

THE APPENDIX

TERRITORIAL PERIOD

Legislatures

There were six Territorial legislatures. The first two were pro-slavery. Beginning in 1858 the four that followed were free-state.

Constitutions

Four constitutions were prepared; the Topeka Constitution in 1855, the Lecompton in 1857, the Leavenworth in 1858, and the Wyandotte in 1859. The Lecompton was the only one that provided for slavery. The State was admitted under the Wyandotte, our present constitution. It was based on the constitution of Ohio and was drafted by men from both parties.

Capitals

Several different places served as Territorial capitals. When Governor Reeder came to Kansas he kept his office at Leavenworth for about two months, then removed it to Shawnee Mission, which was used as the Territorial capital until the following spring when Governor Reeder named Pawnee as the capital. The Legislature remained at Pawnee only five days and then adjourned to Shawnee Mission, where the Governor's office was kept another year. In August, 1855, the Territorial Legislature selected Lecompton, which continued as the capital during the remainder of the Territorial period. However, when the free-state people gained control of the Legislature in 1858 they made an effort to change the capital to Minneola. Failing in this, they met at Lecompton for each session and then at once adjourned to Lawrence. At an election in November, 1861, the people selected Topeka as the permanent capital of Kansas.

The Topeka Movement

The free-state Government under the Topeka Constitution was organized in the days of the "Bogus Legislature" for the purpose of uniting the free-state people and enabling them to oppose pro-slavery methods. It was continued until the free-state people gained control of the Territorial Legislature, when it became no longer necessary and was dropped. The principal events were as follows: The convention met in October of 1855, completed the Topeka Constitution in November, and the free-state people voted favorably on it in December. In January of 1856 they elected Charles Robinson governor. Their Legislature met in March, and in the same month they applied for admission to the Union but the bill

failed to pass. The Legislature met again in July, but was disbanded by United States troops under Sumner. They met in January of 1857, but the officers were arrested. Two additional meetings were held; one in January and one in March of 1858. Then, having served its purpose, the Topeka movement was at an end.

INDIAN MISSIONS IN EARLY KANSAS

Presbyterian Missions

Two Presbyterian missions were established among the Osages in what is now Neosho County in 1824. One was the Boudinot mission. The work was in charge of Rev. Benton Pixley.

Rev. S. M. Irwin established a mission among the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes in Doniphan County, near the present town of Highland, in 1837. Highland College, one of the oldest colleges in the State, still remains as a school of this church.

Methodist Missions

In 1830 the Shawnee Methodist mission was established a few miles southwest of where Kansas City now stands. This mission was in charge of Rev. Thomas Johnson. A few years later it had a manual-labor school and a farm and was one of the largest and best known of the missions in Kansas.

In 1832 a mission was established among the Delawares in Wyandotte County, on the site of the town of White Church, by William Johnson and Thomas B. Markham. Rev. E. T. Peery was in charge.

A mission for the Kickapoos was founded in 1833. It was just north of the site of Leavenworth and was in charge of Rev. J. C. Berryman.

In 1833 a mission was established for the Kansas at Mission Creek, Shawnee County, by Rev. William Johnson, who continued the work for seven years. When the Kansas were moved, the mission was located at Council Grove. It existed from 1850 to 1854.

Baptist Missions

The Baptist Church established a mission among the Shawnees in 1831. It was about two miles northwest of the Shawnee Methodist mission. The leader was Isaac McCoy, and he was joined later by Dr. Johnson Lykins and Rev. Jotham Meeker. Mr. Meeker was a printer, and in 1834 issued the first book printed in Kansas, a primer in the Indian language.

A mission was established among the Ottawas in 1837, on the present site of Ottawa, under the charge of Rev. Jotham Meeker. This mission survives in Ottawa University.

A mission was opened among the Pottawatomies in 1837, by Rev. Robert Simmerwell, near the site of Osawatomie. When this tribe moved to the new reservation the mission was situated at Mission Creek in Shawnee County. It was abandoned in 1854.

In 1840 Dr. David Lykins established a mission among the Miamis, about ten miles southeast of the present city of Paola.

Dr. Johnson Lykins opened a mission among the Delawares in 1832.

Friends Mission

The Society of Friends established a mission among the Shawnees in 1834, about three miles west of the Methodist mission. Henry

Harvey, M. Mendenhall, and the Hadleys were teachers in this mission.

Catholic Missions

In 1822 Father La Croix visited the Osages, just across the line in Missouri, and baptized several Indian children. At different times Father Van Quickenborn visited the Osages and preached. In 1847 Rev. Schoenmaker established the Osage Mission, now St. Paul, in Neosho County.

The Catholic mission was founded in 1836 by Fathers Van Quickenborn and Høeken for the Kickapoos, near the Junction of Salt Creek with the Missouri, in Leavenworth County.

St. Mary's mission among the Pottawatomies was established in Miami County in 1838, and moved to Linn County in 1839, where it remained until the removal of the tribe to Pottawatomie County in 1849. The mission was then established at St. Mary's, where it survives to-day in St. Mary's school for boys.

FORTS IN EARLY KANSAS

Many forts were established in early Kansas; a few by the fur companies, some by the War Department, some by state troops, a number by settlers as a place of refuge from the Indians, and a few by free-state and proslavery forces during the Territorial struggle. Some of them consisted merely of a wall of earth thrown up, others of a strongly built log cabin within a line of earthworks or line of palisades. Many of them were more pretentious, and were built of logs, adobe, or stone. Some of the forts established by the National Government cost many thousands of dollars and most of them had large land reserves. As the settlements moved westward the necessity for the forts no longer existed, and, with the exception of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, which are still maintained by the National Government as army posts, they fell into disuse. The principal early forts were:

Fort Kansas, established by the French fur traders in the early part of the eighteenth century, was located in what is now Atchison County. It is mentioned in the journal of Lewis and Clark as an abandoned fort.

Fort Lyon, earlier called Bents' Fort, was built in 1826 for a fur-trading post. It occupied several different sites on the Arkansas River, all of them within the present bounds of Colorado, the last one being within Territorial Kansas. It was opened to settlement in 1890.

Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth of the United States army. It has from its beginning been an important military post. More than \$2,000,000 has been expended on it, and it now ranks among the first of the military posts of the United States.

Fort Riley was established in 1852 by the United States. It has been enlarged and improved from time to time until it is now an important military center. Fort Riley is near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and is very near the geographical center of the United States.

Fort Atkinson, one of the early forts erected along the Santa Fe Trail, was located on the Arkansas River about six miles above the present site of Dodge City. This fort was built in 1850 and abandoned in 1854. It was known for a few months as Fort Mackey, when the name was changed to Fort Atkinson.

Fort Mann was probably erected about 1845 on or near the site on which Fort Atkinson was later built.

Fort Scott was built in 1842 on the site of the present city of Fort Scott. In 1853 it ceased to be used as a military post, and in 1855 the buildings were sold. This fort had no reservation.

Fort Larned was located in 1859 on Pawnee Fork, about eight miles above the mouth of that stream. It was for a number of years an important post, but was later abandoned as a fort, and in 1882 the reservation was opened for sale to settlers.

Fort Saunders was a proslavery stronghold about twelve miles

southwest of Lawrence in 1856. It was destroyed by a body of free-state settlers the same year.

Fort Titus, located about two miles south of Lecompton, was a log house used as a proslavery fortification. It was captured and destroyed by free-state forces shortly after the destruction of Fort Saunders.

Fort Wakarusa was a free-state fortification on the Wakarusa River, about five miles from Lawrence.

Fort Bain was a log cabin in the northern part of Bourbon County which served as a retreat for John Brown and James Montgomery in 1857 and 1858.

Fort Baxter, a military post, was established by General Blunt in 1863. It was the scene of an attack by Quantrill, known as the Baxter Springs massacre. After the war the town of Baxter Springs grew up on the site.

Fort Dodge was one of the most important forts on the western frontier. It was located on the site of The Caches, near Dodge City, in 1864. The first buildings were of adobe, but in 1867 good buildings were erected. Fort Dodge was not abandoned until 1882. The Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge was later established on a part of this military reservation.

Fort Downer was located on Downer's Creek, about fifty miles west of Fort Hays. It was in existence between 1863 and 1868.

Fort Harker was established in 1864, near the present site of Ellsworth, with the name Fort Ellsworth. Two years later the name was changed to Fort Harker and the site moved about a mile northeast. This fort was for a long time the shipping point for freight bound for New Mexico. Fort Harker was abandoned in 1872 and the reservation opened to settlement in 1880.

Fort Wallace was established near the present town of Wallace in 1865. This was an important post during the building of the Union Pacific railroad. It was abandoned as a fort in 1882, and in 1888 the land was ordered sold.

Fort Zarah was established in 1864, about four miles east of the present city of Great Bend. It was dismantled in 1869, and the reservation was later sold.

Fort Hays was established by the National Government, in 1865, about fourteen miles southeast of the present Hays City, and was for a year known as Fort Fletcher. In 1867 a new site, about three-fourths mile from Hays City, was selected. The reservation consisted of 7500 acres. General Sheridan used Fort Hays for headquarters during the Black Kettle raid in 1868. It continued to be used as a military post until 1889. In 1900 Kansas secured the land and buildings for educational purposes. The Fort Hays Kansas Normal School and an experiment station for the Agricultural College are now located there.

Fort Henning, Fort Blair, and Fort Insley were three block-houses erected at Fort Scott in 1861 for the purpose of guarding military stores from the Confederate forces.

Fort Lincoln was built by Lane in 1861, about twelve miles northwest of Fort Scott, for protection from the Confederate forces. It was abandoned in 1864.

Fort Aubrey was one of the forts established in 1865 by the soldiers sent to quell the Indian uprisings. It was located near the present village of Mayline in Hamilton County. It was abandoned the following year.

Fort Jewell was erected in 1870 on the site of Jewell City for the protection of the settlers against the Cheyennes who were then on the warpath. It consisted of a wall of earth around a fifty-yard square. After the Indian troubles were over Fort Jewell was abandoned.

SOME PROMINENT KANSANS

Hundreds of Kansas men and women have served their State in a way worthy of note. To tell the story of the services rendered by all of them would require many volumes. In a book like the present one, mention can be made of only a few of those most widely known. In addition to names mentioned in the body of the text, the following are a few of the names of Kansans, no longer living, who had much to do with making the history of the State:

PRESTON B. PLUMB came to Kansas to make his home in 1857. He started a newspaper, *Kansas News*, at Emporia. In 1861 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. The same year he entered the Union army and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the United States Senate, which position he filled until his death in 1891, a period of fourteen years of continuous service.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS came to Kansas in 1865, at the close of four years of service in the Confederate army, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a civil engineer. Later he became a well-known farmer and stock raiser. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1897 to the United States Senate. His later years were given to various lines of agricultural advancement. He served as a regent of the State Agricultural College. His death occurred in 1909.

SAMUEL A. KINGMAN came to Kansas in 1857. He was a lawyer. He served as a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, 1861 to 1865, and chief justice, 1867 to 1876, when he resigned because of ill health. He died in 1904.

DAVID J. BREWER came to Leavenworth in 1859, where he engaged in the practice of law. He served continuously in various offices. He was associate justice of the State Supreme Court from 1871 to 1884, a judge of the United States Circuit Court from 1884 to 1889, and in 1889 he was commissioned Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which position he filled until his death in 1910.

JOHN A. ANDERSON came to Junction City in 1858 as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1873 he was made president of the State Agricultural College. He reorganized that institution and remained at its head until 1873, when he was elected to Congress where he served until 1891. He was appointed consul-general to Cairo, Egypt, in 1891. He died on his way back home in the following year.

FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW was elected to the first faculty of the University of Kansas as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, in 1866. In 1870 he became professor of natural history in the University. He organized the collecting expeditions which have resulted in the extensive natural history museums of the University. He was made Chancellor of the University in 1890, from which position he retired in 1901. He died in 1908.

EDMUND G. ROSS came to Kansas in 1856. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention and served in the Union army. In 1866 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of James H. Lane. He cast the deciding vote in the Senate against the impeachment of President Johnson, which act aroused great indignation. He engaged in newspaper work until 1882, when he went to New Mexico where he served as Territorial Governor from 1885 to 1889. He died in 1907.

MRS. C. I. H. NICHOLS, a writer and lecturer, came with her family to Kansas in 1854. She lived first at Lawrence and then at Wyandotte. She was a strong advocate of a more just understanding of the rights of women. She attended the meetings of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and counseled with the members on all matters relating to women, with the result that the Kansas Constitution was one of the most liberal in the United States at that time. Her death occurred in 1885.

MRS. MARY A. BICKERDYKE, generally known as "Mother Bickerdyke," served as a nurse during the Civil War. At its close she came to Kansas and was instrumental in assisting soldiers who were left without employment to come to Kansas and take homesteads. Through her efforts aid was given settlers after Indian raids, and she assisted in securing aid for Kansas settlers after the grasshopper invasion. The Mother Bickerdyke Home for soldiers' widows, at Ellsworth, was named in her honor. After a life of great activity she died in 1901.

ALFRED GRAY came to Kansas in 1857. With the exception of his period of service in the Union army he was engaged in farming until 1873. From 1866 until 1870 he was a director of the State Agricultural Society. When the State Board of Agriculture was organized, in 1872, he became its first Secretary, and filled the position until his death in 1880.

FREDERICK WELLHOUSE came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1859. He was engaged in the growing and sale of fruit trees until 1876, when he began planting commercial apple orchards. During the next eighteen years he planted 1637 acres of apple trees. Many years were given to experiments to determine the varieties best adapted to Kansas. He became known throughout the country and was called "The Apple King." For ten years he was president of the State Horticultural Society, and was at different times engaged in many public activities. He died in 1911.

FRANKLIN G. ADAMS settled on a farm in Leavenworth County in 1856. He held various positions of public service, and on the organization of the State Historical Society in 1875 he was made its Secretary, which position he held until his death in 1899. He organized and developed the work of the Society, in which work he was materially assisted by his daughter, Miss Zu Adams, who continued her work from 1880 until her death in 1911.

MRS. SARA T. D. ROBINSON came to the Territory in 1854 with her husband, Dr. Charles Robinson, and took an active part in early Kansas affairs. She wrote *Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life*,

the most notable book produced by a Kansan of that time. It had a wide circulation and a great influence. Mrs. Robinson died at her home near Lawrence in 1911.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS came to Kansas in 1869 as editor of the *Topeka Record*. From that time until his death in 1900 he was connected with various Kansas newspapers: the *Topeka Commonwealth*, the *Lawrence Journal*, the *Junction City Union*, the *Achison Champion*, and the *Kansas City Star*. He wrote five books: *A Kansan Abroad*, *Southern Letters*, *Southwestern Letters*, *Kansas Miscellanies*, and *History of Kansas*.

DANIEL W. WILDER, who first came to Kansas in 1857, was at different times the editor of a number of newspapers. He was one of the founders of the State Historical Society, served one term as state auditor and two terms as superintendent of insurance. It was as a newspaper man that Mr. Wilder's influence was especially felt. He was the author of the *Annals of Kansas*, *Life of Shakespeare*, and was one of the compilers of all editions of *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*.

EUGENE F. WARE came to Kansas in 1867. He practiced law, and was for many years the editor of the *Fort Scott Monitor*. He served in the state legislature, and from 1902 to 1905 was United States Pension Commissioner. He died in 1911. It is as a writer that Mr. Ware is best known. His *Rhymes of Ironquill* is his most widely read work.

KANSAS WRITERS

The Kansas struggle was the source of a great deal of writing. Eastern newspapers were full of the Kansas question. During the Territorial period many of the eastern papers kept correspondents in the Territory and these men wrote much of the conflict here and of pioneer life and conditions. The Kansas people themselves were too busy to give much attention to literature and produced but few writings of permanent value. *Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life*, by Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, was written during this period. Other early writers were: William A. Phillips, Richard Realf, James Redpath, Albert D. Richardson, W. P. Tomlinson, and Henry Harvey.

During the Civil War practically all of the writing produced in Kansas was concerned with the struggle that the people were going through. The period from the close of the Civil War until the "grasshopper year" of 1874 was one of remarkable growth and expansion and the people were full of confidence and enthusiasm. It was in this period that *The Kansas Magazine* was published. Though it lasted less than two years, it was a magazine of real literature. Among the contributors were: Henry King, James W. Steele, John J. Ingalls, D. W. Wilder, R. J. Hinton, Charles Robinson, and Noble L. Prentis.

The depression caused by the grasshopper raid affected Kansas in literature as well as in other activities. For several years but few books were published. Two of the books produced during this period were, however, very valuable ones: *Andreas' History of Kansas*, a compilation by many writers, and *Wilder's Annals of Kansas*. George R. Peck and John J. Ingalls came into prominence about this time as orators. Many of their speeches have become a part of our literature. Joseph G. McCoy and Joel Moody were writers of this period.

A number of good books were published in the '80's, among them: *The Story of a Country Town*, E. W. Howe; *A Kansan Abroad*, Noble L. Prentis; *Rhymes of Ironquill*, Eugene F. Ware; *History of Kansas*, L. W. Spring; *Anabel and Other Poems*, Ellen P. Allerton. Other writers of this time were: F. W. Giles, Charles Gleed, and Hattie Horner.

The period following the collapse of the boom, 1888 to 1892, produced many books. Some of the most prominent were: *Kansas Miscellanies*, Prentis; *The Farmers' Side*, William A. Peffer; *Letters*, Charles F. Scott; *In the Van of Empire*, Henry Inman; *Richard Bruce*, Charles M. Sheldon; *Old Wine in New Bottles*, Brinton W. Woodward. During this period *The Agora*, a Kansas magazine, was published. All the best Kansas writers of the period were among its contributors, but it lived only a short time. Among other writers were: Nathaniel S. Goss, Mrs. Mary W. Hudson, Gov. Charles Robinson, and John Speer.

The last twenty years have brought peace and prosperity to Kansas and the people have been able to give more time and

thought to literature. Many writings have been produced—poetry, essays, speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, and many books. The following are among the writers who have come into prominence in the last two decades:

Henry Inman, author of: *The Old Santa Fe Trail*, *The Great Salt Lake Trail*, *The Ranch on the Oxhide*, and *The Delahoyd Boys*.

Charles M. Sheldon, author of: *Richard Bruce*, *Robert Hardy's Seven Days*, *The Crucifixion of Philip Strong*, *His Brother's Keeper*, *In His Steps*, *Malcolm Kirk*, *Lend a Hand*, *The Redemption of Freetown*, *The Miracle at Markham*, *One of the Two*, *For Christ and the Church*, *Born to Serve*, *Who Killed Joe's Baby*, *The Reformer*, *The Narrow Gate*, *The Heart of the World*, *Paul Douglas*, *The Good Fight*, *The High Calling*.

William Allen White, author of: *The Real Issue*, *Court of Boyville*, *In Our Town*, *A Certain Rich Man*, and numerous newspaper and magazine articles.

Eugene Ware, author of: *The Rise and Fall of the Saloon*, *The Lyon Campaign and History of the First Iowa Infantry*, *The Indian Campaign of 1864*, *Rhymes of Ironquill*, *Ithuriel*, *From Court to Court*, Several translations from Spanish, French and Latin, contributions to many publications.

William Y. Morgan, author of: *A Jayhawker in Europe*, *The Journey of a Jayhawker*, *A Jayhawker in the Near East*, and numerous newspaper articles.

Margaret Hill McCarter, author of: *The Cottonwood's Story*, *Cuddy's Baby*, *In Old Quivira*, *The Price of the Prairie*, *The Peace of the Solomon Valley*, *A Wall of Men*, *The Master's Degree*, *Winning the Wilderness*.

Walt Mason, author of: *Rhymes of the Range*, *Uncle Walt*, *Prose Poems*, and newspaper and magazine writings.

William Elsey Connelley, author of: *John Brown*, *James H. Lane*, *Wyandot Folk-Lore*, *An Appeal to the Record*, *Kansas Territorial Governors*, *Memoirs of John James Ingalls*, *Ingalls of Kansas*, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, and *Life of Preston B. Plumb*.

Samuel J. Crawford, author of *Kansas in the Sixties*.

William Herbert Carruth, author of *Each in His Own Tongue and Other Poems*.

Among other present-day Kansas writers are: E. W. Howe, F. W. Blackmar, Mrs. Louisa Cooke Don Carlos, Effie Graham, W. A. McKeever, Mrs. Dell H. Munger, Mrs. Kate A. Aplington, Esther M. Clark, F. Dumont Smith, Charles M. Harger.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF KANSAS

The Governors were appointed for terms of four years, but none of them served a full term. Ten different men filled the office during the Territorial period of six years and eight months. There were six Governors and five Acting Governors, James W. Denver serving in both capacities. During the absence of a Governor or when there was a vacancy in that office the duties of the Governor fell upon the Secretary of the Territory and he was called the Acting Governor.

Governors	Acting Governors	Terms served
Andrew H. Reeder.....		July 7, 1854, to August 16, 1855.
	Daniel Woodson.....	August 16, 1855, to September 7, 1855.
Wilson Shannon.....		September 7, 1855, to August 18, 1856.
	Daniel Woodson.....	August 18, 1856, to September 9, 1856.
John W. Geary.....		September 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857.
	Daniel Woodson.....	March 12, 1857, to April 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton..	April 16, 1857, to May 27, 1857.
Robert J. Walker.....		May 27, 1857, to November 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton..	November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.
	James W. Denver....	December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858.
James W. Denver.....		May 12, 1858, to October 10, 1858.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	October 10, 1858, to December 18, 1858.
Samuel Medary.....		December 18, 1858, to December 17, 1860.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	August 1, 1859, to September 15, 1859.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	April 15, 1860, to June 16, 1860.
	George M. Beebe.....	September 11, 1860, to November 25, 1860.
Auditors		
John Donaldson.....		1855-1857
Hiram Jackson Strickler.....		1857-1861

Treasurers

Thomas J. B. Cramer.....	1855-1859
Robert E. Mitchell.....	1859-1861

Attorneys-General

Andrew Jackson Isacks.....	1854-1857
William Weer.....	1857-1858
Alson C. Davis.....	1858-1861

Superintendents of Schools

James H. Noteware.....	1858
Samuel Wiley Greer.....	1858-1861
John C. Douglass.....	1861

Territorial Chief Justices

Samuel Dexter Lecompte.....	1854-1859
John Pettit.....	1859-1861

Associate Justices

Saunders W. Johnston.....	1854-1855
J. M. Burrell.....	1855-1856
Thomas Cunningham.....	1856-1857
Joseph Williams.....	1857-1861
Rush Elmore.....	1854-1855
Sterling G. Cato.....	1855-1858
Rush Elmore.....	1858-1861

STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS

Governors

Charles Robinson.....	1861-1863
Thomas Carney.....	1863-1865
Samuel J. Crawford.....	1865-1868
Resigned November 4, 1868.	
Nehemiah Green, Acting Governor.....	1868-1869
James M. Harvey.....	1869-1873
Thomas A. Osborn.....	1873-1877
George T. Anthony.....	1877-1879
John P. St. John.....	1879-1883
George W. Glick.....	1883-1885
John A. Martin.....	1885-1889
Lyman U. Humphrey.....	1889-1893
Lorenzo D. Lewelling.....	1893-1895
Edmund N. Morrill.....	1895-1897
John W. Leedy.....	1897-1899
William E. Stanley.....	1899-1903
Willis Joshua Bailey.....	1903-1905
Edward W. Hoch.....	1905-1909
Walter Roscoe Stubbs.....	1909-1913
George H. Hodges.....	1913-1915
Arthur Capper.....	1915—

Lieutenant-Governors

Joseph P. Root.....	1861-1863
Thomas A. Osborn.....	1863-1865
James McGrew.....	1865-1867
Nehemiah Green.....	1867-1868
Charles V. Eskridge.....	1869-1871
Peter P. Elder.....	1871-1873
Elias S. Stover.....	1873-1875
Melville J. Salter.....	1875-1877
Resigned July 19, 1877.	
Lyman U. Humphrey, elected November 6.....	1877
Lyman U. Humphrey.....	1879-1881
D. W. Finney.....	1881-1885
Alex. P. Riddle.....	1885-1889
Andrew J. Felt.....	1889-1893
Percy Daniels.....	1893-1895
James A. Troutman.....	1895-1897
A. M. Harvey.....	1897-1899
H. E. Richter.....	1899-1903
David J. Hanna.....	1903-1907
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	1907-1911
Richard J. Hopkins.....	1911-1913
Sheffield Ingalls.....	1913-1915
William Yost Morgan.....	1915—

Secretaries of State

John Winter Robinson.....	1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.	
Sanders Rufus Shepherd, appointed.....	1862-1863
William Wirt Henry Lawrence.....	1863-1865
Rinaldo Allen Barker.....	1865-1869
Thomas Moonlight.....	1869-1871
William Hillary Smallwood.....	1871-1875
Thomas H. Cavanaugh.....	1875-1879
James Smith.....	1879-1885
Edwin Bird Allen.....	1885-1889
William Higgins.....	1889-1893
Russel Scott Osborn.....	1893-1895
William Congdon Edwards.....	1895-1897
William Eben Bush.....	1897-1899
George Alfred Clark.....	1899-1903
Joel Randall Burrow.....	1903-1907
C. E. Denton.....	1907-1911
Charles H. Sessions.....	1911-1915
John Thomas Botkin.....	1915—

Auditors

George Shaler Hillyer.....	1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.	
David Long Lakin, appointed.....	1862-1863
Asa Hairgrove.....	1863-1865
John R. Swallow.....	1865-1869
Alois Thoman.....	1869-1873
Daniel Webster Wilder.....	1873-1876
Resigned September 20, 1876.	
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake, appointed.....	1876
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake.....	1877-1883
Edward P. McCabe.....	1883-1887
Timothy McCarthy.....	1887-1891
Charles Merrill Hovey.....	1891-1893
Van B. Prather.....	1893-1895
George Ezekiel Cole.....	1895-1897
William H. Morris.....	1897-1899
George Ezekiel Cole.....	1899-1903
Seth Grant Wells.....	1903-1907
J. M. Nation.....	1907-1911
W. E. Davis.....	1911—

Treasurers

William Tholen, elected in 1859.	
Entered the army and did not qualify.	
Hartwin R. Dutton, appointed March 26.....	1861
Hartwin R. Dutton, elected.....	1861-1863
William Spriggs.....	1863-1867
Martin Anderson.....	1867-1869
George Graham.....	1869-1871
Josiah Emery Hayes.....	1871-1874
Resigned April 30, 1874.	
John Francis, appointed.....	1874-1875

TREASURERS—concluded

Samuel Lappin.....	1875
Resigned December 20, 1875.	
John Francis, appointed.....	1875
John Francis.....	1877-1883
Samuel T. Howe.....	1883-1887
James William Hamilton.....	1887-1890
Resigned March 1, 1890.	
William Sims, appointed.....	1890-1891
Solomon G. Stover.....	1891-1893
William Henry Biddle.....	1893-1895
Otis L. Atherton.....	1895-1897
David H. Heflebower.....	1897-1899
Frank E. Grimes.....	1899-1903
Thomas T. Kelly.....	1903-1907
Mark Tully.....	1907-1913
Earl Akers.....	1913—

Attorneys-General

Benjamin Franklin Simpson.....	1861—
Resigned July, 1861.	
Charles Chadwick, appointed.....	1861
Samuel A. Stinson.....	1861-1863
Warren W. Guthrie.....	1863-1865
Jerome D. Brumbaugh.....	1865-1867
George Henry Hoyt.....	1867-1869
Addison Danford.....	1869-1871
Archibald L. Williams.....	1871-1875
Asa M. F. Randolph.....	1875-1877
Willard Davis.....	1877-1881
William A. Johnston.....	1881-1884
Resigned December 1, 1884.	
George P. Smith, appointed.....	1884-1885
Simeon Briggs Bradford.....	1885-1889
Lyman Beecher Kellogg.....	1889-1891
John Nutt Ives.....	1891-1893
John Thomas Little.....	1893-1895
Fernando B. Dawes.....	1895-1897
Louis C. Boyle.....	1897-1899
Aretas A. Godard.....	1899-1903
Charles Crittenden Coleman.....	1903-1907
F. S. Jackson.....	1907-1911
John S. Dawson.....	1911-1915
Sardies Mason Brewster.....	1915—

Superintendents of Public Instruction

William Riley Griffith.....	1861-1862
Died February 12, 1862.	
Simeon Montgomery Thorp, appointed.....	1862-1863
Isaac T. Goodnow.....	1863-1867
Peter McVicar.....	1867-1871
Hugh De France McCarty.....	1871-1875

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—concluded

John Fraser.....	1875-1877
Allen Borsley Lemmon.....	1877-1881
Henry Clay Speer.....	1881-1885
Joseph Hadden Lawhead.....	1885-1889
George Wesley Winans.....	1889-1893
Henry Newton Gaines.....	1893-1895
Edmund Stanley.....	1895-1897
William Stryker.....	1897-1899
Frank Nelson.....	1899-1903
Insley L. Dayhoff.....	1903-1907
E. T. Fairchild.....	1907-1912
Resigned November 19, 1912.	
W. D. Ross, appointed.....	1912
W. D. Ross.....	1913—

Chief Justices

Thomas Ewing, Jr.....	1861-1862
Resigned November 28, 1862.	
Nelson Cobb, appointed.....	1862-1864
Robert Crozier.....	1864-1867
Samuel Austin Kingman.....	1867-1876
Resigned December 30, 1876.	
Albert Howell Horton, appointed.....	1876
Albert Howell Horton.....	1877-1895
Resigned April 30, 1895.	
David Martin, appointed.....	1895
David Martin.....	1895-1897
Frank Doster.....	1897-1903
William Agnew Johnston.....	1903—

State Printers

S. S. Prouty.....	1869-1873
George W. Martin.....	1873-1881
T. Dwight Thatcher.....	1881-1887
Clifford C. Baker.....	1887-1891
E. H. Snow.....	1891-1895
J. K. Hudson.....	1895-1897
J. S. Parks.....	1897-1899
W. Y. Morgan.....	1899-1903
George A. Clark.....	1903-1905
T. A. McNeal.....	1905-1911
W. C. Austin.....	1911-1915
William R. Smith.....	1915—

Superintendents of Insurance

Webb McNall.....	1897-1901
W. V. Church.....	1901-1903
Charles H. Luling.....	1903-1907
Charles W. Barnes.....	1907-1911
Ike S. Lewis.....	1911-1915
Carey J. Wilson.....	1915—

United States Senators

James H. Lane.....	1861-1866
Died July 11, 1866.	
Edmund G. Ross, appointed.....	1866
Edmund G. Ross.....	1867-1871
Alexander Caldwell.....	1871-1873
Resigned March 24, 1873.	
Robert Crozier, appointed.....	1873-1874
James M. Harvey, elected.....	1874-1877
Preston B. Plumb.....	1877-1891
Died December 20, 1891.	
Bishop W. Perkins, appointed.....	1892-1893
John Martin, elected January 25.....	1893-1895
Lucien Baker.....	1895-1901
Joseph Ralph Burton.....	1901-1906
Resigned, 1906.	
A. W. Benson, appointed.....	1906-1907
Charles Curtis.....	1907-1913
William H. Thompson.....	1913—
Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1861-1873
John James Ingalls.....	1873-1891
William Alfred Peffer.....	1891-1897
William A. Harris.....	1897-1903
Chester I. Long.....	1903-1909
J. L. Bristow.....	1909-1915
Charles Curtis.....	1915—

Congressmen

Martin F. Conway.....	1861-1863
Abel Carter Wilder.....	1863-1865
Sidney Clarke.....	1865-1871
David P. Lowe.....	1871-1875
Stephen Alonzo Cobb.....	1873-1875
William Addison Phillips.....	1873-1879
William R. Brown.....	1875-1877
John R. Goodin.....	1875-1877
Dudley C. Haskell.....	1877-1883
Thomas Ryan.....	1877-1889
John Alexander Anderson.....	1879-1891
Edmund N. Morrill.....	1883-1891
Samuel Ritter Peters.....	1883-1891
Lewis Hanback.....	1883-1887
Bishop W. Perkins.....	1883-1891
Edward Hogue Funston.....	1883-1893
Erastus J. Turner.....	1887-1891
Harrison Kelley.....	1889-1891
Case Broderick.....	1891-1899
B. H. Clover.....	1891-1893
John Davis.....	1891-1895
Jerry Simpson.....	{ 1891-1895
John Grant Otis.....	{ 1897-1899
	1891-1893

CONGRESSMEN—concluded

William Baker.....	1891-1897
William Alexander Harris.....	1893-1895
Horace L. Moore.....	1893-1895
Charles Curtis.....	1893-1907
Thomas J. Hudson.....	1893-1895
Richard W. Blue.....	1895-1897
Orrin L. Miller.....	1895-1897
Snyder S. Kirkpatrick.....	1895-1897
Chester I. Long.....	{ 1895-1897
	{ 1899-1903
William A. Calderhead.....	{ 1895-1897
	{ 1899-1911
Jeremiah Dunham Botkin.....	1897-1899
Mason Summers Peters.....	1897-1899
N. B. McCormick.....	1897-1899
Edwin Reed Ridgely.....	1897-1901
William D. Vincent.....	1897-1899
Willis Joshua Bailey.....	1899-1901
Justin DeWitt Bowersock.....	1899-1907
James Monroe Miller.....	1899-1911
William Augustus Reeder.....	1899-1911
Charles Frederick Scott.....	1901-1911
Alfred Metcalf Jackson.....	1901-1903
Philip Pitt Campbell.....	1903-_____
Victor Murdock.....	1903-1915
D. R. Anthony.....	1907-_____
*E. H. Madison.....	1907-1911
†A. C. Mitchell.....	1911-1911
Fred S. Jackson.....	1911-1913
R. R. Rees.....	1911-1913
I. D. Young.....	1911-1913
Joseph Taggart.....	1911-_____
Dudley Doolittle.....	1913-_____
Guy T. Helvering.....	1913-_____
John R. Connelly.....	1913-_____
George A. Neeley.....	1912-1915
Jouett Shouse.....	1915-_____
William A. Ayers.....	1915-_____

* Died, Sept. 18, 1911.

† Died, July 7, 1911.

INSTITUTIONS IN KANSAS

State Schools

University of Kansas.....	Lawrence.
State Agricultural College.....	Manhattan.
State Normal School.....	Emporia.
Fort Hays Kansas Normal School.....	Hays.
State Manual Training Normal School.....	Pittsburg.
State School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Weir.
Kansas School for the Blind.....	Kansas City.
Kansas School for the Deaf.....	Olathe.

Denominational Schools

Baker University, Methodist Episcopal.....	Baldwin.
Bethany College, Swedish Lutheran.....	Lindsborg.
Bethany College, Episcopalian.....	Topeka.
Bethel College, Mennonite.....	Newton.
Campbell University.....	Holton.
College of Emporia, Presbyterian.....	Emporia.
College Preparatory School (Private).....	Atchison.
Cooper College, United Presbyterian.....	Sterling.
Enterprise Normal Academy, German M. E.....	Enterprise.
Fairmount College, Congregational.....	Wichita.
Fowler Friends Academy, Friends.....	Fowler.
Friends University, Friends.....	Wichita.
Highland University, Presbyterian.....	Highland.
Haviland Academy, Friends.....	Haviland.
Kansas City University, United Brethren.....	Kansas City.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Methodist Episcopal.....	Salina.
McPherson College, Church of the Brethren.....	McPherson.
Midland College, Lutheran.....	Atchison.
Mt. St. Scholastica's Academy, Catholic.....	Atchison.
Nazareth Academy, Catholic.....	Concordia.
Northbranch Academy, Friends.....	Northbranch.
Ottawa University, Baptist.....	Ottawa.
Southern Kansas Academy, Congregational.....	Eureka.
Southwestern College, Methodist Episcopal.....	Winfield.
St. Benedict's College, Catholic.....	Atchison.
St. John's Lutheran College, Lutheran.....	Winfield.
St. Martin's School, Episcopalian.....	Salina.
St. Mary's Academy, Catholic.....	Leavenworth.
St. Mary's Academy, Catholic.....	Great Bend.
St. Mary's College, Catholic.....	St. Marys.
Walden College, Evangelical.....	McPherson.
Washburn College, Congregational.....	Topeka.

State Penal or Corrective Institutions

State Industrial Reformatory.....	Hutchinson.
State Industrial School for Girls.....	Beloit.
State Industrial School for Boys.....	Topeka.
State Penitentiary.....	Lansing.

State Benevolent Institutions

State School for the Feeble-minded.....	Winfield.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Topeka.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Osawatomie.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Larned.
State Hospital for Epileptics.....	Parsons.
State Hospital for Tuberculosis.....	Norton.

Special Institutions

State Soldiers' Home.....	Fort Dodge.
Mother Bickerdyke Home.....	Ellsworth.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Atchison.

State Colored Schools

Topeka Industrial and Educational Institute.....	Topeka.
Western University.....	Quindaro.

Federal Institutions

Haskell Institute, Indian.....	Lawrence.
Pottawatomie Boarding School for Indians.....	Nadeau.
Federal Prison.....	Leavenworth.
National Soldiers' Home.....	Leavenworth.

Balance of Power in the United States Senate Between the Free and the Slave States

<i>Free.</i>	<i>Slave.</i>	
Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	The original thirteen states.
New Jersey.	Georgia.	
Connecticut.	Maryland.	
Massachusetts.	South Carolina.	
New Hampshire.	Virginia.	
New York.	North Carolina.	
Rhode Island.		
7	6	
Vermont, 1791.	Kentucky, 1792.	
Ohio, 1802.	Tennessee, 1796.	
Indiana, 1816.	Louisiana, 1812.	
Illinois, 1818.	Mississippi, 1817.	
	Alabama, 1819.	
11	11	The Missouri Com- promise, 1820.
Maine, 1820.	Missouri, 1821.	
	Arkansas, 1836.	
12	13	First slave state majority.
Michigan, 1837.	Florida, 1845.	
Iowa, 1846.	Texas, 1845.	Last slave state.
Wisconsin, 1848.		
15	15	
California, 1850.		Compromise of 1850.
16	15	Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854. The last chance for the South to win.
Minnesota, 1858.		
Oregon, 1859.		
Kansas, 1861.		
19	15	Secession and the Civil War.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES OF KANSAS

Counties Organized Before 1860

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Allen	1855	Iola.
Anderson	1855	Garnett.
Atchison	1855	Atchison.
Bourbon	1855	Fort Scott.
Brown	1855	Hiawatha.
Butler	1855	El Dorado.
Chase	1859	Cottonwood Falls.
Coffey	1859	Burlington.
Dickinson	1857	Abilene.
Doniphan	1855	Troy.
Douglas	1855	Lawrence.
Franklin	1855	Ottawa.
Geary ¹	1855	Junction City.
Jackson ²	1857	Holton.
Jefferson	1855	Oskaloosa.
Johnson	1855	Olathe.
Leavenworth	1855	Leavenworth.
Linn	1855	Mound City.
Marshall	1855	Marysville.
Miami ³	1855	Paola.
Morris ⁴	1855	Council Grove.
Nemaha	1855	Seneca.
Osage ⁵	1855	Lyndon.
Pottawatomie	1856	Westmoreland.
Riley	1855	Manhattan.
Saline	1859	Salina.
Shawnee	1855	Topeka.
Wabaunsee ⁶	1859	Alma.
Woodson	1855	Yates Center.
Wyandotte	1855	Kansas City.

1. Named Davis until 1880.
2. Named Calhoun until 1850.
3. Named Lykins until 1861.
4. Named Wise until 1850.
5. Named Weller until 1850.
6. Named Richardson before 1850.

Counties Organized 1860-1870

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Cherokee	1866	Columbus.
Clay	1866	Clay Center.
Cloud ¹	1860	Concordia.
Crawford	1867	Girard.
Ellis	1867	Hays.
Ellsworth	1867	Ellsworth.
Greenwood	1862	Eureka.
Labette ²	1867	Oswego.
Lyon ³	1860	Emporia.
Marion	1860	Marion.
Montgomery	1869	Independence.
Neosho ⁴	1864	Erie.
Ottawa	1866	Minneapolis.
Republic	1868	Belleville.
Washington	1860	Washington.
Wilson	1865	Fredonia.

1. The original name, Shirley, changed to Cloud in 1867.
2. Part of Dorn County until 1861. Named Neosho until 1867.
3. Named Breckinridge until 1862.
4. Named Dora until 1861.

Counties Organized 1870-1880

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Barber	1873	Medicine Lodge.
Barton	1872	Great Bend.
Chautauqua	1875	Sedan.
Cowley ¹	1870	Winfield.
Decatur	1879	Oberlin.
Edwards	1874	Kinsley.
Elk ²	1875	Howard.
Ford	1873	Dodge City.
Harper*	1878	Anthony.
Harvey	1872	Newton.
Hodgeman	1879	Jetmore.
Jewell	1870	Mankato.
Kingman	1874	Kingman.
Lincoln	1870	Lincoln.
McPherson	1870	McPherson.
Mitchell	1870	Beloit.
Norton	1872	Norton.
Osborne	1871	Osborne.
Pawnee	1872	Larned.
Phillips	1872	Phillipsburg.
Pratt*	1879	Pratt.
Reno	1872	Hutchinson.
Rice	1871	Lyons.
Rooks	1872	Stockton.
Rush	1874	La Crosse.
Russell	1872	Russell.
Sedgwick	1870	Wichita.
Smith	1872	Smith Center.
Stafford	1879	St. John.
Sumner	1871	Wellington.
Trego	1879	Wa Keeney.

1. Originally named Hunter.
2. Originally the northern portion of Howard county.
- * First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.

Counties Organized 1880-1890

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Cheyenne	1886	St. Francis.
Clark	1885	Ashland.
Comanche*	1885	Coldwater.
Finney ¹	1884	Garden City.
Gove	1886	Gove.
Graham	1880	Hill City.
Grant	1888	Ulysses.
Gray	1887	Cimarron.
Greeley	1887	Tribune.
Hamilton	1886	Syracuse.
Haskell	1887	Santa Fe.
Kearny	1888	Lakin.
Kiowa	1886	Greensburg.
Lane	1887	Dighton.
Logan	1885	Russell Springs.
Meade	1886	Meade.
Morton	1880	Richfield.
Ness*	1881	Ness City.
Rawlins	1886	Atwood.
Scott	1886	Scott.
Seward	1886	Liberal.
Sheridan	1880	Hoxie.
Sherman	1886	Goodland.
Stanton	1887	Johnson.
Stevens	1886	Hugoton.
Thomas	1885	Colby.
Wichita	1886	Leoti.
Wallace	1888	Sharon Springs.

1. Named Sequoyah until 1883.
- * First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.