bridge. The relief work at the Sardou landing was directed by Ralph Brigham, and that at the Western avenue landing by A. M. Fuller and Frank Blanch. William Taylor and M. D. Henderson had charge of the boat service. The construction of the pontoon bridge and the flatboats was performed under the direction of J. B. Betts and George H. Henderson. W. J. Stagg was principal assistant to Captain Philips. Congressman Charles Curtis and Mayor W. S. Bergundthal, both residents of North Topeka, did everything in their power for the relief of their neighbors and friends, and efficient help was furnished by Sheriff A. T. Lucas, Chief of Police Carlos A. Goff, and by President John E. Frost and Secretary Thomas J. Anderson, of the Topeka Commercial Club. Special branches of the relief and rescue work enlisted the services of Dr. Norman Plass, James A. Troutman, Charles K. Holliday, Alfred B. Quinton, J. B. Larimer, Frank M. Bonebrake, W. W. Mills, J. W. Thurston, C. E. Hawley, Jonathan Thomas, Henry Auerbach, W. T. Crosby, E. H. Crosby, and of hundreds of others, men and women, who were not identified with the various committees.

HISTORIES OF THE FLOOD.

Two excellent accounts of the great flood have been written in book form: one by Llewellyn L. Kiene, a souvenir pictorial book, and the other by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, under the title of "The Overflowing Waters." A graphic description of the rescue work was written by Maj. Alexander M. Harvey, former Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, in these words

"On Saturday evening, May 30th, of the flood period, accompanied by Judge Richard F. Hayden, I made my way across the bridge to the north side. We found eight or ten men there, who were doing what they could to bring refugees over, and we joined them in the work. Judge Hayden went out in a boat with a companion about 9 o'clock, and we saw nothing more of him during the night. Dr. Conrad Biorke and two colored men soon came in with W. H. Troutman and daughter, whom they had picked up. These colored men were perfectly at home in the water and assisted us in landing two other parties. The water was then at its highest point, and the currents were run-



ONE WAY OF BRINGING OVER REFUGEES FROM THE NORTH SIDE



MELAN ARCH BRIDGE, AFTER WATER HAD FALLEN SIX FEET



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FLOOD,—LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM PARKHURST-DAVIS BUILDING, SHOWING NORTH TOPEKA AND SANTA FE BRIDGE

ning like mill-races all around us. We were stationed in two cars that were stranded at the north end of the bridge, and had a telegraph pole swung from one of them to the end of the street-car bridge, which yet extended up to the Melan bridge. From there we crossed to the Melan bridge on boards. Up to 12 o'clock we had sent out several boats and had received a number of persons and transferred them to the south side.

"About midnight Dr. L. M. Powell informed me that Llewellyn L. Kiene, of the *State Journal*, was stranded at the corner of Van Buren and Gordon streets, and urged me to send a boat to him as soon as possible. We sent four different boats before we succeeded in getting him back to the cars. Two of the boats that were compelled to return without him brought back other persons that were found in trees. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning we discovered that the portion of the street-car bridge which we were using would soon wash out, and although we still had one boat out with a number of men in it, we thought it best to cross over to the Melan bridge. Two young men named McCauley and Ramsey soon returned with Mr. Kiene.

CONSTRUCTING THE CABLE.

"After crossing to the south side, I secured breakfast and some dry clothing and then returned to the bridge, where I found that the north approach and the street railway bridge which we had used the night before had washed out, and a terrific current separated us from the men on the stranded cars. As I went through the line on the south end of the bridge, I found Frank Ritchie and a number of other Washburn College boys, who were trying to get through to the stricken district. The guards informed us that a committee was on the bridge at that time to determine whether anything more could be done at that point. We waited until the committee came back, and they told us that everything would have to be abandoned at the bridge, the guards having been instructed to permit no one to go over. We interviewed them, and asked permission to cross, in order to undertake the establishment of a line to the north side. It was then agreed that such of us as wanted to work together might go on to the bridge for that purpose, and so they at once passed the Washburn boys and any others that I knew to be good workers, and we started some of them over, while others were collecting a supply of cord, rope and cable. By the time our second detachment had reached the bridge with the material the ones who had gone first had succeeded in establishing communication with the men in the car, on the north side.

"This was accomplished by the men on the bridge getting loose a telegraph wire that yet extended across the current, and then signaling the men on the car to get hold of the same wire. The men on the car tied a rope

around one of their number and let him get into the water and wash across the street to a place where the wires were entangled. This being done, he broke loose the same wire our boys were holding, and was then hauled back through the water to the car, and our communication was established. We soon had a half-inch steel cable extended across the chasm, and fearing that it might not be strong enough, we sent over an inch-and-a-half rope to be used with it. To keep the rope out of the water we fastened it to the cable with short pieces of wire about every six or eight feet. Then we put a pulley around the wire cable and rope, and Fred Ritchie, who, as well as his brother, Frank, has the same sort of courage that old John Ritchie possessed, was swung onto the cable and pulled over. He had to stop about every six feet to take off the little wires that held the rope and cable together, and this made it a slow journey.

"After the apparatus was in working order, and a number of persons had been brought over, the large rope parted at a splice and let R. A. Beyrans, who was then on the cable, drop into the swift current as far as the steel cable would stretch. The boys dragged him through the water, and over timbers and wires, as they would haul in a catfish, and landed him on the bridge in safety. A heavier cable was then put up and it worked without accident as long as needed. Early on Monday morning I was stationed at the north end of the cable, and in addition to sending out boats we organized a force to extend a cable north on Kansas avenue. J. E. Wilson had charge of this crew, and they worked hard all day in a terrible current, and succeeded in running a cable straight up Kansas avenue past the fire station, and as far as the Methodist Church. I remained at the car all day Monday. Monday night and Tuesday, directing the boats in going after persons who were in distress and bringing them to the bridge. The boats also took out a large quantity of food to people who could not be removed from the houses.

MAJOR HARVEY'S HELPERS.

"On Tuesday evening I was relieved by E. L. Overton, who took charge and stayed on the north side all of that night. I relieved him Wednesday morning and kept up the same work all of that day, he again relieving me on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning the water had fallen so that our landing had to be established several blocks from the car. Thursday evening we were relieved by the regular authorities of the city and county. While at work we made no attempt to take the names of those who assisted, and the list can never be given entire, as it embraced many men whose names I never learned. I give the following as a partial list of those who worked with me: E. L. Overton, Prof. Orwell B. Towne, Frank Ritchie, Fred Ritchie, Hugh

McFarland, C. A. Steele, George Anderson, P. Anderson, Hugh Reed, Conrad Biorke, Carl Stahl, Harden B. Leechman, J. E. Wilson, Ray Gregg, R. A. Beyrans, Ray Gill, Omar Mehl, H. H. Donahue, Samuel Percy, J. Cooper, William Haynes, H. W. Banks, Henry Ogee, Dr. Buck, George W. Reed, Jr., Luther Nellis, Harvey Parsons, Paul Adams, Harry Nichols, Clifford Cunningham, Edward McCann, Jerome Stahl, Frank Stahl, A. B. Smith, Ralph Stahl, K. W. King, J. A. Zimmerman, Louis Hauck, Lu VanLiew, W. C. Goodman, C. O. Fletcher, R. M. Breezy, L. J. Brown, James Faucht, Robert Stone, W. M. Cowles, Kay Miles, Merrill Mills and Lewis Strauss."

In concluding the flood chapter, it is only necessary to add that in the two years' lapse of time since the occurrence of the great calamity nearly every trace of its damaging effect has disappeared, most of the houses have been rebuilt, or new ones erected in their place, a system of dikes has been established for protection against future overflows, and both from a business and residence point of view North Topeka has been fully restored.

CHAPTER XIX.

Brief Historical Notes of City and County—Some of the First Happenings in Topeka—Social, Literary and Musical Events—Native Kansans in Shawnee County—Commercial Features of Fifty Years Ago—Accounts of an Early Flood—Col. Richard J. Hinton's Reminiscences—Two Morning Scenes in Topeka.

Topeka's first Christmas was in 1854, and its first Fourth of July in 1855.

The *Kansas Freeman*, Topeka's first newspaper, appeared July 4, 1855, published by E. C. K. Garvey.

Miss Sarah C. Harlan taught the first school in Topeka, in a little shanty on lower Madison street, near the river.

The first death was recorded in 1855—a case of cholera. The first cemetery was at the intersection of Kansas and 10th avenues.

The first liquor-smashing crusade in Topeka occurred July 11, 1855, about \$1,500 worth of beverages being destroyed in four saloons.

The first school building was erected by the New England Emigrant Aid Company in 1857, on lots 145, 147 and 149 Harrison street, fronting on Fifth street.

Rev. S. Y. Lum, a Congregational minister, preached the first sermon heard in Topeka, at the residence of A. A. Ward, in the winter of 1854.

Coal was found in 1856, in the river bluff, two miles from town—not in commercial quantities, but sufficient to keep the blacksmiths' forges going.

January 28, 1858, was the date of the first city election in Topeka, and the first levy of taxes for city purposes was made in that year, Howard Cutts being designated as collector.

Wilson L. Gordon, first city marshal, was directed March 24, 1858, to grade the first block south from the river on Kansas avenue, at an expenditure not to exceed the sum of \$150.

The first well dug was at the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Third street, water being found at a depth corresponding to the level of the river.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Dr. Franklin L. Crane opened the first lime-kiln, and the first stone building was erected at Nos. 133 and 135 Kansas avenue, afterwards known as Constitution Hall.

Guilford G. Gage had charge of the first brick-making plant on the town-site, and his product entered largely into the construction of the earlier buildings in the town.

The first sidewalks were laid in the town in 1863, on Kansas avenue between Fourth and Seventh streets, and on Sixth avenue between Monroe and Van Buren. They were built of oak lumber.

The first sawmill was located on the river bank at the foot of Madison street, an engine being drawn by wagon from Kansas City. The first grist mill was at the northwest corner of First and Kansas avenues.

The first telegraph line reached Topeka November 15, 1865, in connection with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. For several years thereafter North Topeka was the only telegraph office in Shawnee County.

On July 4, 1866, the first soldiers' reunion was held in Topeka, orations being delivered by Gen. James G. Blunt, Governor Samuel J. Crawford and Judge Samuel A. Kingman.

Thomas N. Stinson, the founder of Tecumseh, received from his Pro-Slavery friends of 1855 a silver pitcher in recognition of his services to the cause. It bore an engraved representation of negroes cultivating sugar cane.

Cyrus K. Holliday was Topeka's first justice of the peace, Daniel H. Horne the first constable, and T. W. Hayes the first census enumerator. John Horner, of Tecumseh, was the first tax assessor in Shawnee County.

The first hotel in Topeka was built of poles and "shakes," at the southeast corner of Kansas avenue and Third street. It was called the "Pioneer House," and locally known as a "receiving house."

J. T. Jones, an immigrant from Missouri, established the first store in the town, a grocery, located on lower Kansas avenue—then a river path. The first brick store building was erected near the corner of Kansas avenue and Fourth street, and occupied by Allen & Gordon.

During its brief existence as the county-seat of Shawnee County, the town of Tecumseh had three local newspapers: the *Southerner*, the *Settler* and the *Note-book*.

CAPITOL SQUARE.

Col. Cyrus K. Holliday is credited with the suggestion of setting apart a square in the center of Topeka for State Capitol purposes, long before his

pioneer comrades entertained an idea that the city could win the seat of government.

The popular subscription habit fastened itself upon Topeka in a very early day. In 1861 the sum of \$500 was raised to assist in the construction of a wagon road by the Smoky Hill route to Pike's Peak—the first money donated by the city to a public enterprise.

Topeka's first band was composed of Samuel Hall, L. W. Horne, John B. Horne and D. H. Moore. It consisted of two violins, a tenor drum and a fife. The band was a power in all of the Free-State meetings.

The first application of lynch law in Topeka was in the winter of 1860, the victim being Isaac Edwards, who had fatally stabbed a Pottawatomie Indian. The stabbing was done while both were riding up Kansas avenue on the same pony. Edwards was hanged at night from the rafters of the jail.

The first destructive fire in Topeka occurred June 10, 1859, destroying a building at No. 146 Kansas avenue, owned by E. C. K. Garvey. Later fires of greatest consequence were the burning of the *State Record* office and the Ritchie Block.

During the last week in May, 1855, the first steamboat arrived at the Topeka levee, after a turbulent voyage of six days from Lawrence. The sound of the whistle caused greater excitement than the shriek of a calliope in after days.

Anthony A. Ward built the first blacksmith shop on the town-site in the fall of 1854. He settled in Shawnee County some time in advance of the founders of Topeka, and owned one of the city's most desirable suburban farms.

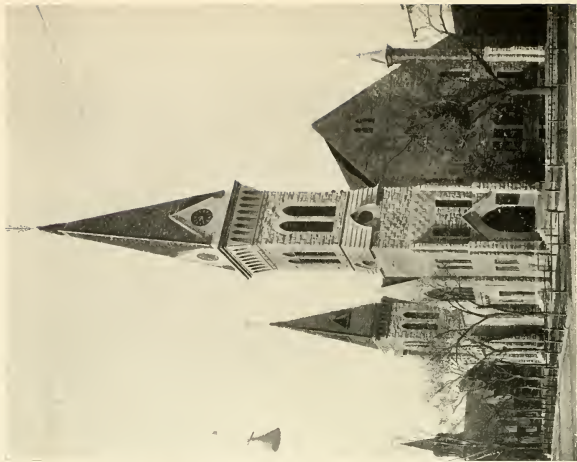
In the merry month of May, 1855, occurred the first wedding in Topeka, the contracting parties being S. J. Thomas and Harriet N. Hurd. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Poole.

THE FIRST VOTERS.

At the first election in Topeka the qualified electors included "every white male person, and every civilized Indian who has adopted the customs of the white man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards."

In the year 1854 Tecumseh was "boomed" as the most desirable residence point in Kansas, the attractive claim being made that a number of aristocratic families from the South had already settled there with their slaves.

The Papan brothers operated the first ferry across the Kansas River



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

near Topeka in 1842. Other ferries were established at different points on the river in the same year.

Fry W. Giles established the first banking house in the city in 1864. In 1866 the firm was known as F. W. Giles & Company, and in 1872 it became the Topeka National Bank.

Daniel Boone, a grandson of the famous Kentuckian, was the first actual farmer in Shawnee County, and instructed the Indians in the arts of agriculture.

Topeka's first city directory appeared in 1870, compiled by Sam Rades, who has compiled all of the Topeka directories from that date to 1905, the volumes being of increasing size and usefulness.

Maj. Thomas J. Anderson was president of the first Topeka Base Ball Club, in 1869, and William J. Stagg, secretary. Charles N. Rix was captain of the field. Topeka now maintains a team in the Western Base Ball Association.

Topeka had an earthquake shock April 24, 1867—its first and only seismic disturbance of noteworthy extent. It was felt in all parts of the city, and most noticeably at the Methodist Church, where the funeral services of H. S. Herr were being conducted by Rev. John D. Knox.

REAL ESTATE ON THE MOVE.

The first piece of property transferred in the city, of which record was made, covered the lots at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Harrison street. Date, April 7, 1855; consideration, \$30.

The first \$1,000 transaction in Topeka city lots was the sale in 1857 of the property on the northwest corner of Kansas and Sixth avenues, 80 by 130 feet, the purchase price being paid in gold.

The first school building erected at the expense of the city was the Harrison street school, in 1865—which was afterwards changed into the present Harrison School, one of the largest in the city.

Illuminating gas was first used in Topeka in 1870, and the Brush electric light in 1882. One electric street-lighting tower was erected at the intersection of Kansas and 10th avenues, but was soon discontinued. Incandescent lights came in 1886, and the telephone in 1880.

On the 8th day of September, 1874, a colony of Menonites to the number of 1,100 arrived in Topeka. They subsequently purchased 100,000 acres of land in Southwestern Kansas, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

On February 11, 1856, President Pierce threatened to employ the army and navy of the United States in dispersing the Free-State Legislature in

Topeka. The army executed the threat on July 4th, of that year, without the intervention of battleships.

The first child born in the city was Topeka Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Zimmerman, whose birth was recorded in the spring of 1855. In recognition of the important event, the boy was given a valuable lot by the Topeka Town Association.

Topeka's first Fire Department was organized in 1870, with one engine, two carts and 1,500 feet of hose. Tobias Billings was chief of the company, and George W. Veale, foreman of the hook and ladder company.

The public water-works system was introduced in July, 1882, being built by a local corporation at an expense of \$200,000. Extensive additions were made in later years, and in 1905 the city purchased the plant for \$620,000.

In his "Thirty Years in Topeka," Fry W. Giles states that in the year 1862 he issued a policy of marine insurance upon a cargo of freight to be shipped from the city of New York to Topeka, *via* New Orleans and the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas rivers.

EARLY RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Topeka first enjoyed the benefit of a street railway in the month of June, 1881—a horse-car line, with five 12-foot cars. It was later changed into a steam dummy line, and then to the present very complete electric system.

The Union Pacific was the first railroad built into Topeka, arriving January 1, 1866. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was built from Topeka to Burlingame in 1869, and the line from Atchison to Topeka was opened May 16, 1872.

The first real estate office, independent of the Topeka Town Association, was operated by Asaph Allen and Harris Stratton, in 1856, with headquarters in the Topeka House.

Topeka's first academy of learning was opened January 2, 1856, by James Cowles, A. B., for a term of 12 weeks, offering instruction in the elementary grades and in Greek, Latin and French, the tuition ranging from \$3 to \$6 for the term.

One of the patents to the land covered by the city of Topeka bears the date of February 14, 1859, and is signed by President James Buchanan. A second patent, issued in 1861, covering an additional 62 acres on the Kansas River bank, is signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

In 1855 the stage fare from Kansas City to Topeka was \$5 for each passenger. The freight rates from St. Louis to Kansas City averaged from 30 cents to \$2.50 per hundred pounds, according to the stage of the water, being highest in March, October and November, and lowest in May and

June. Transportation by wagon from Kansas City to Topeka was very expensive.

The first State Fair in Topeka was held September 9-12, 1871. On the last day of the fair an inebriated stranger was riding down Kansas avenue at a furious pace and reined his horse against Sheriff Sherman Bodwell, throwing him to the ground and causing his death. The drunken man rode away and was not apprehended.

ARBOR DAY.

April 22, 1875, was designated as Arbor Day in Topeka, by Thomas J. Anderson, then mayor of the city. In response to the mayor's proclamation, business was suspended and the citizens planted 800 trees in the State House grounds. Most of the trees were subsequently cut down by a landscape gardener in the employ of the State.

Five of the Presidents of the United States have been entertained in Topeka, viz: Grant, Hayes, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Vice-President Henry Wilson was here May 19, 1875. He also visited the city May 25, 1857, and upon his return to Massachusetts raised \$2,500 to be expended in behalf of the Free-State cause in Kansas.

The first literary organization in the town was The Kansas Philomathic Institute, whose members gave the first dramatic performance, the piece being "The Drunkard." The same society collected the first public library in Topeka, which was lost in the burning of the Ritchie Block in 1869.

At an old settlers' meeting held in Topeka in 1904, after some of the pioneers of 1854 had signed the roll and boasted of being first on the town-site, a colored man named John E. Allen smashed all of their records by stating that he crossed the Kansas River near Topeka in 1842 with John C. Fremont's expedition, the crossing being made in rubber boats.

The Methodists erected the first church spire in Topeka, and had the first bell of commanding size. The bell weighed 1,068 pounds, and was given to the church in 1866 by John Paisley, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It was given during the pastorate of Rev. John D. Knox, to commemorate the centennial year of American Methodism.

OUTDOOR CELEBRATION.

The first Topeka picnic was held May 17, 1855, on the river bank west of Kansas avenue and north of First avenue, now known as the City Park. A roast pig and a 20-pound catfish graced the table. At this picnic Mrs. F. J. Case was toasted as the first woman to grace Topeka with her presence,

early in 1855. Miss Harriet Hartwell, of Massachusetts, had the honor of being the first unmarried woman on the town-site, also in 1855. She afterwards became the wife of James G. Bunker.

Topeka's first production of grand opera was that of "Martha," at Costa's Opera House in 1873, by a small company headed by Mme. Anna Bishop. The local critic was esthusiastic over her "trills caught of skylarks, and love-notes learnt of robins." The Templeton opera company gave the first performance of comic opera in Topeka.

J. Butler Chapman, of Ohio, who spent the years 1854 and 1855 in Shawnee County, was one of the original boomers of Kansas pasteboard towns. His wife was one of the original woman suffragists, and visited the Territorial Legislature in the interest of that cause. The Chapmans returned to Ohio in 1856, and, instead of living happily ever afterwards, were divorced.

GRASSHOPPER RAIDS.

The first grasshopper raid in Shawnee County was in 1860. The insects arrived September 15th of that year, entirely destroying crops and vegetation. A second and worse visitation of this plague occurred in the summer of 1874, causing another appeal for aid, a general issue of bonds, and a special session of the Kansas Legislature in the following winter. The Kansas Central Relief Committee was organized in Topeka to distribute aid throughout the State, Lieutenant-Governor E. S. Stover being chairman and Henry King, secretary. The committee disbursed money and supplies to the value of \$131,313.65.

The first school in Topeka for colored children was started in 1865 in a small building on the south side of Sixth avenue, between Kansas avenue and Quincy street, in charge of Miss Mabee. The following year the school was divided, the colored pupils occupying the upper floor, and the white children the lower floor—the white pupils being taught by Miss Gilbert (afterwards Mrs. G. C. Foss).

NATIVE KANSANS.

Various claims have been put forth to the honor of being the first white person born in the territory comprising the State of Kansas, but the preponderance of history is in favor of Col. Alexander S. Johnson, who was born July 11, 1832, at the Methodist Indian Mission, in Johnson County—at that time in charge of his father, Rev. Thomas Johnson. Col. Alexander S. Johnson died at Dallas, Texas, in 1904, and was buried in Topeka, which for many years had been his home.

There is abundant evidence showing that Elizabeth Simmerwell was the first white female born in the Territory of Kansas, the date of her birth being December 24, 1835. Her father, Rev. Robert Simmerwell, was then located at the Baptist Shawnee Indian Mission, in Johnson County, and was one of the best known of the early missionaries to the several Indian tribes in Kansas. Elizabeth Simmerwell married John Carter, of Williamsport township, Shawnee County.

The following excerpt from the *Topeka Tribune* of April 6, 1856, shows that the editor of that day was as enthusiastic as all of his successors have constantly been: "The immigration continues to pour into the Territory with increased volume. So great is the rush that it is impossible at all times to secure suitable accommodations or conveyance to the different parts of the country. We had anticipated a very large immigration but the realization is beyond all our preconceived ideas. They come like the locusts of Egypt, not however to destroy, but to save, and right welcome they are. A large proportion, too, have come to stay, and will add vastly to our strength, both for defense against usurpation, and in developing the resources of the country."

The cost of breaking prairie in the early years of Topeka's history was from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre. Lumber was worth from \$25 to \$30 per thousand feet. Oxen were worth about \$100 per yoke, mules from \$100 to \$200 per head, and horses from \$75 to \$150 each. Sheep sold for \$2 a head, and chickens for 25 cents each. Masons and carpenters received from \$2 to \$3 per day in wages. Wheat was worth \$1.50 per bushel, and flour \$4.50 per hundred weight.

AN INDIAN SEAL.

The original seal of the Probate and County Court of Shawnee County bore the words, "Shawnee County Court, Tecumseh, Kansas," and above the word "Tecumseh" was the figure of an Indian chief, in hostile attitude, about to strike with his tomahawk, his rifle trailing on the ground—the figure intending to represent Tecumseh, the celebrated Shawnee chief, at the battle of the Thames. The county commissioners subsequently ordered the removal of the word Tecumseh, and the Indian figure, from the seal.

The first mail under lock was received at Topeka May 1, 1855. A regular service was established in that year, by four-horse coaches, between Kansas City and Fort Riley, *via* Topeka. In 1859 Topeka had a daily mail from Leavenworth, and from St. Joseph *via* Lecompton; a tri-weekly mail to Rulo, Nebraska; and a weekly mail to Grasshopper Falls, Burlingame, Emporia, Council Grove, Williamsport and Brownsville, Nebraska.

In September, 1882, when the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual encampment in Topeka, many distinguished visitors were present.

The local newspapers made record of the assignment of the following visitors to Topeka homes: Hon. James G. Blaine and wife, and Col. Clark E. Carr and wife, at George W. Wood's; Hon. Walker Blaine, at C. C. Wheeler's; Gen. and Mrs. J. Warren Keifer, at Thomas Ryan's; Gen. John Pope at Joab Mulvane's; General Bingham, at M. Bosworth's; Hon. William Warner, at M. H. Case's; Hon. John A. Anderson, at Dr. Silas E. Sheldon's; Senator and Mrs. John J. Ingalls, at Henry King's; Senator and Mrs. Preston B. Plumb, at Floyd P. Baker's; and Gen. John S. Marmaduke, at W. G. Dickinson's.

A POET'S FELICITY.

Upon the occasion of his visit to Topeka in 1881, Robert J. Burdette wrote a characteristic letter descriptive of the activity and energy of the growing city, introducing his letter with the following paraphrase of Tennyson's "Gate of Camelot:"

So, when their feet were planted on the plains
 That broaden to the swiftly rolling Kaw,
 Far off they saw the silent misty morn
 Rolling the smoke about the Capitol,
 And piles of stone and brick were in the streets,
 And men were shrieking "Mort" from scaffoldings—
 The mort, perhaps, of Arthur,
 But more liken of Mike.
 Then those who went with Gareth were afraid,
 One crying: "Let us go no further,
 Here is a city of enchanters, built
 By fairy kings." Gareth answered them,
 That it was built more liken by
 Descendants of Irish kings, the hod fellows
 Co-operaten with the Free
 And Expected Masons.
 So he spake, and loffen
 Did enter with his train
 (The eastern bound U. P. Express)
 Topeka, a city of modern palaces.

AN EARLY FLOOD.

In the year 1844, where Topeka now stands, there was a flood quite similar to that of 1903, although its consequences were less destructive and fearful. The river went out of its banks, and the bottom lands were submerged with eight feet of water. The Indian settlers were terribly frightened, many of them loading their tents on ponies and departing hastily for higher ground. Most of them returned in the spring of the following year. The



RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. FROST



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. GEORGE M. NOBLE

cabin home of Louis Gonvil and family, which preceded any of the houses erected upon the site of Topeka, was destroyed by the flood. The channel of the Kansas River was then some distance south of the present channel, and the river not so wide as in after years. The Gonvil house was built on land lying about the middle of the present river channel, and a short distance below the present bridge at the Kansas avenue crossing. In commenting upon this storm several years prior to the great flood of 1903, Fry W. Giles said: "At the site of Topeka the river's breadth was from the line of Third street on the south to the bluffs, two miles to the north of its usual channel, the water standing to a depth of 20 feet. Such a flood now would destroy many million dollars' worth of property." A further reference to this early flood is found in W. W. Cone's "Historical Sketch of Shawnee County:" "During the flood, Major Cummings, Paymaster of the United States Army, wishing to cross from the south to the north side of the Kansas River, near Topeka, stepped into a canoe at about the corner of Topeka avenue and Second street, and was rowed from there to the bluffs in Soldier township, the water being twenty feet deep over the ground where North Topeka now stands. One of the Papans lived in a house on the island just above the bridge. This house stood the flood until the water came above the eaves, and then was washed away. The island at that time was a part of the main land."

COLONEL HINTON'S REMINISCENCES.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, an early friend of Kansas, who died in London, December 20, 1901, made his last visit to Topeka in January, 1900, and delivered an address, "On the Nationalization of Freedom," before the Kansas State Historical Society. Incidental to the address, he gave some reminiscences of Topeka which are appropriate in this connection,—“I have been strolling about Topeka,” he said, “trying to find landmarks. It is forty-five years since I crossed the Kansas River and entered Topeka. Certainly there is a vast change. I am delighted with the beauty of the location, the breadth of your streets and the homelike attractiveness that I see about me. When I first crossed the river, the associations and surroundings were certainly of a much different character. My party was one of the companies that came in from the north to assist the Free-State people against the Southern invaders. We formed the rear guard of that column of over one thousand men by whose aid the conflicts at Franklin, Washington Creek, Titus Camp and Osawatomie were fought and won. There was at that time a little town on the north side of the river, known as Indianola, which has no existence now. It was then the seat of a border ruffian colony. Approaching within a short distance of Indianola, we could see from rising ground a great com-

motion in the straggling street. Men were hurriedly riding backward and forward with guns across their saddles. Immediately dividing our little company, we surrounded the place and captured ten or twelve mounted men, who, we afterwards learned, were preparing for a raid upon Topeka. The town of Topeka had been left with only its women and children, the men having gone to Lawrence to assist their comrades. I remember making a personal capture of the man supposed to be the leader, while he was engaged in emptying powder and shot into a pair of old boots, swung on either side of his saddle-bow. We did them no special harm, but as I rode along with my little company I recall that we had ten or twelve more mounted men than when we started.

A WELCOME ARRIVAL.

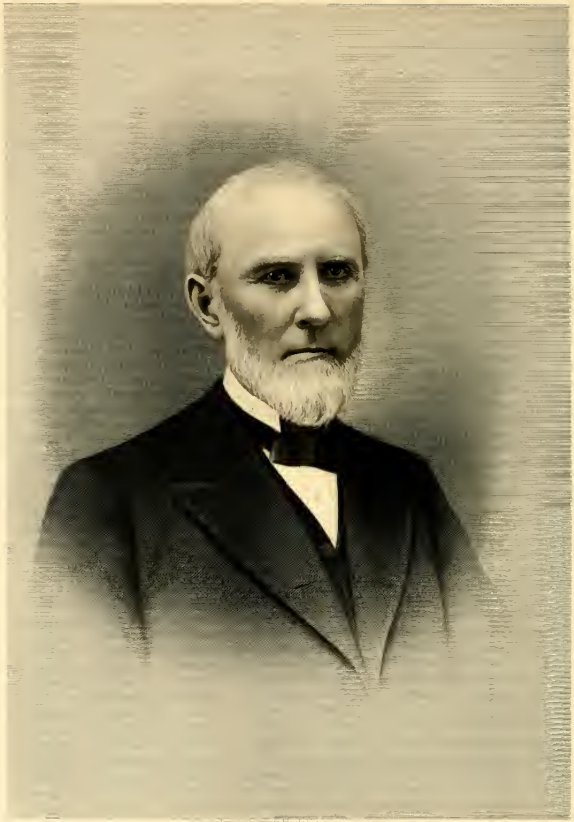
"We were ferried across the river early in the afternoon, and as we landed here all of the few inhabitants were on the bank to meet us. The intended raid from Indianola had been made known to them, but our presence was entirely unsuspected, and we were given a cordial welcome. Edmund and William Ross, who were publishers of the Free-State paper, had a little stone building partly finished. Nearly all of our men were printers from Boston, and we made a camping-place for that night of the unfinished printing office, remaining there until early the next day, when some of the citizens returned from Lawrence. It is a great delight to wander about and travel across Kansas—to me at least—seeing as I do the growth of town, village and farm, where memory takes me back to days when all was open plain, when the buffalo could be found in great herds, when the nearest Eastern railroad station was 400 miles from the Missouri River, at Iowa City, and the Southern one was 400 miles down the river, at Jefferson City. Being in Topeka recalls to me the stirring events of your history and the brave deeds of your pioneers. My young manhood was spent here, and now in the mellow days of my seventh decade, I have lost none of my good feeling, and very little of my interest in the country's welfare, and in the achievements that make or mar the same. Kansas is a great State, and, as one who helped to make and mould her, I shall remain proud of her progress until I hear Gabriel's call."

TWO MORNING SCENES.

In his account of the founding of Topeka, December 5, 1854, Fry W. Giles paints a word picture of the first morning in the city's history: "No cloud was within the bounding horizon; the atmosphere clear, cold and highly rarefied, revealing to the astonished vision objects far beyond its usual ken,

and those at hand in strange expanse; the broad belt of timber emerging past the highlands from the unknown west, and stretching far away to the east, holding in its dark embraces the river of Kansas, its presence there anon revealed by vista-views of crystal ice, radiant with morning light. The general topography—the limitless field of ever-varying, never-tiring undulations, symmetrical beauties every one—called forth devout gratulations, alike for faculties which find delight in form, and these natural objects to satisfy their cravings. The great sun poured its flood in genial rays of red askance the plain, dissolving frost to dewdrops on the seared grass, and inviting the perceptions to the pure and the picturesque. Memory turns to such a morning, and amid such surroundings beholds a little group of men standing against the sky on yonder plateau, exchanging glances of doubtful recognition, and contemplating with eager interest the scene of life's labors before them."

In closing this volume the writer may speak of another morning in Topeka—a morning in June instead of December. The same river threads its way in silence to the sea. The same creeks meander through winding vales and tufted groves. Fifty years have passed, and what was then an echoless plain is now a city of 50,000 people, at the high tide of 20th century prosperity. A city in which mills grind unceasingly, and the smoke of many factories mottles the clouds. A city with fifty daily railway trains, five thousand buzzing telephones, a model street-car line, paved thoroughfares, luxurious homes, fine business blocks and every modern utility. It is 1905 instead of 1854 in Topeka. Colleges and schools are graduating scores of young men and women to be doctors, lawyers, teachers, missionaries, artisans, merchants, engineers, clerks, and workers in every field of human endeavor. Newspapers, libraries, churches and other agencies are stimulating the moral and intellectual advance of the community, and directing the march of progress with a martial hand. It is June instead of December, banks of roses instead of drifting snow. The prairies of fifty years ago are green with waving corn, golden with ripened wheat, and purple with the first bloom of the alfalfa. From school house and dwelling the flag of freedom and happiness floats in the Western air—of all airs the blandest; and above is the arching sky of Kansas—of all skies the fairest and truest. It is June in Topeka, the June of 1905.



D. W. Stewart M.D.



Sarah C. Stormont