The Annual Meeting

The 76th annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society and board of directors was held in the rooms of the Society on October 16, 1951.

The meeting of the directors was called to order by President Frank Haucke at 10 A. M. First business was the reading of the annual report by the secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1951

At the conclusion of last year's meeting, the newly elected president, Frank Haucke, reappointed John S. Dawson and T. M. Lillard to the executive committee. The members holding over were Robert C. Rankin, Milton R. McLean and Wilford Riegle. After the death of General McLean, April 17, 1951, Mr. Haucke appointed Charles M. Correll for the unexpired term.

APPROPRIATIONS

The 1951 legislature granted a number of increases for the biennium that began July 1. They include: salary for an additional cataloguer in the library; an increase of $1,000 a year in the contingent fund; $2,000 for repairing and restoring oil paintings; $1,500 for modern light fixtures in the reading rooms; an increase of $1,000 a year in the Memorial building contingent fund; $4,000 for painting; $6,000 for repairing the heating system; $2,200 for miscellaneous repairs; and salary for an additional janitor. Our request for $6,000 a year to continue the Annals of Kansas was disallowed in the budget and it required a good deal of lobbying on the part of friends of the Society to restore the appropriation. The microfilming fund, at our request, was reduced $2,000 a year. The appropriation for printing was reduced $4,845 for the biennium. Although the senate voted unanimously to give the Society an increase in this fund, the bill was killed by the house committee.

At the Old Shawnee Mission, the contingent fund was increased $1,000 a year; and at the First Capitol of Kansas there was an increase of $100 a year.

THE KAW MISSION AT COUNCIL GROVE

The sum of $23,500 was appropriated for the purchase of the "Old Kaw Mission" building at Council Grove, and $2,500 a year for maintenance and the salary of a caretaker. The secretary of the Historical Society was named custodian of the property.

The bill which authorized this purchase was sponsored by Sen. W. H. White of Council Grove and Rep. L. J. Blythe of White City. Upon information supplied by the Historical Society, the introduction to the bill read as follows:

WHEREAS, the town of Council Grove was the most important point on the Santa Fe trail between the Missouri river and Santa Fe, New Mexico, taking its name from the agreement made there in 1825 between the federal government and the Osage Indians; and

WHEREAS, Council Grove is notable historically as a camping place for Fremont's expedition of 1845 and for Doniphan's troops bound for the Mexican
war in 1846 and as supply headquarters for the Overland Mail beginning in 1849; and

Whereas, The area centered at Council Grove became a reservation for the Kansas Indians in 1846; and

Whereas, In 1850, the Methodist church established a manual training school for the Kansas Indians at Council Grove in a building erected by the federal government; and . . .

Whereas, Said building and the grounds on which it is situated would provide, if acquired by the state, an outstanding and beautiful monument to commemorate the history of the Santa Fe trail and the Indians for whom the state of Kansas was named; and

Whereas, The present owner of said “Old Indian Mission” and the site on which it is located is willing to sell the same to the state of Kansas for historical purposes at a reasonable price: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, etc.

The money for the purchase of the building became available July 1. A caretaker had been employed and had just moved into the building when the July floods came. The first floor, the installations in the basement, and the grounds were badly damaged. On July 25, a formal request was presented to the governor for assistance from the emergency fund. The amount needed, as estimated by a responsible local contractor, was $2,155. This request was passed over without recommendation by the committee in charge of the fund. A renewal of the request was made September 28. Since the Society is without funds, it is hoped that some action will be taken to make these repairs possible.

Library

During the year, 3,044 persons did research in the library. Of these, 935 worked on Kansas subjects, 1,219 on genealogy and 890 on general subjects. Many inquiries were answered by letter, and 219 packages on Kansas subjects were sent out from the loan file. A total of 5,184 newspaper clippings were mounted, covering the period from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951. These were taken from seven daily newspapers which are read for clipping, and from 700 duplicate papers turned over by the newspaper department. Two thousand, six hundred ninety-five pages of clippings from old volumes were remounted and are ready to be rebound. Thirty-two pieces of sheet music have been added to the collection of Kansas music, The Kansas Call by Lucy Larcom, published in 1855, being of outstanding interest.

Gifts of Kansas books and genealogies were received from individuals. Dr. Edward Bungardner gave a unique work which he has compiled, entitled Trees of a Prairie State. This is a two-volume set, one volume containing the text and the other photographs of trees. Typed and printed genealogical records were presented by the Children of the American Colonists, the Topeka Town Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of Colonial Wars. Gifts from the Woman’s Kansas Day Club included books, manuscripts, clippings, museum pieces and pictures.

Picture Collection

During the year, 692 pictures were added to the picture collection. Of unusual interest are 136 pictures of early Manhattan, the gift of R. L. Fredrich through the Woman’s Kansas Day Club; a picture of the Kansas race
horse Smuggler from Mrs. Samuel J. Kelly of Olathe; 15 pictures of Silkville from Harold S. Sears of Nanton, Canada, whose grandparents were members of the Silkville colony; 16 copies of pictures of early Caldwell made from the originals, lent through the courtesy of Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, a Kansas writer now living in New York; 18 pictures of Louisville, Pottawatomie county, and vicinity from Charles Darnell, Topeka, and several photographs of the Kanopolis dam from the U. S. National Park Service.

ARCHIVES DIVISION

The following public records were transferred during the year to the archives division:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor's office</td>
<td>Correspondence Files</td>
<td>1947-1949</td>
<td>24,400 mss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Agriculture</td>
<td>Correspondence Files</td>
<td>1921-1944</td>
<td>5,600 mss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minutes and Correspondence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State board of Housing</td>
<td>1933-1944</td>
<td>1,200 mss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical Rolls of Counties</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1,714 vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical Rolls of Cities</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,375 vols.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission of Revenue
and Taxation, Ad

Valorem Division...Applications for

Emergency Warrants...1940-1944 c. 1,630
case files

State Labor Depart-
ment...Correspondence Em-
ployment and Payroll
Reports, Factory
Inspection Reports...1927-1941 116,000 mss.

Appearance Docket, Order
Book, and Claim Register,
Court of Industrial
Relations...1920-1924 3 vols.

State Library...Stub Book of State
Militia Commissions
Issued by the Governor...1864 1 vol.

Workmen’s Compensa-
tion Commissioner...Awards and Orders
in Docketed Cases...1927-1945 9,600 mss.

These records total 3,093 volumes and about 158,000 manuscripts. The large groups of papers from the Labor department, which fills 44 transfer cases, has not yet been examined in detail. Much of this material probably will not be of permanent value and will be destroyed.
Installation of the new stacks was completed last winter. For the first time in 45 years the archives are now in place on permanent shelves where they are readily accessible.

The floods of last July resulted in only one known instance of damage to state records. The Board of Engineering Examiners reported that eight transfer cases of engineering applicants' folders, 1931-1948, which had been stored in the basement of the Merchants' Moving and Storage Company, were ruined by water seepage. Fortunately, the board had microfilmed these records in 1949, and had deposited the film negative with the archives division for safe-keeping, so that no serious loss was caused by the destruction of the original documents.

Microfilming of Insurance department records was completed during the year. This group now totals 517 rolls, or approximately 51,700 feet of film. The annual statements of insurance companies, 1870-1943, is by far the largest series, amounting to 406 100-foot rolls. An old Adjutant General's record, "Enrollment of Soldiers Under an Act of 1883," also was microfilmed this year, as were four series of census records for 1855, 1865, 1870 and 1875. Microfilming of archives during the year totaled 279 reels.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Accessions during the year were four manuscript volumes and approximately 475 individual manuscripts, in addition to several documents which were lent for microfilming.

Dr. Edward Bumgardner of Lawrence presented a group of autograph letters written between 1893 and 1947 by such prominent Kansans as William Allen White, A. W. Benson, Charles F. Scott, George McGill, U. S. Guyer and Errett F. Scrivner. Dr. Bumgardner also gave an album containing the autographs of all the governors of Kansas from Robinson to Arn, including the signatures of two territorial governors, Reeder and Shannon.

From Miss A. Blanche Edwards of Abilene the Society received a collection of letters written to her father, J. B. Edwards, between 1905 and 1932. These letters are concerned with the early history of Abilene and with recollections of "Wild Bill" Hickok. Miss Edwards also gave 11 photographs, including several of "Wild Bill" and members of his family.

An unusual collection, received through the Oklahoma City libraries from Mrs. Walter M. Robertson of Oklahoma City, is a group of 2,500 waybills of the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad for 1879. These waybills are mounted in a large unbound book measuring 16 by 12 inches and six inches thick.

Harold S. Sears of Alberta, Canada, gave two interesting records. One is a cash and day book kept by his father, Charles Sears, from 1858 to 1889, containing a statement of his relations with E. V. de Boissiere, the founder of Silkville. The other is the cash and day book of Silkville and the de Boissiere Odd Fellows Orphans' Home and Industrial School, 1884-1896. De Boissiere, a wealthy French industrialist and humanitarian, attempted to establish a silk industry in Kansas shortly after the Civil War ended. He bought a 4,000-acre tract in Franklin county where he succeeded in growing cocoons and producing a fine quality silk which won first honors at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. Unfortunately the market was not profitable, except, so he said, for the commission merchants, and he was never able to establish
the business on a paying basis. In 1892 de Boissiere gave the property to the Kansas Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as a home and industrial school for orphans of deceased members.

Vera Smith of Topeka presented a group of letters of Corydon Carlos Olney, describing his experiences in the Civil War as a member of the First New York dragoons. Olney came to Kansas after the war, settling in Ottawa county.

The Society bought a collection of 51 letters written in 1865 by John Morrill of Hixon, Wis. Morrill was then serving with the 48th regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, which was stationed in Kansas near Olathe and at Fort Larned. This collection included a rare issue of a soldiers' newspaper, The Plains, dated Fort Larned, November 25, 1865.

Several manuscript collections were microfilmed. Edgar B. Corse of Greensburg and Mrs. Benjamin O. Weaver of Mullinville lent a group of 14 papers relating to the history of Greensburg and the Greensburg Town Company, 1884-1888. Mrs. Weaver and the Kiowa County Historical Society also sent a diary and account book of W. S. Winslow of Mullinville, covering the period 1890 to 1908. Sarah and Ed Francis of Topeka lent a small group of papers of Edmund Francis, written at New Orleans in the 1860's. A roster and history of Company K, 11th Kansas Volunteer regiment, 1862-1865, was lent by George E. Grim of Topeka. Records of Wabaunsee community, including records of Wabaunsee township, 1858-1922, records of the First Church of Christ, 1857-1917, and a teacher's record book for 1876-1877, were filmed through the courtesy of H. E. Smith of Wamego. G. H. Dole of Pullman, Wash., sent a typed copy of the autobiography of Arturus Wood Dole, 1835-1902, in which he related his experiences in Kansas from 1856 to 1887. A diary of R. B. Landon, 1881-1916, which includes a number of photographs of persons and scenes in western Kansas, was lent by Mrs. Mabel Plum of Downs. Correspondence and business papers of Silas Dinsmoor, now in the possession of Dartmouth College, also were filmed. Dinsmoor was born in New Hampshire and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1791, but spent most of his life on the frontier in Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Ohio. The Dinsmoor papers were discovered in Topeka and the Society was instrumental in arranging for their transfer to Dartmouth.

Additional manuscripts were received from Paul Adams, Topeka; Mrs. H. D. Ayres, Wichita; Will T. Beck, Holton; Margaret J. Brandenburg, Worcester, Mass.; George H. Browne, Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Campbell, Norman, Okla.; the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa.; Charles M. Correll, Manhattan; Mrs. Karl E. Gutzmer, Newton; Frank Hodges, Olathe; Tracy F. Leis, Denison, Tex.; Mrs. Neil Little, West Lafayette, Ind.; Wilbur N. Mason, Kansas City, Mo.; Theodore W. Morse, Mound City; Wayne W. Polk, Sidney, Iowa; Case Broderick Rafter, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Rupenthal, Russell; Burton Sears, Evanston, Ill.; the estate of William Elmer Smith, Wamego, and the Woman's Kansas Day Club.

Microfilm Division

Approximately two and one-half million photographs have been made by the microfilm division since its establishment in 1946. Over half a million were made the past year: 289,751 of archives and 213,823 of newspapers.

Because of the poor condition of the files of early Caldwell newspapers, published during the years the city was a cow town, the following were
microfilmed: The Weekly Advance, March 1, 1894-December 27, 1901; Commercial, May 6, 1880-May 3, 1883; Free Press, September 19, 1885-May 15, 1886; Industrial Age, July 29, 1887-January 11, 1889; Journal, May 17, 1883-February 22, 1894; News, January 5-December 28, 1893; Post, January 2, 1879-May 10, 1883; Standard, February 7-September 11, 1884; Weekly Times, June 5, 1886-July 2, 1887. Another famous southern Kansas newspaper, the Oklahoma War Chief, published for the purpose of opening Oklahoma for settlement, was filmed. The newspaper was issued at Wichita, Caldwell and elsewhere and is dated from January 12, 1883, to August 12, 1886.

The microfilming of the Salina Journal, including the Republican and Republican-Journal, is practically completed. Earl C. Woodward, business manager of the Journal, sent all the Journal's files to the Historical Society. They were collated here with the Society's own files and 206,001 pages were microfilmed during the year. Thus the entire Salina Journal, from 1871 through 1950, will soon be available on microfilm.

NEWSPAPER AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

Eighty-five hundred certified copies of census records were issued during the year, an increase of more than 40 percent over the preceding year. March, 1951, with 1,018 records issued, was the biggest month since January, 1942, early in World War II. The copies, which are furnished the public without charge, are used to establish proof of age for war work, social security or other retirement plans.

During the year, 3,642 patrons called in person at the newspaper and census divisions. They consulted 3,692 single issues of newspapers, 4,545 bound volumes of newspapers, 820 microfilm reels and 13,315 census volumes.

The Society's annual List of Kansas Newspaper and Periodicals was not published this year due to the severe cut in the printing appropriation. It is hoped that sufficient money will be available to issue the publication next year.

The Society's collection of original Kansas newspapers, as of January 1, 1951, totaled 54,134 bound volumes, in addition to more than 10,000 bound volumes of out-of-state newspapers dated from 1767 to 1951. The Society's collection of newspapers on microfilm now totals 3,076 reels.

As a gift to the Society, one of our members, George H. Browne of Kansas City, Mo., paid for the microfilming of all the early Lecompton newspapers which are held here and at the Library of Congress. The Congressional Library microfilmed its holdings. The issues in the Historical Society collection which are not duplicates of the Library of Congress holdings were microfilmed here. The two films were then spliced together, with the issues and pages in consecutive order. The resulting film filled one reel and contained the following: The Lecompton Union, April 28, 1856-July 30, 1857, and the National Democrat, July 30, 1857-March 14, 1861.

Publishers of the following Kansas daily newspapers are regularly donating microfilm copies of their current issues: Angelo Scott, Iola Register; Dolph and W. C. Simons, Lawrence Daily Journal-World; Dan Anthony, III, Leavenworth Times, and Arthur Capper, Henry Blake, Milt Tabor and Leland Schenck, Topeka Daily Capital.
Among the most interesting single issues of newspapers received during the year were a copy of The Plains, published at Fort Larned, November 25, 1865, and a photostat copy of the Wallace News, dated at Fort Wallace, Kan., December 27, 1870. The latter was edited by passengers on a Kansas Pacific train snowbound at Wallace, but the actual printing seems to have been done when the train reached Denver.

Two bound volumes of early newspapers published by A. Sellers, Jr., and dated from 1866 to 1874, were received from M. Beatrice Skillings of McPherson. In the volumes were files of the Pottawatomie Gazette, Louisville, July 17, 1867-May 20, 1868; Wabunsee County Herald, Alma, April 1, 1869-March 9, 1871; Wabunsee County News, Alma, May 15, 1872-December 30, 1874, and the Arcola (Ill.) Record, March 29, 1866-April 18, 1867. The Illinois collection may be unique, for the available newspaper catalogues do not show these issues anywhere else in the United States.

Among the donors of miscellaneous newspapers were: E. A. Menninger, Stuart, Fla.; Otto J. Wullschleger, Marshall county; W. G. Chugston, Frank Green, Charlotte Leavitt, Walter Saar, Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, Topeka; Mrs. D. W. Smith and Frank Barr, Wichita, and the Woman’s Kansas Day Club.

**ANNALS OF KANSAS**

The work of compiling the Annals has now been completed. Beginning with the year 1886, where Wilder’s Annals left off, this day-by-day history of the state has been carried down through 1925. The rough manuscript of these 40 years runs to 4,000 typed pages, more than a million and a quarter words. This completes the first and most tedious part of the task. Miss Jennie Owen and her assistant, James Sallee, are now rechecking and revising this manuscript. Before it can be published, of course, it must be greatly condensed. In rechecking, it will be possible for Miss Owen to recommend many of the necessary cuts.

The Annals was authorized by the 1945 legislature. For a time, until Miss Owen became familiar with the task, she worked alone; however, in the past five years she has had eight different assistants. During this time, thousands of newspaper volumes have been read, and notations made for the compilation. Chief sources were the Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka State Journal, Wichita Eagle, Wichita Beacon, and the Kansas City Star and Times. All other dailies, and many of the weeklies were used for supplementary material and checking. In addition, hundreds of other sources were consulted, including, for example, official reports of state departments.

During the past year, the period from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, was compiled. Many Kansas events of those years made copy of nationwide significance. Governor Allen’s handling of a coal strike, together with his industrial court, and William Allen White’s campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, kept Kansas in the headlines. The Non-Partisan league was in the news, as were Minnie J. Grinstead, who in a “voice like a Kansas cyclone” seconded the nomination of Calvin Coolidge for president; Glenn L. Martin, who predicted planes would fly from New York to Europe in less than a day; and Amelia Earhart, who was licensed to fly. Dorothy Canfield’s Brimming Cup was a best seller; Tom McNeal authored When Kansas Was Young; Georgia Neese (Clark) and Sidney Toler (Charley Chan) were on the stage in New York; Zazu Pitts, Phyllis Haver and Charles (Buddy) Rogers were getting favorable
notices, but Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle’s films were being banned in his native
state. William Allen White won a Pulitzer prize. Longren, Beech, Cessna
and Stearman built airplane factories. The Victory highway was under
construction. The Meadow Lark was named the state bird. The University
of Kansas acquired “Phog” Allen. Women and girls went all out for the
Gloria Swanson bob, and nearly everybody played Mah Jongg.

MUSEUM

The attendance in the museum for the year was 48,862. This is the
largest number of visitors ever recorded and is an increase of nearly 3,000
over last year. Many school groups came from over the state. On April 20,
the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads happened to bring special trains of
school children to Topeka at the same time, and for a few hours the museum
was jammed with nearly 2,000 boys and girls.

There were 39 accessions. Among the most attractive was a collection
of dishes from the William Allen White home in Emporia. Among them is
the gold-band white china which was used by Mr. and Mrs. White at their
wedding breakfast. A few years ago, when Mrs. White promised this china
to the Society, she remarked that “This set is all the dishes we had in the
world.” Also in the White collection are a copper coffee-pot and a hot water
pitcher, some large cups and three beautiful pieces of Irish lusterware.

A case of dental instruments, used by Dr. Eben Palmer in his practice from
1871 to 1907, was donated by his son, F. R. Palmer of Topeka.

There used to be a time when no parlor was complete without a collection
of souvenir plates on which pictures of local scenes and buildings were re-
produced. The plates have again become popular. During the past year
a number, both old and new, have been added to the museum collection.

SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH

Extended research on the following subjects was done during the year:
Biography: Mary Ellen Lease; Joseph L. Bristow; Jotham Meeker; Francis
Huntington Snow; “Wild Bill” Hickok; William Allen White; Edward Hogue
Funston; John Brown; Jedediah Strong Smith. General: History of Sumner
county and Caldwell; Civil War west of Missouri; Emporia Methodist Church;
civil service; removal of Indians from Ohio; history of American historical
periodicals since 1895; prices and inflation in the Revolutionary period;
Indian agents chosen by religious groups; music in Kansas; border troubles;
Fort Leavenworth; labor speeches of Clyde Reed; military order of the Loyal
Legion; Paxico community; Valencia; Smoky Hill trail; Silksville; floods;
bridges; Topeka parks; Indian legends; Kansas points of interest.

ACCESSIONS
October 1, 1950, to September 30, 1951

Library:
Books .......................................................... 770
Pamphlets ..................................................... 1,642
Magazines (bound volumes) .............................. None

Archives:
Separate manuscripts ..................................... 158,000
Manuscript volumes ...................................... 3,093
Manuscript maps ............................................ None
Reels of microfilm .................................................. 321
Private manuscripts:
  Separate manuscripts ........................................... 475
  Volumes ................................................................... 4
  Reels of microfilm .................................................. 5
Printed maps, atlases and charts .............................. 364
Newspapers (bound volumes) ........................................ 670
  Reels of microfilm .................................................. 412
Pictures ..................................................................... 692
Museum objects .......................................................... 35

Total Accessions, September 30, 1951

Books, pamphlets, newspapers (bound and microfilm reels)
  and magazines ......................................................... 447,863
Separate manuscripts (archives) ................................. 1,790,611
Manuscript volumes (archives) ..................................... 58,317
Manuscript maps (archives) ......................................... 588
Microfilm reels (archives) ........................................... 682
Printed maps, atlases and charts .................................. 11,782
Pictures ..................................................................... 25,195
Museum objects .......................................................... 83,506

The Quarterly

The 19th bound volume of The Kansas Historical Quarterly, which is now in its 20th year, will be ready for distribution soon. Features for the year include: Alberta Pantle’s “History of the French-Speaking Settlement in the Cottonwood Valley,” Dr. James C. Malin’s “The Motives of Stephen A. Douglas in the Organization of Nebraska Territory,” and the delightful journal of Mrs. Stuart James Hogg, “A British Bride in Manhattan, 1890-1891.” Dr. Robert Taft’s revised manuscript, based on “The Pictorial Record of the Old West” series in the Quarterly, will shortly be issued by Scribner’s in book form. Thanks are due to Dr. James C. Malin of the University of Kansas, associate editor of the Quarterly, who continues to take time from his busy schedule to read articles submitted for publication.

Old Shawnee Mission

During the past year sight-seers from 28 states and a number of foreign countries visited the Mission. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of school classes and other groups brought on conducted tours. Many boy scout troops and similar organizations visit the buildings to learn how Indian boys and girls lived and were taught a hundred years ago.

Although the Mission was operated by the Methodist church, it was primarily a manual labor school and was supported by the federal government. Other Missions also gave similar instruction, among them the near-by Friends Mission, where there was at one time a teacher of agriculture by the name of Calvin Austin Cornatzer. Recently a picture of his wife, Emily Smith Cornatzer, was presented to the Mission by a granddaughter, Mrs. H. D. Ayres of Wichita. Mrs. Ayres also donated to the museum a wood bread-mixing bowl and a chest of drawers which had belonged to her grandparents and were used at the Friends Mission.
THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE FIRST CAPITOL

During the past year the outbuildings were painted and minor repairs were made on the Capitol building. The number of visitors for the year was 2,787. The July floods, which closed the highways during most of the tourist season, were apparently responsible for this unusually low figure.

THE STAFF OF THE SOCIETY

The various accomplishments noted in this report are due to the Society’s splendid staff of employees. I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to them. Special mention, perhaps, should be made of the heads of departments: Nyle H. Miller, assistant secretary; Helen M. McFarland, librarian; Edith Smelser, custodian of the museum; Mrs. Lela Barnes, treasurer; Edgar Langsdorf, archivist and manager of the building; and Jennie S. Owen, annalist. Attention should also be called to the work of Harry A. Hardy and his wife, Kate, custodians of the Old Shawnee Mission, and to that of John Scott, custodian of the First Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,
KIRKE MECHEN, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the secretary’s report, Frank A. Hobble moved that it be accepted. Motion was seconded by Joseph C. Shaw and the report was accepted.

President Haucke then called for the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Lela Barnes:

TREASURER’S REPORT

Based on the audit of the state accountant for the period
August 22, 1950, to August 21, 1951.

MEMBERSHIP FEE FUND

Balance, August 22, 1950:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$4,661.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. savings bonds, Series G</td>
<td>8,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$13,361.33</td>
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Receipts:

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>$804.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursement for postage</td>
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<td>Interest on bonds</td>
<td>242.50</td>
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<td>Books</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,779.85</td>
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<td>$15,141.18</td>
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Disbursements

Balance, August 21, 1951:

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>13,663.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$15,141.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3—1264
JONATHAN PECKER BEQUEST

Balance, August 22, 1950:
Cash .................................................. $144.03
U. S. treasury bonds ......................... 950.00
--------------------------------------------
$1,094.03

Receipts:
Bond interest .................................. $27.31
Savings account interest ................. 1.28
--------------------------------------------
28.59

Disbursements:
Books ............................................. $49.74
Balance, August 21, 1951:
Cash .................................................. $122.88
U. S. treasury bonds ......................... 950.00
--------------------------------------------
1,072.88

$1,122.62

JOHN BOOTH BEQUEST

Balance, August 22, 1950:
Cash .................................................. $66.00
U. S. treasury bonds ......................... 500.00
--------------------------------------------
$566.00

Receipts:
Bond interest .................................. $14.40
Savings account interest ................. .64
--------------------------------------------
15.04

$581.04

Balance, August 21, 1951:
Cash .................................................. $81.04
U. S. treasury bonds ......................... 500.00
--------------------------------------------
$581.04

THOMAS H. BOWLUS DONATION

This donation is substantiated by a U. S. savings bond, Series C, in the amount of $1,000. The interest is credited to the membership fee fund.

ELIZABETH READER BEQUEST

Balance, August 22, 1950:
Cash (deposited in membership fee fund) ........ $671.19
U. S. savings bonds (shown in total bonds, membership fee fund) .................. 5,200.00
--------------------------------------------
$5,871.19

Receipts:
Interest (deposited in membership fee fund) ........ 100.00
--------------------------------------------
$6,001.19
Disbursements:
Three pen and ink drawings of Shawnee Mission bldgs. by Harry Feron ........................................... $17.50
Balance, August 21, 1951:
Cash ................................................................. $783.69
U. S. savings bonds, Series G ................................. 5,200.00
.......................................................... 5,983.69
.......................................................... $6,001.19

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

This report covers only the membership fee fund and other custodial funds. It is not a statement of the appropriations made by the legislature for the maintenance of the Society. These disbursements are not made by the treasurer of the Society but by the state auditor. For the year ending June 30, 1951, these appropriations were: Kansas State Historical Society, $97,251.44; Memorial building, $12,784.80; Old Shawnee Mission, $5,526.00; First Capitol of Kansas, $2,250.00.

On motion by Wilford Riegle, seconded by Robert T. Aitchison, the report of the treasurer was accepted.

The report of the executive committee on the audit by the state accountant of the funds of the Society was called for and read by John S. Dawson:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September 26, 1951.

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

The executive committee being directed under the bylaws to check the accounts of the treasurer, states that the state accountant has audited the funds of the State Historical Society, the First Capitol of Kansas and the Old Shawnee Mission from August 22, 1950, to August 21, 1951, and that they are hereby approved.

John S. Dawson, Chairman.

On motion by John S. Dawson, seconded by Robert Stone, the report was accepted.

The report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society was read by John S. Dawson:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

September 26, 1951.

To the Board of Directors, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following report for officers of the Kansas State Historical Society:

For a one-year term: William T. Beck, Holton, president; Robert Taft, Lawrence, first vice-president; Angelo Scott, Iola, second vice-president.

For a two-year term: Nyle H. Miller, Topeka, secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Dawson, Chairman.

The report was referred to the afternoon meeting of the board. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society convened at 2 P. M. The members were called to order by the president, Frank Haucke.

The address by Mr. Haucke follows:

Address of the President

FRANK HAUCKE

THE KAW OR KANSA INDIANS

My paper today is on the Kaw Indians: The Indians who gave our state its name, and for whom our famous river was named; and the tribe that gave to this nation a vice-president. Historians do not credit them with being the most colorful or spectacular tribe to dwell within our state, yet they left their mark on Kansas history. As long as Kansas exists the memory of the Kansa or Kaw Indians will live.

These Indians were known by some 50, and perhaps even more, versions of the name Kansa, which means wind people or people of the south wind. Kaw was the word used by the early French traders as sounding something like that used by the Indians themselves. Since about 1868 it has been the popular name of this group of Indians.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Kaw Indians lived in what is now Kansas in the aboriginal period of American history. Some historians hold that they originated east of the Alleghenies and were drifting west when they first became known to white men. The earliest recorded notice of the Kaw Indians was by Juan de Onate in 1601. In 1702 Iberville estimated that they had 1,500 family units. From this, the tribe has diminished until today there are fewer than 25 full bloods.

It is known that the Kaw Indians moved up the Kansas river in historic times as far as the Big Blue. In 1724 de Bourgmont spoke of a large village. Native narrators gave an account of some 20 villages along the Kansas river before the Kaws moved to Council Grove in 1847.

In 1724 de Bourgmont set out from New Orleans for the Kansas river to visit the Padoucas, or Comanche Indians, who were not friendly to the fur trade. He was met by a party of Kansas chiefs and was escorted to their village. The grand chief informed de
Bourgmont that the Kaw Indians would accompany him on his journey. The French remained for some time with the tribe before setting out on their journey. The Kaws supplied them with wild grapes during their stay, from which the French made wine.

In 1792, when the Spaniards owned Louisiana, they thought some of developing an overland trade between New Mexico and Louisiana. Pedro Vial was sent from Santa Fe to Governor Caron at St. Louis to open communications for that purpose. In his daily account of the journey, he reports that when his party reached the great bend of the Arkansas river they were made captive by the Kaw Indians and taken to their village on the Kansas river.

Lewis and Clark recorded in 1804 that the Kaws lived in two villages with a population of 500 men. These explorers reported that their number had been reduced because of attacks by the Sauk and Iowa Indians. Two years later they found that the lower village had been abandoned and that the inhabitants had moved to the village at the mouth of the Big Blue. The Kaws were furnishing traders with skins of deer, beaver, black bear, otter, raccoon; also buffalo robes and tallow. This trade brought the tribe about $5,000 annually in goods sent up from St. Louis.

The first recorded official treaty with the Kaws was in 1815, at St. Louis. This was a treaty of peace and friendship. In it the Kaws were forgiven for their leanings toward the British in the War of 1812. One of the signers of this treaty was White Plume, who was just coming into prominence and who later became one of the great chiefs of the tribe. He was the great-great-grandfather of Charles Curtis.

On August 24, 1819, Maj. Stephen Long met with the Kaws and Osages on Cow Island east of the present Oak Mills, Atchison county. Secretary of War John C. Calhoun had sent out an exploring expedition with Major Long commanding. They went up the Missouri in a steamboat and were to ascend the Kansas river to the Kaw village, but found it un navigable. A messenger was sent ahead to summon the Kaw tribe to council at Cow Island. When the Indians assembled, they were more interested in the demonstrations made by the steamboat than in the council. The bow of this boat was in the shape of a great serpent with a carved head as high as the deck. Smoke and fire were forced out of its mouth, which greatly interested the Indians. The council and entertainment continued for some time. The Indians admitted their depredations, promised peace and accepted their presents. Rockets were fired and the flag of the United States was raised.
The Kaw tribe signed a treaty at Sora creek (Dry Turkey creek), August 16, 1825, giving consent to a survey of the Santa Fe trail. They promised unmolested passage to citizens of the United States and the Mexico Republic. The tribe received $500 in cash and $300 in merchandise. The place of the treaty was about five miles west of present McPherson.

The Kaw Indians ceded to the United States on June 3, 1825, a vast tract of land which extended along the Missouri river from the mouth of the Kansas river to the northwest corner of the state of Missouri; thence west to the Nodeway river in Nebraska; thence to the source of the big Nemaha river; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west; thence on a ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from the Arkansas to the west line of Missouri; thence on that line thirty miles to the place of beginning: the mouth of the Kansas river. They reserved a tract on both sides of the Kansas river, beginning 20 leagues up the river, including their village, extending west 30 miles in width through the lands ceded as above. This village was two miles east of present Manhattan on the north bank of the Kansas river.

The reservation thus set aside by the Kaw Indians was held by them until 1846. As construed, the treaty covered a tract of the best land in Nebraska, reaching from the Missouri to Red Cloud and extending north at one point more than 40 miles. This domain was cut off at the head of the Solomon, from where it reached to within 12 miles of the Arkansas northwest of Garden City. Thence it followed the divide to the Missouri line. It included nearly half of the state of Kansas. For this the Kaws received $4,000 in merchandise and horses, an annual tribal annuity of $3,500 for 20 years, plus the limited reservation. They also received some cattle, hogs and chickens and some half-breed allotments.

The Kaws did not own so vast a tract of land. They never had possessed it and much of it they had never even hunted on, as far as can be determined. The government wished to extinguish the Indian title and having purchased it from the Kaw Indians no other tribe could set up a claim to it.

The Kaw town at the mouth of the Blue river was partly depopulated about 1827. That year an agency was established on allotment number 23, which was on the north bank of the Kansas river and in what is now Jefferson county. This town was south of present Williamstown. There was appointed for the Indians a black-
smith and a farmer. The farmer was Col. Dan Morgan Boone, son of the great pioneer. White Plume was the head of the village. Frederick Chouteau was the Indian trader. His trading post was on what is now Lakeview. This agency was abandoned after 1832. Frederick Chouteau moved his trading post to Mission creek.

By 1830 the Kaw population had moved down the Kansas river and settled in two villages at Mission creek and one about a mile west of Papan’s ferry, or north of the present town of Menoken. This was the largest Indian village near the present city of Topeka and was located in the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 11, Range 15. The Indians made a good selection, because in 1844, 1903 and 1951, when all the valley was submerged, this spot at Menoken and surrounding land was dry. After the recent flood we visited this spot and found it high and dry and have pictures showing the land. There was another Kaw village, but little is known of it. Remains of Indian burial grounds have been unearthed in several places, one south and west of the Skinner Nursery in Shorey, North Topeka. The extent to which these Indians roamed over this territory is still unknown.

In 1830 the missionaries turned attention to the Kaw Indians, and the Rev. Wm. Johnson was appointed missionary to them. He started as a missionary to the Kaws at Mission creek. He went to the Delaware Indians in 1832, returning to the Kaws in 1834. In the summer of 1834 he began work on the mission buildings. He continued there until 1842, when he died. In 1844, the Rev. J. T. Perry was sent to continue this missionary work. Nothing of account was accomplished and the school was discontinued. Much of the missionaries’ time was spent in learning the language, which did not leave much time to use the language after it was learned. It has been recorded that during Johnson’s stay with the Kaws a book was printed in the Kansa language; however no trace of the book has ever been found. These old mission buildings erected by Johnson were occupied for a time by a Kaw woman and her half-breed Pottawatomie husband. In 1853 he tore these buildings down.

On January 14, 1846, the Kaws ceded two million acres of the east end of their tract. It was provided that if the residue of their land should not afford sufficient timber for the tribe the government should have all the reservation. The lack of timber existed, so the government took over the land. Another tract of land 20 miles square was laid out for them at Council Grove. Until 1847 the
territory now embraced in Morris county was held by various tribes as neutral ground upon which all had a right to hunt.

In 1859 the Kaws signed a treaty retaining a portion of their reservation intact, nine miles by 14 miles. The remainder was to be sold to the government and the money used for the benefit of the tribe. These lands were sold by acts of congress of 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1880.

From 1847 to 1873 the Kaws dwelt on their diminished reserve in the Neosho valley near Council Grove, Morris county. They settled in three villages, each with a chief.

The largest village was on Cahola creek south of the town of Dunlap. Hard Chief, Kah-he-ga-wah-che-cha, ruled here from the time the tribe moved from the Kaw valley until some time in the 1860's when he died. He was never considered a very brave or outstanding chief. He was succeeded by Al-le-ga-wa-hu, who was one of the greatest chiefs ever to rule over the Kaws. He was of fine character, was trusted by all, and was considered the wisest leader of the tribe. He was tall and stately, about six feet, six, and was an eloquent orator. He was one of the few Indians of his time who could not be bribed.

Chief Al-le-ga-wa-hu had three wives, one of whom was his favorite. As was the custom with the Kaws, when a young man married he married the oldest daughter of a family and the other sisters also became his wives. A story is told of the beauty of his favorite wife and how he tried to please her on all occasions. Once when she was ill she craved the delicacy of dog meat. Not having a dog, the chief went to Council Grove in search of a nice fat one. He found one that could be purchased for $2, but not having the $2, he had to borrow the money from a friend before he could carry home the prize.

The second village was known as Fool Chief’s village and was located in the valley near the present town of Dunlap. Fool Chief ruled over this village for a long time. Fool Chief had a strong and positive nature and was a serious type of man. He was a good speaker and many times represented the Kaws when officials were out from Washington. His death was caused by overeating on the day his annuity money was received. He, like many others, had been on short rations. Like most of the Kaws, he had a large roman nose and high cheek bones.

The third village was located near Big John creek, southeast of Council Grove, and was not far from the agency. At one time this
village was situated within a mile of Council Grove. Peg-gah-hosh-he was the first chief to rule here. He was a stubborn leader and much set in his ways. He died about 1870 and was succeeded by his nephew. Neither were considered outstanding leaders. In the Kaw tribe, chiefs obtain leadership through inheritance; war chiefs through bravery.

In the fall of 1848 Seth Hayes moved into the reservation as Indian trader. The next to arrive were the Chouteau brothers. The Chouteaus of St. Louis were associated with the Astors of New York in the American Fur Company, which came to dominate the business.

In 1850 the population of the Kaws was about 1,700. The agent of the tribe resided in Westport, Mo., the law at that time not requiring the agent to live at the agency.

Several attempts to improve the condition of the Kaw Indians were undertaken during their stay in Morris county. In 1850 the Methodist Episcopal church, desiring to help civilize the Indians, entered into a contract with the government to establish a school. The board of missions erected a stone mission or schoolhouse at Council Grove and subcontracted with T. S. Huffaker to teach the school. The school was closed in 1854, because of the large expense of $50 per capita annually. The government refused to increase the appropriation. The pupils were either orphans or dependents of the tribe. All were boys, as the girls were not allowed to go to school. Mr. Huffaker reports that he knew of only one Indian who was converted to the faith. The Kaws never took kindly to the religion of the white man. They kept and guarded their own beliefs.

Thomas Sears Huffaker was 24 years old when first employed as an Indian teacher. Mr. Huffaker’s influence with the Kaw Indians continued long after he gave up teaching. His name is mentioned in their treaty with the government in 1862 and in many other records pertaining to the tribe.

The Huffaker family lived for many years in the building after the closing of the school. Five children were born at the mission, and three in another home across the street. Carl Huffaker was one of the latter three, and it was from him that the state of Kansas purchased this old building last spring. It is to be a museum devoted to the Kaw Indians and the Santa Fe trail. The building is two stories high. It was built of stone from a nearby quarry and of native lumber from the original Council Grove. When constructed it had eight rooms, and in each gable two large projecting chimneys.
The walls are very thick and the whole building is still a beautiful and solid structure.

This building has been used for many purposes: schoolhouse, council house, courthouse, meeting house, and fortress during Indian raids. Governors, officials of state, and officers of the army have been entertained there. It was a welcome resting place for many a weary traveler on the trail.

From 1854 to 1863 there was practically no missionary or religious work among the Kaws. In 1852 and 1853 over four hundred of the tribe died of small pox. Their burial grounds were scattered all along the Neosho valley. Many died from other epidemics and particularly from hardships to which they were subjected by the pressure of white settlers, the killing of their game and the introduction of whisky. The traders were not permitted to sell whisky, but the Indians had no trouble in getting it as long as they had money or something to trade. When their annuity was received, the money in most cases went for liquor instead of food. As a result, they and their families were starving most of the time. In looking through government reports on the Kaw Indians we find that teachers, agents and others again and again requested that some action be taken to stop the liquor traffic. Some recommended that annuities be received annually so the Indians would have to work for food in the meantime. When traffic was opened on the Santa Fe trail this problem increased.

The Civil War affected the lives of the Kaw Indians. John Delashmitt came from Iowa and enlisted a company of Kaws numbering 80 men for service in the Union army. They left their women and children at home to tend their meager fields and to live as best they could. In 1863 the population was reduced to 741 and the following year to 701. During the latter part of the war the Kaws could not go on buffalo hunts to secure meat because of the danger of their being killed in the campaigns against the Plains Indians.

Many amusing stories are told of the Kaw soldiers in the Civil War. After enlisting they went to Topeka where they were issued uniforms. Just as soon as they received them they took out on foot for Council Grove with their uniforms under their arms. Just before they reached their destination they put the clothes on and walked in all dressed up to show their kinsmen what a soldier really looked like. When they were at Fort Leavenworth, in the heat of the summer they would insist on walking through the streets in their drawers alone. One of the head chiefs of the Kaws was a sergeant.
When a Kaw enlisted in the army it was necessary for him to take on a new name, as his Indian name was not sufficient for the records. Many of the Indians at this time took French names, such as Chouteau. Some believe a good many Kaws have French blood because of their French names, which in many cases is not true. In later years many Kaws took on other names; the son of Al-le-ga-wa-hu, for example, took the name of Albert Taylor.

After the treaty of 1859, when the Kaw reservation was reduced in size to what was known as the diminished reserve, the agency of the tribe was moved from Council Grove to a point about four miles southeast of the city, near the mouth of Big John creek on what is now the Haucke land. The buildings erected by the government were substantial structures, consisting of an agency building, house and stables, storehouse, council house and two large frame school buildings. They were constructed of native oak and black walnut sawed from the forests of the Neosho. The government also built some 150 small stone buildings for the use of the individual Indian families. The Kaw Indians did not appreciate these stone houses and continued to live in their tents which they considered more healthful. However, in bad weather, they did stable their ponies in these buildings.

Many of the agency buildings still stand on the Haucke land. We have tried to preserve them as much as possible. The old cabin occupied by Washunga still stands. He was a minor chief when the Kaws lived in Council Grove and a head chief after their removal to Oklahoma. Here Vice-President Charles Curtis spent a few of his boyhood years with his grandfather and grandmother, Louis and Julia Papan.

Land near the agency was homesteaded by my father, August Haucke, who left Germany when a young man and headed for the new world. He left behind him a brilliant career as a professional soldier, having served as military instructor at the German general staff headquarters at Potsdam, near Berlin. He participated in the Franco-Prussian War. In the siege of Paris he commanded a telescope rifle corps, and when Napoleon III surrendered, he commanded a body guard, guarding him from being assassinated by his own people on account of his surrender.

When my father reached the Eastern shores of our country he was advised to go West, where there were many opportunities for young men. He took this sage advice and bought a railroad ticket to Topeka, where he outfitted himself with a team, wagon and supplies and started out on the trail. He learned from Harry Richter,
who was later lieutenant governor, that the Kaw Indian land would soon be opened for homesteading and decided to stay and prove up on a claim. While doing this he worked on the section of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad at 50 cents a day. He lived in Morris county until his death, with my mother, who had accompanied her family to America from Germany at about the same time.

I recall hearing my father tell about the acquisition of the right-of-way through the Kaw reservation. Many farmers contended that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas did not have right-of-way through the reservation but had merely traded firewater for permission to build through the Indian land. This condition continued until about 1920, when my father and Mr. Brown, counsel for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, worked out a peaceful right-of-way settlement with the farmers and the railroad through what was formerly the Kaw reservation.

In the summer of 1859, the most serious trouble between the Kaws and the whites took place. Much horse thieving had been going on and the settlers blamed the Kaws. Two white men had been suspected of some of the work. They were caught, and after they confessed one side of their heads was shaved before they were set free. The Indians watched this performance with interest. The Indians, who had stolen horses from two Mexicans, were threatened with the same treatment.

Early on the morning of June 2, a hundred Kaws came riding down the trail from the west, painted and feather-decked for war. Al-le-ga-wa-hu was leading them. They stopped their ponies in front of the Hays tavern in Council Grove and the Indians said, "You white men are all cowards. You shave each other's heads but are afraid of the Indians. Mexicans are a heap worse than Indians but you protect them. If you want the horses the Indians stole come and get them."

Mr. Hays fired into the mob and the Indians returned the fire. One white man was hit by a shot and another by an arrow. The Indians then withdrew across the river. Before the town had time to organize themselves, the Kaws had returned from the Elm creek woods. The settlers started south and several times the Kaws raced the settlers from west to south, south to west, until they were exhausted. Then the Kaws retreated to the timber along Elm creek. After organizing and selecting a leader, the settlers worked their way into the woods, where a battle was waged. The settlers drove the Kaws back. The Kaws then took their position on the bluff, where their warriors lined the bluff for a mile. The settlers were
in the open prairie, with the Kaws on the bluff in front of them and the timber a long way back of them. They dared not fall back with no reinforcements in sight. The Indians threw sun reflections in their eyes from mirrors and flourished their spears and blankets. The Kaws then began a series of attacks. They charged three times but the settlers held their ground. The settlers kept looking for help, as messengers had been dispatched for assistance at the start of the battle. In the afternoon they saw a few heads coming toward them in the grass in the rear and their shouts of joy led the Kaws to believe that a large number had come to help.

The Kaw leaders counseled together and several of them approached with a white flag. The settlers demanded the two who had shot the white men. The Indians again counseled and returned saying that they would surrender the man who had shot Parkes but that they did not know which of their number had shot the other man. The settlers were sure that a young chief greatly loved by the tribe was the guilty one. The Kaws then tried to buy the liberty of the two, offering half of the money they would receive from the government. The settlers insisted that the Indians be turned over to them. At that point the young chief spoke up and said that since his people had offered to give him up he would kill anyone who came near him. The young braves and the chief overpowered him and tied and bound him. He and the other warrior were then turned over to the settlers and taken to Council Grove on horseback, where they were both hanged.

With the sun the next morning two squaws entered the trading post and trudged sorrowfully up the trail to the suspended bodies of their dead. They were the mother of the brave and the young wife of the chief. Their cries could be heard up and down the valley. Each carried a large knife with which she hacked her head and breast until blood flowed from the wounds. They poured ashes over themselves and rubbed the blood near the bodies of their dead. Some of the settlers cut the bodies down so they could be returned to the Indian burial grounds. One of the men at the post was assigned to drive the ox cart in which the bodies were placed. Several others went along as guards. The tribe assembled at Elm creek to meet them. Without warning a low moan arose from the tribe, which frightened the oxen, and they overturned the cart, dumping the bodies on the ground.

In 1863 Mahlon and Rachel Stubbs were sent by the Friends church of Indiana to establish a mission school among the Kaw Indians. Several years later their son, A. W. Stubbs, became inter-
preter for the Kaw Indians. We owe a debt of gratitude to the family of A. W. Stubbs, who are now living in Kansas City, for making the papers of their father available to us and for giving them to the Kansas State Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs went from Indianapolis to St. Louis by rail, by boat to Hannibal, and by rail to Leavenworth. There friends met them and conveyed them by wagon to their destination, the newly erected mission buildings near the agency on what is known as the R. O. Scott farm. There were two buildings, 30 x 60 feet, two stories high, and here the Stubbs family lived for three years. The buildings were not furnished, and Mahlon Stubbs had to make furniture for them and desks for the school rooms. School opened May 1, 1863, with Martha Townsent as teacher. She had 36 boys and three girls as pupils, most of them in a nude state.

The work at the mission was very difficult. When the children were brought in, they were not only naked, but they had to be thoroughly scrubbed and barbered. Most of them, of course, could not speak a word of English. Mrs. Stubbs took entire charge of the work of the boarding school. She cooked, washed and sewed for the pupils. Mr. Stubbs farmed and raised cattle and hogs. Owing to this hard work, Mrs. Stubbs' health failed. Mr. Stubbs then accepted the position of farmer of the Friends Kansas Manual Labor School. This position was tendered him by Mai. H. W. Farnsworth, U. S. Indian agent. The Stubbs family moved into the old stone house at the agency. This house had been occupied by Joseph Dunlap, the Indian trader, as it was not needed by the government. Mr. Dunlap moved into a settler's house near the mouth of Rock creek, erected before the land was allotted. His was the only white family allowed on the whole reservation, aside from government employees.

During this year as farmer Mr. Stubbs gave the Kaws their first lesson in trying to plow their little fields with ponies. This proved to be a slow job, for they were ignorant about work. It was a difficult task to teach them to properly harness a pony and many times he found them with the collar on the wrong end up and the wrong side to the horse.

At the end of that year there was a change in administration and Democrats were appointed to succeed all employees from the agent down. The Stubbs family then moved to a farm near Lawrence. Here they remained for two and a half years, when Mahlon Stubbs was appointed Indian agent by President Grant. President Grant adopted what was known as Grant's peace policy and turned over
the management of all the Indian tribes to the various leading church denominations. Those in Kansas and Indian territory were allotted to the Friends and they were given full charge and allowed to select all employees at the various agencies. Schools were opened, encouragement given to the Indians to raise stock and to learn to farm. A strong effort was made to better the conditions of the Indians and this continued until there was a change of administration. Grant’s plan was not a complete success for the reason that some of the churchmen selected for agents were good churchmen but not good business men and their accounts fell into a hopeless tangle.

Agent Farnsworth in one of his reports to the superintendent of Indian affairs said that the extreme simplicity of the Quaker system rendered it unattractive to Kaw Indians. Others suggested that the pageantry of the Catholic church would have more appeal to the Indians as it would be something they could see and have some understanding of.

A. W. Stubbs relates that in 1864 his parents boarded about 20 recaptured women and children for several months at the Kaw Mission School, which they were conducting at the time. They were received from the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Comanche tribes and were left at the school until their families called for them. Some of them seemed anxious to find their families, but one middle-aged woman was actually indignant because she had not been able to remain with her captors. None of them complained of cruel treatment, although the women had to assist in curing buffalo meat and dressing the hides brought in by the men.

Mr. Stubbs records terrible prairie fires in 1864 and 1865. He relates that the bluestem grew eight or ten feet high and that it was impossible to stop a prairie fire after it was once started. If the fire happened to overtake a person walking across the prairie his only chance for life was to lie face down in a buffalo trail or any bare spot and let the fire sweep over him. Many died before the flames passed over them. Sparks would fly across the Neosho and set fires on the other side. Mr. Stubbs tells about a couple of farmers crossing the high divide south of the Neosho, near Americus, with a load of hogs in a wagon. They saw a cloud of smoke to the northwest, from where the wind was blowing a gale, but paid little attention until the flames were only a short distance away. One of the men then jumped out; ran ahead a few paces, struck a match and kindled a fire. By the time the burned space was large enough to hold the team and wagon, they were surrounded by flames and the
heat was so intense that the hogs in the wagon began to squeal and they had difficulty in holding the frightened team.

In September, 1865, the Kaws ventured forth on a hunting trip into the buffalo country. That fall and winter they killed approximately 3,000 buffalo and sold the robes for an average of $7 each. This income was in addition to the meat and tallow. They also carried on trade with other Indians. These sources of income carried them well through the winter and spring. But the winter of 1866-1867 was spent in futile efforts to find buffalo. It was a severe one and many of the Kaws died of starvation and exposure.

As long as the buffalo lasted, the Indians held annual hunting parties in the buffalo country. Mr. Stubbs describes an incident that occurred on one of the buffalo hunts he accompanied. After being out some time, the hunters spied some antelope, which the Indians killed. One of the young chiefs was hungry and pulled out his knife and ripped one of the animals open. Taking out the liver, he cut off a generous hunk, put it in his mouth, and began chewing with relish. He wanted Mr. Stubbs to join him in the feast, but Mr. Stubbs wasn’t hungry at the moment. The savage was quite a sight with the blood streaming down his face. He then took out the stomach, cut a hole in it, and drank the milk which the young animal had recently taken. Mr. Stubbs records that his feeling was one of pity for the Indian who owned so much in land and yet had so little.

In 1867 a Mr. Goodal of Cleveland offered to instruct the Kaws in the manufacture of woolen goods by use of hand wheels and looms, thinking this would be something the Kaws might enjoy doing, as well as being something profitable, but they turned down the offer.

Up to about 1868 the Kaw Indians had been able partially to support themselves by going to the buffalo country winter and summer for meat, hides and robes. Their small annuity was not enough to keep them. The merchants and traders at the agency often assisted them, relying on appropriations from congress to reimburse them. The Kaws were surrounded by fertile soil, but they were averse to farming. In addition to having no desire to farm, they had no tools, and there was a shortage of seed.

On March 18, 1869, the Kaws entered into a contract with the Southern branch of the Union Pacific, later known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, for right-of-way and the privilege to cut timber. Thousands of ties and other timber were sold from the Kaw lands and the proceeds used for subsisting them. Mr. Stubbs received permission to sell off the tops and down lumber for cord
wood and this was a big help to the Kaws. Many of them were handy with an ax and spent considerable time cutting and hauling wood, which work they seemed to enjoy. Wood sold in Council Grove for $3 a cord. Up to this time even the Indians had not been allowed to cut and haul wood and they had had to use only dead trees and limbs. Thousands of fine walnut and oak trees were converted into bridge timber and ties, as well as hickory and other hardwood varieties. When the railroad was completed to Parsons, A. W. Stubbs was invited to take a group of 25 Kaws to dance and assist at the celebration, all expenses paid. This pleased the Indians and was a change from their humdrum life.

Mr. Stubbs was quite an authority on Kaw words, having served as their interpreter, and in his papers we find many Kaw names and words. He gives the meaning of Neosho as “Water in it.” He disputes the general understanding as to the meaning of “Topeka.” He says that at one time some folks stopped at the ferry north of Topeka and wanted to cross. The water at that time was very high and the Indians shook their heads no, and said “Too-Beega,” meaning the stream was too big to cross.

After the coming of the railroad there was a strong desire on the part of the whites to secure farms in this fertile valley and great pressure was brought upon Washington to open these lands for settlement.

About this time the last Indian battle this far east in Kansas took place. It was on the morning of June 2, 1868, when several hundred well-armed and mounted Cheyenne and Arapahoe warriors appeared on the hills west of Council Grove. They came to fight the Kaws, against whom they had held a grudge for a long time. The Cheyennes were led by Little Robe. The battle took place near the agency on what is known as the E. W. Curtis farm. The Kaws secreted themselves along the banks of Little John creek and refused to engage in battle in the open. The experience of the Kaws in the Civil War helped them as fighters. The Cheyennes were prepared to fight in the open, and failing to dislodge their enemies, they left.

In 1872 Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, came to the agency in a special railroad car to discuss removal with the Kaws. The chiefs and head men were called into a council to meet with him. A. W. Stubbs was the official interpreter. According to the papers of Mr. Stubbs, the secretary pictured in glowing terms the advantage of going to a new country where they could be near other tribes, especially their kinsmen, the Osages, and where wild game
was plentiful. The secretary assured them that from the sale of these lands they could not only buy as good a reservation, but have a large surplus with which to improve homes, buy needed supplies for farming, and in fact live better than they had ever lived before. When the secretary had finished his lengthy report, Al-le-ga-wa-hu, the head chief, arose, deliberately folded his blanket beneath his arms, then began his reply in slow and measured terms, carefully weighing each word. Mr. Stubbs records that this was one of the most earnest, eloquent, and at the same time pitiful, appeals to which he ever listened. It was not only a faithful portrayal of the previous dealings of the Indians with the whites, but was prophetic of what the future held in store for the people for whom their chief was pleading. After recounting the history of their past experiences at some length, Chief Al-le-ga-wa-hu stretched himself to his full height of six feet, six inches, and looking the secretary in the eye, vehemently declared:

Be-che-go, great father, you treat my people like a flock of turkeys. You come into our dwelling places and scare us out. We fly over and alight on another stream, but no sooner do we get well settled than again you come along and drive us farther and farther. Ere long we shall find ourselves across the great Bah-do-Tunga (mountains) landing in the “Ne-sah-tunga” (ocean).

The chief continued protesting against giving up the land where their dead were sleeping on the hill tops, where they had their fields and their homes.

Al-le-ga-wa-hu was followed by others, some favoring and some opposing the move, and after they had all had their say the secretary spoke again. This time in an authoritative voice. He told them that he appreciated their attachment to their land, yet, he said, “It is the policy of the President, to give to the Red Men a country to themselves, where you can meet and mingle together free from the interruption of the whites and it is my duty to say to you that you must sell your lands here and select a new reservation in the Indian Territory.”

After the close of this conference, the agent was instructed to appoint two commissioners to accompany a delegation of the head men of the tribe to look over the proposed new reserve. This reserve was in the west end of the country to which the Osages had already been removed. Thomas H. Stanley and Uriah Spray, well-known friends of the Indians, were named as commissioners. A. W. Stubbs accompanied them as interpreter. In the midsummer of 1872, this party, consisting of about 25, started out in covered wagons and on horseback.
An interesting story has come down from a pioneer woman who lived near Cottonwood Falls, about their passing through there. She was making lye soap in a big iron kettle outside her house when three of the Indians came near the kettle and motioned that they wanted to eat from it. She kept shaking her head no, but could not make them understand her. They simply thought she was unwilling to share with them. Finally one Indian took the spoon from her and took a big bite. Tears came to his eyes but he never changed the expression on his face. He passed the spoon to the Indian next to him, who ate with tears in his eyes and he in turn passed it on to the third, who did likewise. After which they turned away and rejoined their party.

Their route lay along the Arkansas river to the mouth of Beaver creek. Everyone was more than pleased with the country. They saw many wild turkeys and deer, as well as much small game. The Indians picked up handfuls of dirt and ran it through their fingers and found the land to be all that they desired. After spending a few days looking over the prairie country and the valley of the Big and Little Beaver, they drove on to Pawhuska. Here a council was held with the Osage chiefs and an understanding was had between the two tribes. Mahlon Stubbs negotiated for the purchase of 100,000 acres from the Osages, and then went to Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee nation, and secured a ratification of the deal by the Cherokee council.

When the Indians learned of their approaching removal to the Indian country, there was much weeping and wailing and daily visits to the graves of their dead. For an hour or more at early dawn and at the close of the day they gave vent to their anguish in lamentations that could be heard for miles.

On August 12, 1925, a monument to an unknown Kaw Indian was unveiled on the Haucke land overlooking the Neosho valley. Here were placed the remains of a Kaw chief, his horse and paraphernalia. Rock for the monument was hauled from the nearby hills by members of the American Legion and the Boy Scouts. The Haucke family donated the money for its erection, which was done by local stone masons. It was at this service that I was made honorary chief of the Kaw tribe and given the name of Ga-he-gah-skeh, meaning white chief. A representative group of Kaw Indians from Oklahoma, headed by Ernest Thompson, took part in the ceremonies at the unveiling and in the adoption ceremonies. I was presented with a Kaw headdress, blankets and other Indian objects. A. W. Stubbs spoke. This monument stands as a reminder of the years
the Kaws spent in the Neosho valley. In 1830, it was dedicated by Vice-President Charles Curtis.

After my father moved to the land formerly occupied by the Indians, he was kept busy reburying their dead. White men would come out and dig up the graves looking for treasure, which they never found, then would go away, leaving the bodies on top of the ground.

While the Indians were inspecting the new country in the Indian territory, Mahlon Stubbs, Indian agent; J. M. Byers of Ohio, and J. Lew Sharp of Council Grove, commissioners, were engaged in the work of appraising the Kansas reserve, diminished and trust lands, preparatory to opening them for sale and white settlement. Riding in a spring wagon, they drove back and forth across the country, estimating what each 40-acre tract would readily sell for. They were equipped with tents and cooking outfits, employed a cook, and camped out the three months required to complete the work. The stony uplands were valued at $1 per acre, the best bottom lands at $10. This averaged, on the entire 200,000 acres, about $3 per acre.

Before time came for the removal, settlers became very impatient at the delay, and in the fall of 1872 C. V. Eskridge, then lieutenant governor of Kansas, headed a large delegation of Lyon county citizens and called a meeting near the mouth of Rock creek, to take some action to hasten the opening of the reserve. The lieutenant governor made a stirring appeal to his audience of several hundred farmers, telling of the great advantages to the Indians of having these fertile lands cultivated, and concluded by urging his hearers to move in and take possession without waiting for authority from Washington. Agent Stubbs had heard of the proposed invasion and had wired Washington for instructions. After the lieutenant governor finished his talk, Stubbs was called upon for a few remarks. He started out by saying that he would like to read them a telegram which he thought would be of interest to them. He read: “Keep all settlers off the Kaw Reservation, if necessary send to Fort Riley for troops.”

The reading of this telegram dampened the ardor of the crowd, whereupon Lew Sharp of Council Grove, who, with other citizens of Council Grove, was opposed to any “Emporiaites” taking a hand in settling the reserve, jumped into a wagon box and delivered a fiery talk in which he criticized the lieutenant governor for taking
part in such an affair and for openly advising citizens to violate the law of the land. He was heartily applauded, after which the assembly broke up.

The 42d congress appropriated $25,000 for removal purposes and to subsist the tribe for one year. Bob Stevens, who had been a contractor for the M., K. & T., tried to secure this contract for removal and promised Agent Stubbs a handsome profit if he would enter into his scheme. Mr. Stubbs spurned the proposition. I recall hearing my father say what an honest and trusted man Mahlon Stubbs was, and how he was respected by all who knew him.

When the time came to move the Kaws, Stubbs hired about 40 men with teams to haul the poorer families. The other members of the tribe were instructed to pack their ponies as they had always done in going to and from the buffalo country. In this way, only a small amount of the $25,000 was expended. After providing subsistence, there was some $12,000 left. This was to revert to the United States treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

When they reached their new reservation, the Indians found that no buildings had been erected for their use. The families of the government employees were cooking meals under the trees and sleeping in tents. Winter was coming on and the matter was serious. Agent Stubbs met the commissioner of Indian affairs in Lawrence, and told him of the situation and asked permission to use this sum to build buildings. He received the backing of the commissioner. Contracts were let and before winter set in they had a six-room stone house for the agent, a three-story school building to house the children, a stone schoolroom, and a frame dwelling for the farmer. Some trouble was encountered in getting these bills settled, as it had been appropriated for removal and subsistence. Agent Stubbs had technically violated the law and being under bond had laid his bondsman liable. After several years, authorities viewed these buildings and sufficient proof was given so the account was passed.

After the Kaw Indians were removed to the territory, settlers were allowed to take possession of the lands. When they learned the price at which they had been appraised there was great dissatisfaction. Very few made payments and the department at Washington appealed for a lower price. Through the influence of the politicians this appeal had its effect, and after waiting several years the Kaws got about half what they were promised. As a re-
sult, the Kaws virtually exchanged their lands in Kansas for one-
half the acreage in Indian territory.⁰

After two or three weeks of visiting, receiving gifts and bidding
their friends goodbye, about five hundred Kaws left Council Grove
for their new reservation on June 3, 1873. They were 17 days on
the way. The Kaw agency was established at Washunga, which is
about one mile north of the present town of Kaw City, in Kay
county, Oklahoma. Rations of beef and other foods were issued to
them, as well as clothing, cooking utensils and farming equipment.
A school was established at Washunga, where Indians of other
tribes were permitted to attend. Board and clothing were fur-
nished to the students by the government, also medical attention;
and a general beneficial supervision was given. The full bloods
continued to live in their tepees and dugouts, but the half-breeds
occupied the log houses built by the government. The Kaws did
not care to do much farming, and raised only corn and garden
vegetables, and those only in small patches.

When they first reached Indian territory, the tribe would go on
buffalo hunts. Men, women and children would make up the
party. They traveled in wagons and on ponies and would go a
distance of 75 to 100 miles west of the reservation. Some still
hunted with bows and arrows, but the majority used rifles of the
muzzle-loading type. When a buffalo was killed, they would skin
the animal and jerk the meat, to dry and preserve it. This process
was by cutting a narrow strip of meat until a hand hold was ob-
tained, then the meat was pulled off in strips and hung to dry. The
last big general hunt was started in November, 1873, and ended in
February, 1874. They made $5,000 on the furs obtained on this
trip. While they were on the hunt one of the Indian women gave
birth to a son. This boy was Forrest Chouteau who later took a
prominent part in affairs of the Kaw tribe.

Chief Al-le-ga-wa-hu died shortly after they reached Oklahoma
and he was succeeded by Washunga. Washunga was the last of

⁰ Following the opening of the Kaw land for settlement, the battle between the white
settlers began. Three men from Council Grove came down to run father off his claim.
They told him that if he knew what was best for a “foreigner” he would leave. Father
reached inside the door of his shack for his .44 Colt and said in an uncertain term, “You
had better go back to Council Grove or I will blow you to pieces.” They immediately
hurried back to Council Grove. The sheriff summoned something was up and started down
to meet them on their return. He asked what they were up to. One replied that he
wouldn’t go back down there for all the land on the reservation.

A little later, a man by the name of Knight filed ownership against father. Knight, a
quasi-politician, pulled some strings and the land was awarded to him. Father wrote his
attorneys in Washington. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior held an investigation
which resulted in the debarring of three attorneys, the firing of five clerks—and U. S. Sen-
ator Preston B. Plumb had to make a lengthy explanation. Father was awarded the land.

When ownership was finally established on all homesteads, there was an era of corner-
stone moving. Father remarked that half the cornerstones had been moved or thrown into
the streams. Many surveys followed.
the blood chiefs of the Kaws and he ruled until his death in 1908. Since that time leaders have been selected for the convenience of the tribe in handling business transactions but they still talk of Washunga as their last chief.

Agent Stubbs’ term expired in 1875 and his name was sent by the President to the senate for confirmation. Bob Stevens used his influence with Senator Ingalls and induced him to vote against confirmation. The department was surprised and wired Stubbs to come to Washington to fix it up with Ingalls. Senator Ingalls could not be changed in his vote. The department then abolished the Kaw agency, attached it to the Osage, and appointed Mr. Stubbs as superintendent in charge. He remained there until ill health made retirement necessary.

On several occasions the Kaws were dissatisfied with conditions in general and sent delegations to consult with the authorities in Washington. In 1878 A. W. Stubbs took a young chief by the name of Eagle Plume to Washington to see if something could not be done to alleviate the condition of the Kaws. Being without funds for the trip, Eagle Plume gave entertainments at several points en route. From the donations received, he and Mr. Stubbs were able to reach Washington. They were given the audience they desired and their expenses home were allowed by the government. While in Washington they attended the open house given by the President.

In less than ten years after the Kaws paid for their reservation, the government entered upon a vigorous policy of dissolving reservations in the western half of Indian territory. From 1890 to 1893 the Cherokee commission negotiated 11 agreements. By these agreements about 12,000 Indians sold their reservations to the government and received allotments as part of their consideration for relinquishment. These surplus lands were then opened to white settlers. The Indians on the Osage, Kaw, Ponca, Otoe and Missouri reservations had acquired their titles by purchase, therefore were able to resist successfully the offers and threats of the commission. Agent Miles, of the Osage agency to which the Kaws were assigned, said in 1890 that the Kaws opposed taking allotments because they felt it would deprive them of the lands which they had paid for. In 1892 a group of mixed bloods expressed their desire to take allotments and insisted on having 160 acres per capita set apart for them. At this time there were only 125 full bloods. The Kaws held their lands in common. Each could occupy as much land as he desired. In 1899 the agent reported that some of the more intelligent
and ambitious members of the tribe were taking advantage of the others and were taking over large areas. Finally the Kaws got together and decided to take their allotment. No doubt the fact that the half-breeds outnumbered the full bloods was a deciding factor. On August 24, 1900, the national council passed unanimously a resolution which read:

Whereas certain interests peculiar to the Kaw Tribe of Indians both of land and money [are] now pending before the Department at Washington, Be it therefore resolved by the Kaw Council this day in Session that we respectfully urge the Hon. Secretary of the Interior Through the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to allow a delegation of four (4) from the Kaw tribe to wit: Wah-Shun-Cah, Governor, Forrest Chouteau Councilman, W. E. Hardy, Sec. and Achan Pappan Interpreter to visit Washington at the convenience of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for the purpose as above stated, and that the expense of said delegation be paid from the Kaw Tribal Funds.

Charles Curtis played quite a part in the matter. From Topeka on September 10 he wrote the commissioner of Indian affairs reminding him of his promise to receive this delegation in Washington, if the Kaws passed such a resolution. Permission was granted and the group visited Washington. Later, a special investigator was sent out and he recommended that all the lands be allotted. Each member was permitted to select 160 acres for a home. In 1901 the agent reported that all the Kaws had made their selections of land. On December 16 of that year Curtis submitted to the office of Indian affairs a resolution of the tribal council dated December 12, 1901, requesting the government to resurvey the reservation so each member could make his selection. Many of the cornerstones of the survey of 30 years previous had been removed. On February 7 Walter E. Strumph was instructed to make the survey.

That same year the Kaws proposed to make an agreement for the division of their lands, distribution of their funds and the sale of their landed interests in Kansas. On January 15, Washunga, in reply to a letter from Curtis, stated that he preferred that a delegation be sent to Washington and asked that seven Kaws be allowed to come and treat with the government for final disposition of their matters. Curtis transmitted this letter to the commissioner of Indian affairs, asking the granting of this request, and suggested that the following should go: Chief Washunga, Forrest Chouteau, Wahn-oh-o-ke, Wm. Hardy, Mitchell Fronkier, Akan Pappan and W. E. Hardy. This request was granted. A general council was held February 1, 1902, and the seven named in Curtis’ letter were elected by a majority vote. They were empowered to enter into any agree-
ment which they thought to be in the best interests of the tribe. On February 8 an agreement was signed. This agreement was the product of Curtis' pen and was known as "Agreement of the Kansas or Kaw Indians of Oklahoma Territory among themselves relative to their tribal lands and funds, and memorial to Congress."

According to this agreement the roll of the tribe as shown by records of the local Indian agent December 1, 1901, was declared to be the roll of the tribe. This also listed all descendants of members born between that date and December 1, 1902. There was to be set apart to each member of the tribe 160 acres of land for a homestead, which, with certain provisions, was not to be taxable, and was to be inalienable for a period of 25 years from January 1, 1903. Those that had already selected homesteads were to be permitted to retain them, and others were given 30 days in which to make their selections.

After the selections had been made, the remaining Kaw lands in Oklahoma territory were to be divided equally, with certain provisions, among members of the tribe, giving to each the same number of acres of farming and grazing land as near to his homestead as possible. The land set aside, other than homesteads, should be tax free while held by them, not to exceed 25 years. It was not to be sold or encumbered for a period of ten years. The uninherit land of minors should be inalienable during their minority.

The division of the land was to be left entirely to the Indians and their agent. It was to be the duty of the agent and the clerk in charge of the subagency, together with a committee of three members of the tribe to be selected by the agent, clerk and tribal council, to divide the surplus lands. The head chief of the tribe was to be furnished deeds by the Secretary of the Interior and he in turn was to execute the deeds. The agent was to deliver them to members of the tribe. Each member was entitled to a separate deed for lands given as a homestead. An approved deed operated as a relinquishment to the individual member of all right, title and interest of the United States and Kaw tribe in and to lands embraced therein. Disputes among members of the tribe as to selection of land were to be settled by the agent.

The Kaws ceded to the United States 160 acres including the grounds of the school and agency buildings. The government was to maintain a school there for at least ten years. Twenty acres were to be reserved for a cemetery. Eighty acres at Washunga were to be set aside as a townsite, to be laid off in lots and sold at auction.

The Secretary of the Interior was to be empowered, in his discre-
tion and at the request of any member of the tribe, to issue a certificate to such member authorizing the sale of any or all of his lands, and the acquisition of a pro rata share of the funds of the tribe. The member was to have the right to manage and dispose of his property the same as any other citizen, but his lands should be subject to taxation, and his name would be dropped from the rolls of the tribe.

On February 21, 1902, Agent Mitscher transmitted the agreement to Commissioner Jones with his approval. On March 10, the agreement was transmitted to the house of representatives and was incorporated in an act of congress.

Agent Mitscher felt this was a good move because "a community of interests tends to dependence, carelessness, indifference, shiftlessness and downright laziness."

On February 23, 1903, Mitscher forwarded to the office of Indian affairs a complete or final roll of the tribe with the names of 247 persons, 11 children having been born between June 20 and December 1. This was approved March 24. Homestead allotments covered 39,670 acres.

The Kaw allotment commission was made up of Mitscher, Edson Watson, the clerk, Chief Washunga, Forrest Chouteau and Wm. Hardy. The commission passed a resolution that these members be paid $4 per day and the same for an interpreter. This to be paid from tribal funds.

The division of the surplus land was started on April 8 and was completed by the 17th. A total of 60,263 acres was allotted to 247 allottees, or about 245 acres to each, in addition to the homestead of 160 acres.

In the agreement drawn up by Curtis and incorporated in an act of congress, it was designated that all claims which the Kaws might have against the government should be submitted to a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; and that the government should render to the tribe a complete accounting of all monies agreed to be paid to them which they were entitled to under any treaty. This commission was appointed, with Wm. C. Braly, Chas. J. Groseclose and Ed. Fox, the members.

Samuel J. Crawford, former governor of Kansas, was the attorney of record for the Kaws. His principal application was for money due the Kaws as evidenced by various certificates of indebtedness, or script transactions, concerning lands in Kansas. The committee reported that the Kaws were entitled to $155,976.88. On November 26, 1904, the tribe agreed to this. An act of March 3, 1905, pro-
vided for the payment of this amount to the Kaws, stipulating that
the Kaws should deliver to the government a general release of all
claims and demands of every name and nature against the United
States. On April 22, 1905, a general council of the Kaws was held.
There were 45 signatures on the release, and none opposed it. The
first signers were Chief Washunga, Wah-mo-o-e-ke, Forrest Chouteau, Wm. Hardy, Mitchell Fronkier, W. E. Hardy and Charles
Curtis.

In 1923 oil was discovered on some of the lands held by minor
allottees. On February 13, Curtis introduced in the senate a bill
providing that the period of restriction against alienation on surplus
lands allotted to minor members of the Kaw tribe be extended for
a period of 25 years in all cases where the allottees had not reached
the age of majority. On March 4 the bill became a law. There
were now on the reservation 420 Kaws, of whom 77 were full bloods.

Curtis took a homestead about a mile north of Washunga. His
share of the surplus lands was 259 acres. His daughters had ad-
joining homesteads and his son had a homestead southwest of theirs.

Restrictions against alienation of surplus lands expired in 1928
and restrictions on homesteads in 1948. Due to sales, etc., the
tribal acreage in 1945 was 13,261. The Kaws numbered 544, of
whom 314 resided at the agency.

In an article in the Wichita Eagle in 1932 it was stated that only
two members of the Kaw tribe, other than the immediate family of
Charles Curtis, held the original land allotted at the time the reserva-
tion was divided. In addition to the Vice-President, his sister,
Mrs. Colvin, and her two sons, held allotments. Seven members
of the Curtis family owned 2,800 acres. Ernest Thompson and Mrs.
Raymond Bellmard were the only other Kaws still retaining their
land at that time.

In the latter part of September of 1951, the Indian claims com-
mission ruled that the federal government owed the Kaw Indians
$2,493,688.75 for land the tribe once owned. It was ruled that the
amount the tribe received for its land was so grossly inadequate as
to constitute an unconscionable consideration. It was the payment
for the release in 1905 that the government found so inadequate.

This past summer we made several trips to Kaw City to learn as
much as possible about the remainder of the tribe, where located,
etc. After practically each inquiry we were told to visit Forrest
Chouteau, who is now living in Newkirk, Okla. We made several
trips to Newkirk and enjoyed on these occasions the hospitality of
his home. Forrest Chouteau is the son of Peter Chouteau, who
lived on the reservation at Council Grove, and his mother is a full-
blood Kaw by the name of Wysaw. Peter Chouteau served three
years in the Civil War. It was then that he took the name of Chou-
teau.

The Forrest Chouteaus have several children. Forrest attended
the government school at Washunga and later was a disciplinarian
and industrial teacher there. He also served as postmaster at Wa-
shunga. His wife is an Oneida Indian and was laundry supervisor
at Washunga when she met Forrest. Forrest Chouteau has always
been a leader in the tribe and has made many trips to Washington
in their interest.

The Chouteaus have a very comfortable home in Newkirk and
take an active part in church affairs. Forrest is a 32d degree Mason.
His children have positions of responsibility in industry and govern-
ment. One daughter is employed by the collector of revenue in
Wichita. Their home has all the refinements of any typical Ameri-
can home. We asked Mr. Chouteau if he was sorry that the Indians
didn't roam the plains as in the past. He said, "No, I like this,"
pointing to his home, "just press the button and you have lights."

Mr. Chouteau told us that there were only 25 Kaw full bloods
left. In Kaw City we visited with the remaining members of the
tribe and renewed friendships with those who had attended our
celebration in Council Grove in 1925.

John Hoeffer of Kaw City kindly gave us an oil painting of Wa-
shunga for the museum.

Ernest Thompson, now deceased, one of the Kaw Indians who
had oil on his land, did much to help the Kaws. Many of his Kaw
relics have been placed in a museum in the library at Ponca City.

We visited Washunga and viewed the old agency buildings, now
falling apart. In the cemetery we found a fine monument on the
grave of Chief Washunga and many other Kaw graves with fine
markers.

There is one blanket Indian left among the Kaws, Silas Conn. He
still wears his hair in braids and is blind. Most any day he can be
seen on the streets of Kaw City or Washunga or on his daily walk
between the two.

Following the address of the president, Kirke Mechem reviewed
briefly his 21 years as secretary of the Society. He spoke of the
more important accomplishments of that period and of the organi-
zation's expanding activities; also of the less serious aspects of its
work. In closing he paid tribute to the many friends who had been
of assistance, to the legislators who had supported the Society with
appropriations, to the directors and executive committee, and to members of the staff.

John S. Dawson spoke in appreciation of Mr. Mechem's years of service to the Society.

The following memorials to Milton R. McLean and Charles H. Browne were read by Wilford Riegel:

**Milton R. McLean**

The death of Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, adjutant general of Kansas, on April 17, 1951, ended the career of one of the most useful citizens the state of Kansas ever had. General McLean was a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. He was courteous, but efficient and firm. And even in the last years of his life, though plagued with constant ill health, he never lost that quiet dignity that marked his lifetime of service.

The general was born in Clinton, Ill., on December 9, 1874. After graduating from the high school at Havana, Ill., he attended Northwestern University, Chicago. At the age of 15 years, he was employed as a telegrapher by the Illinois Central railroad and spent four years with that company.

Coming to Kansas in 1894, General McLean found employment as bookkeeper in a Wellington bank, later being promoted to cashier. In addition he took an active part in Wellington's civic affairs and served as treasurer of the board of education for 20 years. He continued his employment in the bank until the National Guard began active preparation for federal service in 1917.

Though the National Guard first engaged General McLean's attention as a hobby, it gradually became his life's work. He was appointed captain in the signal corps in November, 1907. In 1915 he was made major of the inspector general's department. Two years later, he was transferred to the signal corps. During World War I, after graduation from the army signal school at Langre, France, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned as signal officer of the 35th infantry division.

Separated from the service on June 6, 1919, McLean was commissioned as a major in the inspector general's department, Kansas National Guard, and almost immediately thereafter he was named the assistant adjutant general of Kansas. Promotion to brigadier general came with his appointment to the position of adjutant general on February 10, 1925.

It got so that it made no difference whether a Republican or Democrat was elected governor, for General McLean, as adjutant general, won such universal confidence and respect that for many years his reappointment became a habit. He was a member of the committee on arrangements at many inaugural ceremonies. He served as treasurer of the National Guard Association for nearly 30 years.

General McLean set up and directed the operation of machinery for drafting thousands of Kansans for World War II and the Korean war. His selective service work was constantly praised by the national authorities. He was founder of the Kansas Safety Council and was active in organization for civil defense.

In 1925 General McLean took out a life membership in the Historical Society. He was for the past ten years a member of the executive committee and
in 1946-1947 was the Society's president. The general never failed to give of his time and services to further the interests of his adopted state.

General McLean was also a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kansas, and was a member of various other Masonic bodies.

Though the fine old soldier is dead, the excellence of his work and the exemplary qualities of his life will always be remembered.

CHARLES H. BROWNE

The death of Gen. Charles H. Browne of Horton, on June 13, 1951, was a shock to the entire state. He had been an active member of this Society since 1907, a member of the board of directors continuously since 1933, and served as president in 1941-1942. He was one of the last of the old school of soldiers-editors-statesmen which included such distinguished Kansans as D. H. Anthony, M. M. Beck, Preston B. Plumb, John A. Martin, M. M. Murdoch, Noble L. Prentice, and Eugene F. Ware.

Charles Browne was a man of strong personality, able, intelligent, and devoted to the things that he believed would contribute to a better city, state and nation. As a newspaperman who owned his paper, he was in a position to make his views known and his influence felt throughout the state.

He learned the publishing business under his uncle, Ewing Herbert of Hiawatha, and later worked for a time on the Atchison Champion when its editor was Jay House. In 1907 he acquired his own paper, the Horton Headlight, and was its editor and publisher from that time until his death.

Three times Charles H. Browne left his newspaper to enter military service, first in the Mexican border “incident” of 1916, and again in World Wars I and II. In 1916 he had been a member of the First infantry regiment of the Kansas National Guard for eleven years, and he had moved up through the noncommissioned ranks to the first step in the commissioned officers’ corps, second lieutenant. During the first World War he was commander of Company E, 139th infantry regiment, which fought at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. After that war he returned to private life with the rank of major, but almost immediately was called to help in the reorganization and training of the Kansas National Guard. In 1921 he was made colonel of the 137th infantry—the youngest full colonel Kansas has ever had in the National Guard. He commanded this regiment for 21 years, leading it to Camp Robinson, Ark., in 1940 when it was called into federal service, and retiring in 1941 only after protesting vigorously the decision of the army’s doctors that his health could not stand the rigors of active military service. Even then he could not retire completely to civilian life. In 1942 he accepted a call from the governor to organize and train another infantry regiment, to be known as the Kansas State Guard. For this work he was promoted to brigadier general, the rank which he held at his death.

In addition to his long service as a citizen soldier, Charles Browne gave his time and effort to many other causes. His interest in the history of his state, demonstrated as a member and officer of this Society, was only one of many interests. He was a leader in Republican political organizations. He was active in patriotic and veterans’ organizations as well as in civic and social groups. In every move for a better community his personal influence and the
influence of his newspaper could always be counted on. Kansas has lost in him one of her finest and most upright citizens. He will be long remembered by his friends.

Mr. Riegle moved that the memorials be spread on the records of the Society and that copies be sent to members of the families. The motion was seconded by Joseph C. Shaw.

The report of the committee on nominations was called for:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS

To the Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations submits the following report and recommendations for directors of the Society for the term of three years ending October, 1954:

Bailey, Roy F., Salina.
Beezley, George F., Girard.
Bowlus, Thomas H., Iola.
Brinkerhoff, Fred W., Pittsburg.
Campbell, Mrs. Spurgeon B., Kansas City.
Cron, F. H., El Dorado.
Ebright, Homer K., Baldwin.
Farrell, F. D., Manhattan.
Gray, John M., Kirwin.
Hamilton, R. L., Beloit.
Harger, Charles M., Abilene.
Harvey, Mrs. A. M., Topeka.
Haucke, Frank, Council Grove.
Hodges, Frank, Olathe.
Lingenfelter, Angelus, Atchison.

McArthur, Mrs. Vernon E., Hutchinson.
McFarland, Helen M., Topeka.
Malone, James, Topeka.
Mecham, Kirke, Topeka.
Mueller, Harrie S., Wichita.
Philip, Mrs. W. D., Hays.
Rankin, Robert C., Lawrence.
Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Sayers, Wm. L., Hill City.
Simons, W. C., Lawrence.
Skinner, Alton H., Kansas City.
Stanley, W. E., Wichita.
Stone, Robert, Topeka.
Taft, Robert, Lawrence.
Templar, George, Arkansas City.
Trembley, W. B., Kansas City.
Woodring, Harry H., Topeka.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. DAWSON, Chairman.

On motion by John S. Dawson, seconded by W. F. Thompson, the report of the committee was accepted unanimously and the members of the board were declared elected for the term ending in October, 1954.

There being no further business, the annual meeting of the Society adjourned.

Refreshments were served in the secretary’s office at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Frank Haucke presided.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The afternoon meeting of the board of directors was called to order by President Haucke. He asked for a rereading of the report of the nominating committee for officers of the Society. The report was read by John S. Dawson, chairman, who moved that it be accepted. Motion was seconded by Mrs. W. D. Philip and the following were unanimously elected:

For a one-year term: William T. Beck, Holton, president; Robert Taft, Lawrence, first vice-president; Angelo Scott, Iola, second vice-president.

For a two-year term: Nyle H. Miller, Topeka, secretary.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AS OF OCTOBER, 1951

Directors for the Year Ending October, 1952

Barr, Frank, Wichita.
Berryman, Jerome C., Ashland.
Brigham, Mrs. Lalla M., Council Grove.
Brock, R. E., Goodland.
Bumpgardner, Edward, Lawrence.
Correll, Charles M., Manhattan.
Davis, W. W., Lawrence.
Denious, Jess C., Dodge City.
Fay, Mrs. Mamie Axline, Pratt.
Godsey, Mrs. Flora R., Emporia.
Hall, Mrs. Carrie A., Leavenworth.
Hall, Standish, Wichita.
Hegler, Ben F., Wichita.
Jones, Horace, Lyons.
Lillard, T. M., Topeka.
Lindquist, Emory K., Lindsborg.
Lindley, H. K., Wichita.
Means, Hugh, Lawrence.
Norton, Gus S., Kalvesta.
Owen, Arthur K., Topeka.
Owen, Mrs. E. M., Lawrence.
Patrick, Mrs. M. C., Satanta.
Payne, Mrs. L. F., Manhattan.
Riegel, Wilford, Emporia.
Rupp, Mrs. Jane C., Lincolnville.
Scott, Angelo, Iola.
Sloan, E. R., Topeka.
Smelser, Mary M., Lawrence.
Stewart, Mrs. James G., Topeka.
Van De Mark, M. V. B., Concordia.
Wark, George H., Caney.
Williams, Charles A., Bentley.
Wooster, Lorraine E., Salina.

Directors for the Year Ending October, 1953

Aitchison, R. T., Wichita.
Anderson, George L., Lawrence.
Anthony, D. R., Leavenworth.
Baughner, Charles A., Ellis.
Beck, Will T., Holton.
Capper, Arthur, Topeka.
Carson, F. L., Wichita.
Chambers, Lloyd, Wichita.
Chandler, C. J., Wichita.
Cotton, Corlett J., Lawrence.
Dawson, John S., Hill City.
Evett, Elmer E., Goodland.
Farley, Alan W., Kansas City.
Hobble, Frank A., Dodge City.
Hogan, John C., Belleville.
Hunt, Charles L., Concordia.
Knapp, Dallas W., Coffeyville.
Lilledon, W. F., Wichita.
Malin, James C., Lawrence.
Mayhew, Mrs. Patricia Solander, Topeka.
Miller, Karl, Dodge City.
Moore, Russell, Wichita.
Raynesford, H. C., Ellis.
Redmond, John, Burlington.
Rodkey, Clyde K., Manhattan.
Russell, W. J., Topeka.
Shaw, Joseph G., Topeka.
Somers, John G., Newton.
Stewart, Donald, Independence.
Thomas, E. A., Topeka.
Thompson, W. F., Topeka.
Van Tuyll, Mrs. Effie H., Leavenworth.
Walker, Mrs. Ida M., Norton.
The Annual Meeting

Directors for the Year Ending October, 1954

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