A Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas

During 1955 and 1956, in compliance with an act of the 1955 legislature, the Kansas State Historical Society conducted a survey of historic sites and structures in the state. The law required that a report containing “the results of the survey and recommendations for acquisition, maintenance and preservation” of such sites and structures should be made to the 1957 session.

The report was presented to the governor and members of the legislature in March, 1957. Since it was not printed in sufficient quantity that it could be sent also to the members of the Society it is reprinted here, with several additions and revisions, in the belief that it will be of general interest to the membership and other readers of the Quarterly. The presentation includes a brief historical statement for each site, its location and present status, and a recommendation for preservation or marking if such recognition is believed desirable and practicable. Points of scenic interest have not been included unless there is a definite historical connection.

As a general rule, if the site is public property or is administered by an established organization, or if it is already marked, the recommendation is “status quo,” by which is meant that no change is considered necessary at this time. This is not to say, however, that preservation or administration is in all cases as effective as it should be.

Of the 186 sites reported in this survey three, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Point of Rocks in Morton county, are federal property. Three others—Shawnee Methodist Mission near Kansas City, Fort Larned in Pawnee county, and the Santa Fe trail remains west of Dodge City—have been designated by the National Park Service as worthy of further study and possible recognition as National Monuments, and this survey recommends that they be so recognized. If for any reason the National Park Service does not accept Fort Larned and the Santa Fe trail remains, they should be
preserved as valued historical assets by the state, or locally, as
parks and museums.

Eighteen sites, including Shawnee Methodist Mission, are now
state property and at least two more should become state parks
and museums. El Quartelejo in Scott County State Park, the site
of which is owned by the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution, is an outstanding archaeological attraction
and should be rebuilt and maintained. Pottawatomie Baptist Mis-
sion near Topeka, now privately owned, for reasons stated in the
report should be taken over by the state.

State historical markers have been erected for 45 sites included
in this report; it is suggested that 25 additional sites be given the
same recognition. Forty-four sites have been marked by organi-
izations or individuals; the survey suggests that 52 others be sim-
ilarly marked. Fourteen sites are now preserved and maintained
locally; six others are noted as sufficiently important to warrant
local preservation if economically feasible. Several buildings cur-
rently maintained for regular use are not included in this count.

Many omissions will be discovered in this list. However, the
Society intends to continue the survey as part of its regular op-
erations, and ultimately will examine all important sites and struc-
tures in the state. Lacking full-time survey personnel, the work
must be done—as it has been during the past two years—by staff
members whenever time can be spared from their regular duties,
or whenever it is possible to combine the survey with other ac-
tivities.

The Society is grateful to the many friends who assisted in ob-
taining information for the survey, and will appreciate suggestions
as to additional sites and structures which should be included in
future lists. Thanks are due also to the Kansas Industrial Develop-
ment Commission for seven photographs, and to the Omaha office
of the National Park Service for six photographs, published in the
picture section between pp. 144, 145.
ALLEN COUNTY


History: This property was homesteaded in 1867 by Edward H. Funston, later a member of congress from Kansas, 1884-1894. His son, Frederick (1865-1917), won fame as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas regiment in the Philippine Insurrection by capturing the insurgent leader Aguinaldo, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and at the time of his death was a major general in the U. S. army.

Location and description: A two-story frame house on U. S. 59 about five miles north of Iola.

Status: The Funston home was presented to the state by the general’s sister, Ella Funston Eckdall, and her husband, and was accepted by act of the 1955 legislature. It is now administered by the Kansas State Historical Society as a museum. A state historical marker stands in front of the home.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. County Jail, Iola.

History: Built in 1869 and still in use as a county jail, this is one of the oldest public buildings in Kansas in continuous use.

Location and description: Two-story limestone block building at 204 North Jefferson St.

Status: Still in use as a county jail.

Recommendations: An excellent place for a local museum. Local historical marker.


History: Formerly a rural school at which Gen. Frederick Funston was a teacher in 1886.

Location and description: Fragmentary remains about five miles south of Iola on U. S. 59.

Status: On privately owned land. A local historical marker has been erected on U. S. 59 at the school site.

Recommendations: Status quo.
ANDERSON COUNTY

   
   *History:* Arthur Capper, distinguished newspaperman and publisher of farm journals, governor of Kansas, 1915-1919, and U. S. senator from Kansas, 1919-1949, was born in this house July 14, 1865.

   *Location and description:* A small one-story red brick structure at Fifth and Cedar Sts. A manufacturing plant has been built to the side of the house and almost touching it.

   *Status:* In 1956 the Capper Memorial Museum Association was chartered to preserve the property.

   *Recommendations:* Status quo.

ATCHISON COUNTY

1. Amelia Earhart Birthplace, Atchison.
   
   *History:* Amelia Earhart, famous aviatrix and first woman to fly the Atlantic solo, was born in this house and spent most of her childhood here.

   *Location and description:* A two-story frame structure with brick addition at the back, located at 223 North Terrace.

   *Status:* Privately owned and occupied as a residence.

   *Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

2. Byram Hotel, Atchison.
   
   *History:* Opened as the “Otis House” on May 14, 1873, and still in operation, this is the oldest hotel in the city. It was originally to be called the “Pomeroy” in honor of Sen. S. C. Pomeroy, but the senator was involved in an election scandal early that year and his name was not used.

   *Location and description:* Brick, stone and stucco four-story structure, located at 202 Commercial St.

   *Status:* Privately owned and operated as a hotel.

   *Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

   
   *History:* Edgar Watson Howe, famous writer, editor and publisher, built this home in 1880. He also owned a home, “Potato Hill,” outside the city.
Location and description: Two-story red brick house at 1117 North Third St.

Status: In good repair and occupied as a residence by Adelaide Howe, niece of Ed Howe.

Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

4. **John A. Martin House, Atchison**.

*History:* John A. Martin, pioneer Atchison newspaperman, built this house in 1871. Martin served as colonel of the Eighth Kansas infantry in the Civil War and as governor of Kansas, 1885-1889.

Location and description: A two-story red brick structure at 315 North Terrace.

Status: Still owned by members of the Martin family and occupied as a residence.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

5. **Old Priory, St. Benedict's College, Atchison**.

*History:* The Priory was the first building at the college, constructed by the Benedictine order in 1859. A wing was added in 1861 and a church was begun in 1866. The latter was not completed until after the turn of the century.

Location and description: A three-story brick structure located on the St. Benedict's campus. It now connects the church building and another wing.

Status: The building is still in use by the college.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

**BARBER COUNTY**

1. **Carry Nation Home, Medicine Lodge**.

*History:* Carry Nation and her husband David moved into this house in the late 1880's. Mrs. Nation was one of the country's most militant reformers and prohibitionists, and received national attention for her "barroom-smashing" activities.

Location and description: One-story brick house at the corner of Fowler Ave. and Oak St., on U. S. 160.
Status: The house is now a museum and is open to the public daily. It is owned and operated by the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.

Recommendations: Status quo.


History: In October, 1867, Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe, Apache and Cheyenne Indians signed peace treaties with the U. S. government near Medicine Lodge. Several famous chiefs and military men were present and the council drew widespread interest.

Location and description: Site only, confluence of Elm creek and Medicine Lodge river.

Status: There is a state historical marker on U. S. 160, just east of Medicine Lodge, and there is a monument in the town commemorating the treaty.

Recommendations: Status quo.

BARTON COUNTY

1. Fort Zarah.

History: Fort Zarah was a frontier army post on the Santa Fe trail and was in use from 1864 to 1869.

Location and description: Only the site remains. It is located two miles east of Great Bend on U. S. 56.

Status: Located near a state roadside park. A state historical marker on the highway calls attention to the site.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Pawnee Rock.

History: A famous landmark on the Santa Fe trail, the rock served as a lookout point for Indians and was also a favorite ambush. Later the area at the base was popular as an emigrant campground. Much of the top was stripped off by railroad builders and pioneers, and the rock is now much smaller than it was originally.

Location and description: Large rock elevation, just north of the town of Pawnee Rock off U. S. 56.
Status: The remaining rock is now in a state park. A shelter and monument are on the summit, and there is a state historical marker on U. S. 56 west of the town of Pawnee Rock.

Recommendations: Status quo.

BOURBON COUNTY

1. OLD FORT SCOTT, FORT SCOTT.

History: Fort Scott was established in 1842 and was in use most of the time until 1873. It was one of the most important early posts on the Western frontier and in Kansas is second only to Fort Leavenworth in age. During the Civil War the post was of strategic importance to the Union and played an important part in preventing Missouri from joining the Confederacy.

Location and description: Several buildings of the old fort still survive—a double set of officers’ quarters, half of a double set of officers’ quarters, the bakery, the cavalry stables, and the hospital building—all of them located on Carroll Plaza.

Status: Several of the old buildings are owned and preserved by the city of Fort Scott. One contains a museum which is administered by the Business and Professional Women’s Club. A state historical marker has been erected on U. S. 69 at the north edge of Fort Scott.

Recommendations: Status quo.

BROWN COUNTY

1. "FORT LEXINGTON" AND THE LANE TRAIL.

History: In order to avoid the dangers and difficulties often encountered by Free-State immigrants traveling through Missouri to Kansas, James H. Lane in 1856 opened the Lane trail. Running south from Iowa through Nebraska, it crossed western Brown county where Lane and his "Northern Army" founded the settlements of Plymouth and Lexington, neither of which survived for long.

Location and description: Plymouth was located on Pony creek, in Sec. 15, T 1 S, R 15 E. Lexington was about three miles
southeast of Sabetha and about two miles northwest of Fairview.

Status: Privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 36 near Fairview.

2. KICKAPOO PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, HORTON.

History: In December, 1856, a Presbyterian mission and school for the Kickapoo Indians was established on what is now Horton Heights. It passed into other hands in 1869, and in 1871 was abandoned and the building razed.

Location and description: Site only, in Horton.

Status: One of the least publicized Indian missions in Kansas. A local historical marker has been erected.

Recommendations: Status quo.

BUTLER COUNTY

1. FIRST BUILDING IN AUGUSTA.

History: This building was erected in 1868 and served at various times as a store, post office, school, and a meeting place for the Masonic Lodge and Baptist and Methodist congregations.

Location and description: One and one half story log and frame structure located on the main street of Augusta, U. S. 77.

Status: The building is owned and operated by the Augusta Historical Society as a museum.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. STAPLETON NO. 1 OIL WELL, EL DORADO.

History: The discovery well of the El Dorado oil field, known as Stapleton No. 1, came in on October 9, 1915. It was drilled by the Wichita Natural Gas company and opened one of the richest oil fields in the West.

Location and description: SE¼, Sec. 29, T 25 S, R 5 E, on the northwestern outskirts of El Dorado.

Status: A marker was erected near the site of the well in 1940 and the land on which it stands was presented to the Kansas State Historical Society at that time.

Recommendations: Status quo.
CHASE COUNTY

1. **Samuel N. Wood Home, Cottonwood Falls.**
   
   **History:** This house was built in the 1860’s by Samuel N. Wood, Free-State leader and pioneer newspaper publisher (Cottonwood Falls, Council Grove and Lawrence) who remained active in Kansas affairs until his death in 1891. He was murdered during the county-seat fight in Stevens county.

   **Location and description:** Two-story stone house located in the southeast part of town.

   **Status:** Privately owned and occupied as a residence.

   **Recommendations:** Local historical marker.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

CHEROKEE COUNTY

1. **Baxter Springs Massacre, Baxter Springs.**

   **History:** On October 6, 1863, a Union military force under Gen. James Blunt was attacked and nearly annihilated by Confederate guerrillas under William Quantrill. Another group of Union soldiers was also attacked by the Confederates in the same vicinity. A number of the victims are buried in the National Cemetery near Baxter Springs.

   **Location and description:** Battle sites within present city limits.

   **Status:** A state historical marker telling the story of these battles has been erected on U. S. 66 at Baxter Springs.

   **Recommendations:** Status quo.

CHEYENNE COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

1. **“Living Water Marker”—St. Jacob’s Well.**

   **History:** St. Jacob’s Well was a famous watering place on the Fort Supply-Fort Dodge trail which was used during pioneer days in western Kansas by the U.S. army, cattlemen and buffalo hunters. It is said to have never been dry, even
during years of extreme drought. About one half mile south was a marker with an index stone on top pointing to the well.

Location and description: A pile of stones on the Fort Supply-Fort Dodge trail, west of Ashland and near U. S. 160. Traces of the old trail are still in evidence about ten miles west of Ashland.

Status: On privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: Marker should be rebuilt and a state historical marker placed on U. S. 160-283. The entire area of the Great Basin is rich in fossils and might well be made a state park.

CLAY COUNTY

CLOUD COUNTY


History: Boston Corbett, Civil War soldier and slayer of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln’s assassin, settled on a claim in Cloud county in the fall of 1878. In 1887 he was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the Kansas House of Representatives. During the session he went berserk and was committed to the Topeka State Hospital. He escaped in 1888, and his whereabouts after that time were never established.

Location and description: Site only, W½, NE¼, Sec. 12, T 7 S, R 3 W, about four miles east of U. S. 81.

Status: On privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

COFFEY COUNTY

COMANCHE COUNTY
COWLEY COUNTY

1. Cherokee Strip Opening, Arkansas City.

*History:* In September, 1893, thousands of persons gathered in and around Arkansas City prepared to make the “run” into Oklahoma territory to obtain land.

*Location and description:* General area near Arkansas City.

*Status:* A state historical marker has been erected on U.S. 77 three miles south of Arkansas City. A granite marker south of the city on the same highway also commemorates the event.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

1. Township Hall, Farlington.

*History:* Built in 1873 for use as a township hall, it is still used for meetings.

*Location and description:* Clay block building in Farlington.

*Status:* In good repair.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker or plaque.

2. Franklin Playter Home.

*History:* This house was built about 1880 by Franklin Playter, an early settler of Crawford county, and was the center of a large cattle-ranching operation.

*Location and description:* Two-story stone house with a large cupola, located two miles southeast of Walnut.

*Status:* Privately owned and occupied as a residence.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

DECATUR COUNTY

1. Last Indian Raid in Kansas.

*History:* In 1878 Northern Cheyennes, led by Chief Dull Knife, left their Oklahoma reservation in an attempt to return to the tribal home in the North. They were harassed by U.S. troops and cowboys and in turn terrorized resi-
dents of several western Kansas counties. Forty Kansas settlers were killed on their farms, 19 of them on Sappa creek in Decatur county.

Location and description: General area along Sappa creek.

Status: The bodies of several of the murdered settlers are buried in a cemetery on the northern city limits of Oberlin, and a monument to their memory stands in the cemetery. A state historical marker is located at the junction of U.S. 36 and U.S. 183.

Recommendations: Status quo.

DICKINSON COUNTY


History: Boyhood home of Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States and famed military leader in World War II.

Location and description: Two-story frame house at 201 South East Fourth St.

Status: The home is maintained by the Eisenhower Foundation.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Dickinson County High School, Chapman.

History: This school building is said to be the first county high school in the United States. Construction began in 1887 and it was dedicated September 3, 1889. The Hi-Y movement was organized here in 1889.

Location and description: Two-story stone building.

Status: The building is still in use as a high school. Two local markers have been erected.

Recommendations: Status quo.

DONIPHAN COUNTY

1. Iowa, Sac and Fox Presbyterian Mission.

History: The Presbyterian Church established a log-cabin mission and school to the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians in 1837 under the direction of Samuel and Eliza Irvin. A three-story
stone and brick building of 32 rooms was completed in 1846. The present building is a remaining portion of the original one.

Location and description: A brick building located two miles east and a little north of Highland, off U. S. 36.

Status: The building is owned by the state and a museum is under the direction of the Northeast Kansas Historical Society. A state historical marker is located on U. S. 36, just east of the town.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Irvin Hall, Highland Junior College, Highland.

History: Highland Junior College is the oldest institution of higher learning in Kansas. It was chartered as Highland University on February 9, 1858, and Irvin Hall was completed in 1859. The school was an outgrowth of the Presbyterian mission to the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians.


Status: The building is still in use by the school although some alterations have been made since it was built. A marker has been erected on the campus.

Recommendations: Status quo.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

1. Old Castle Hall, Baker University, Baldwin.

History: Baker University was chartered February 12, 1858, and the “old castle” was its first building. Baker is the oldest four-year college in Kansas.

Location and description: A three-story stone building located near the Baker campus.

Status: Owned by the university and operated as a museum by the Old Castle Memorial Association. A plaque is mounted on the front of the building.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Big Springs.

History: Once a popular watering place on the Oregon trail between Lawrence and Topeka, the springs for which the
town was originally named are now dry. The Free-State party of Kansas held a policy-making meeting in Big Springs in 1855 and the first United Brethren church in Kansas was built there in the 1850's.

**Location and description:** Unincorporated village on U. S. 40—K-10, between Lawrence and Topeka.

**Status:** Some remains of the early church exist, and the present organization, which has a church across the highway from the original site, has erected a marker. No marker for the town and its territorial status exists.

**Recommendations:** State historical marker.

3. **Battle of Black Jack.**

**History:** One of the more important skirmishes between Free-State and Proslavery partisans, this incident occurred June 2, 1856. John Brown and his company attacked and defeated a Proslavery group led by Henry C. Pate.

**Location and description:** Battleground was three miles east and one fourth mile south of Baldwin, off U. S. 50.

**Status:** Privately owned farm land. A monument commemorating the incident stands on a small plot of state-owned ground. A state historical marker has been erected on U. S. 50 three miles east of Baldwin.

**Recommendations:** Status quo.

4. **"Fort" Titus.**

**History:** During the territorial troubles Col. H. T. Titus, a Proslavery leader, built a strong log house which soon became a Proslavery rendezvous. On August 16, 1856, Free-State forces besieged and captured the building and its defenders after both sides suffered several wounded. Following the skirmish the building was burned.

**Location and description:** Site only, E%, Sec. 10, T 12 S, R 18 E, about two miles south of Lecompton, off U. S. 40—K-10.

**Status:** Privately owned farm land.

**Recommendations:** Local historical marker.

5. **Franklin.**

**History:** Franklin was a Proslavery settlement, a rival of Lawrence during the early territorial period and headquarters for
Southern forces during border difficulties in 1856. Two “battles” of Franklin were fought, in June and August, 1856. In the first, Free-State men captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions. In the second, they captured the cannon, “Old Sacramento,” and more small arms.

Location and description: Site only, Sec. 10, T 13 S, R 20 E, about two miles east of Lawrence, off K-10. The town’s cemetery is about all that remains of old Franklin.

Status: Privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

6. **Gov. Charles Robinson House, Lawrence.**

   **History:** Charles Robinson, first governor of the state of Kansas, built this house in 1867. His will bequeathed it and the farm on which it stands to the University of Kansas.

   **Location and description:** Two-story frame house about three miles northeast of Lawrence, off U. S. 24-40.

   **Status:** In good repair. Property of the University of Kansas.

   **Recommendations:** Local historical marker.

7. **Trinity Episcopal Parish House, Lawrence.**

   **History:** Erected in 1858, this is the oldest church building in Kansas, with the exception of early missions. It was originally the church but was converted to a parish house upon the completion of the present church in 1871.

   **Location and description:** One-story limestone English Gothic structure, 1009 Vermont St.

   **Status:** Still in use by the parish and in good repair. There is a small marker on the building.

   **Recommendations:** Status quo.

8. **Constitution Hall, Lecompton.**

   **History:** Lecompton was a territorial capital of Kansas. In this building the Proslavery constitution of 1857 was drafted.

   **Location and description:** Two-story white frame structure, three miles north of U. S. 40—K-10.

   **Status:** The building is owned and used by the I. O. O. F. lodge of Lecompton and is in reasonably good repair.

   **Recommendations:** Local historical marker.
9. **Lane University Building, Lecompton.**

*History:* This building was used by Lane University, a school which opened in 1865 and closed in 1903 when it was merged with Campbell College in Holton. Although the building was not erected until the early 1880's, it rests on part of the foundation of the territorial capitol, begun in 1856 but never finished. Dwight D. Eisenhower's parents met as students at Lane University and were married in 1885 in Lecompton.

*Location and description:* Two-story stone building.

*Status:* The building is now owned by the local school board and is used for storage.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

**EDWARDS COUNTY**

1. **Battle of Coon Creek.**

*History:* On June 17, 1848, a small body of U. S. troops from Fort Leavenworth, en route to Fort Mann, was attacked by a large band of Comanche and Apache Indians between Coon creek and the Arkansas river near the site of present Kinsley. These troops were among the first in the army to be equipped with breech-loading carbines, which could be loaded and fired five times per minute. The Indians were bewildered by the rapid fire and their attack was repulsed.

*Location and description:* Site only, near U. S. 50 just east of Kinsley.

*Status:* Privately owned land.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

**ELK COUNTY**

**ELLIS COUNTY**

1. **Walter P. Chrysler Home, Ellis.**

*History:* This house was the boyhood home of automobile manufacturer Walter Chrysler. He was once employed in the Union Pacific railroad shops in Ellis.

*Location and description:* Two-story white frame house on U. S. 40.
**Status:** The house is open as a museum, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Ellis.

**Recommendations:** Status quo.

2. **Fort Hays, Hays.**

**History:** Fort Hays was an army post and supply depot on the Western frontier, 1865-1889, and was an important headquarters during the Indian wars. Such famous names as Hickok, Cody, Sheridan and Custer are associated with the history of the fort.

**Location and description:** Two limestone structures, the original blockhouse and guardhouse, located in Frontier Historical Park, near junction of U. S. 183 and U. S. 40.

**Status:** These buildings are in good condition and are located in a state park which is supervised by a state board of managers. A museum has been established in the old blockhouse and a state historical marker has been erected on U. S. 40.

**Recommendations:** Status quo.

3. **Victoria.**

**History:** Victoria was established in 1873 by George Grant, a wealthy Scottish merchant. Grant sold parts of his 69,000-acre holdings to English and Scottish colonists, many of them younger sons of aristocratic families. On these estates they were to learn the arts of agriculture and stock-raising. Actually most of their time was devoted to cricket, polo and hunting. Herzog, a Russian-German colony established in 1876 one half mile north of Victoria, gradually merged with the English colony, and in 1913 they were incorporated under the name of Victoria.

**Location and description:** The original townsit was in the SW¼, Sec. 7, T 14 S, R 16 E.

**Status:** State historical marker is soon to be erected on U. S. 40.

**Recommendations:** Status quo.

4. **St. Fidelis Church, Victoria.**

**History:** Designed by John Comes of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Joseph Marshall of Topeka, this church was built through the efforts of the parishioners, most of them German-Russian emi-
grants. William Jennings Bryan called the church the “Cathedral of the Prairies.” It was dedicated in 1911.

*Location and description:* Romanesque limestone structure with twin spires 141 feet high.

*Status:* In use as a Roman Catholic church.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

5. **George Grant Villa.**

*History:* Built about 1874 by George Grant, founder of Victoria colony, for his own home.

*Location and description:* Two-story stone house, with porch on three sides, located on a county road five miles south and one and one half miles east of Victoria, in Sec. 6, T 15 S, R 16 E.

*Status:* In excellent condition, privately owned and occupied as a residence.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

**ELLSWORTH COUNTY**

1. **White House Hotel, Ellsworth.**

*History:* The hotel was built in 1872 by Arthur Larkin and was first named the Grand Central Hotel. It was a famous Western hostelry during the cattle trail days and its register boasted such names as Wm. F. Cody and “Wild Bill” Hickok.

*Location and description:* Two-story stone, brick and stucco building on North Main St., on city route U. S. 40.

*Status:* The hotel is still in operation.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

2. **Fort Harker, Kanopolis.**

*History:* Fort Harker, first named Fort Ellsworth, was a frontier army post and an important base of operations and supplies during the Indian wars, 1864-1873.

*Location and description:* Four stone buildings, two miles south of U. S. 40.

*Status:* The old guardhouse building is owned by the city of Kanopolis and is leased to the local American Legion post for museum purposes. The other three buildings are former
officers' quarters and are used as residences by private owners. All the buildings are in a good state of preservation.

Recommendations: Directional markers and a state historical marker on U. S. 40 when a suitable turnout area can be obtained.

FINNEY COUNTY

1. Santa Fe Trail Crossing; Ravanna.

History: One of the Santa Fe trail crossings of the Arkansas river was just west of present Holcomb. Ravanna, a Kansas ghost town, was established about 1881 some eight miles northwest of Kalvesta.

Location and description: The site of Ravanna is seven miles north of U. S. 156.

Status: Markers have been erected by the Finney County Historical Society. The society has also placed a marker in Finnup Park, Garden City, commemorating the fact that the Arkansas river served as the boundary of the United States, 1803-1845, and has marked the site of the U. S. Land Office, 103 North Main St., in Garden City.

Recommendations: Status quo.

FORD COUNTY

1. Fort Atkinson; “The Caches.”

History: Fort Atkinson was a military post on the Santa Fe trail, 1851-1854. A short-lived post called Fort Mann had been established on the same site in 1847 but was gone by 1850 when Col. E. V. Sumner encamped there. Camp Mackay was the name given Sumner’s encampment from August, 1850, until June, 1851, when Fort Atkinson was actually built. “The Caches,” first used by a pack train outfit in 1822 for temporary storage of supplies, was a famous landmark on the Santa Fe trail near these military posts.

Location and description: Site only, SW¼, Sec. 29, T 26 S, R 25 W, about two miles west of Dodge City and just south of U. S. 50. The location of “The Caches” is about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the fort site.

Status: Privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: State historical marker.
2. Fort Dodge.

*History:* Fort Dodge was an important post on the Indian frontier, 1865-1882.

*Location and description:* Group of stone buildings, four miles southeast of Dodge City on U. S. 154.

*Status:* Two of the original adobe structures still stand, although they have been veneered with stone. The commandant’s quarters, now the superintendent’s home, and another building, now used as the administration building, were built in 1867 and the exteriors have not been altered. There are five stone buildings which cannot be definitely dated but remain from the days of military occupancy: the old fort hospital, now “Pershing Barracks,” housing residents; the present library building, presumed to be the old fort commissary; and three small stone cottages. The old jail has been moved to “Boot Hill” in Dodge City.

Fort Dodge is now a state soldiers’ home and all existing buildings dating from army days are still in use. A state historical marker has been erected on U. S. 154, four miles southeast of Dodge City.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.


*History:* The Santa Fe trail was the most important highway to the West—from the Missouri river to Santa Fe, N. M.—before the era of the railroads. It was used extensively by traders and travelers from its survey by the federal government in 1825 until the 1870’s.

*Location and description:* An area nine miles west of Dodge City, just off U. S. 50, where ruts and tracks which are the most prominent and extensive remains of the Santa Fe trail may still be seen.

*Status:* Privately owned.

*Recommendations:* This area is one of three historic places in Kansas—the others being the Shawnee Methodist Mission in Johnson county and Fort Larned in Pawnee county—which have been recommended by the National Park Service for comprehensive study and evaluation with a view to national recognition and possible designation as national monuments. Every co-operation should be extended to the Park Service so that these remains may be preserved.
FRANKLIN COUNTY

1. CHIPPEWA INDIAN CEMETERY.

*History:* This is a tribal cemetery with graves dating from the 1860's and 1870's.

*Location and description:* Small burial ground, six miles west of Ottawa.

*Status:* The cemetery is cared for to some extent but many of the grave stones are in poor condition. The area is relatively easy to reach and ownership is still vested in the Chippewa tribe.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker, with directional markers on U. S. 59.

2. OTTAWA INDIAN CEMETERY.

*History:* This was the cemetery of the Ottawa Baptist Indian mission and is the burial place of “Tauy” Jones and of Jotham and Eleanor Meeker. Meeker was a missionary to the Ottawas and Kansas’ first printer. There are other graves, mostly Indian, including that of Compehau, Ottawa chief.

*Location and description:* Small burial ground three miles east and a short distance north of Ottawa.

*Status:* The cemetery is in poor condition. Many of the stones have been badly damaged and others are unreadable. Although the plot is easily accessible it apparently receives minimum care, for weeds and grass have overrun the area. The land is owned by Ottawa University.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker, with directional markers on U. S. 59 in Ottawa.

3. POTTAWATOMIE MASSACRE.

*History:* On May 24, 1856, three days after the Proslavery sack of Lawrence, John Brown and his men appeared among the settlements near Dutch Henry’s crossing, where the California road crossed Pottawatomie creek in Franklin county. They called out five Proslavery men and killed them. “No other act,” wrote D. W. Wilder, “spread such consternation among the Ruffians, or contributed so powerfully to make Kansas free.”
Location and description: “Dutch Henry” Sherman’s homestead was the NW%, Sec. 34, T 18 S, R 21 E. The crossing was in this quarter section.

Status: Privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 169, south of Lane.

4. Silkville.

History: Silkville was established in the 1870’s by a Frenchman, Ernest Valeton de Boissiere. As the name indicates, it was planned as a silk-producing enterprise. It was technically successful and silk produced here won first prize at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. However, the project was an economic failure because of marketing difficulties. A dairy farm and cheese factory attempted later also had little success.

Location and description: Group of stone buildings on a ranch southwest of Williamsburg, on U. S. 50.

Status: The buildings are in private hands and are used in ranching operations.

Recommendations: State historical marker and directional signs on U. S. 50.


History: Home of John Tecumseh Jones, who was a Baptist minister and missionary, a member of the original Ottawa Town Company and one of the founders of Ottawa University. The house was built about 1867 of cut limestone, with all joists fitted and pegged. The interior is finished in walnut and oak.

Location and description: Two-story stone house about four and one half miles northeast of Ottawa.

Status: Now in use as a farm residence.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.
GEARY COUNTY

1. Wetzel Cabin.

*History:* The cabin was originally built during the territorial period as the home of the Christian F. Wetzel family. It first stood on Clark's creek, seven miles southeast of Junction City, and is significant because an early Lutheran missionary to Kansas, F. W. Lange, made his home in the cabin and organized the first Kansas parish of the Missouri Synod there.

*Location and description:* The log building has been relocated at the junction of U.S. 40 and K-57, two and one half miles east of Junction City.

*Status:* Restored by the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

GOVE COUNTY

1. Carlyle Stage Station.

*History:* Stage station on the Smoky Hill trail, used by the Butterfield Overland Dispatch in the 1860’s.

*Location and description:* Site only, Sec. 15, T 15 S, R 30 W, north of Smoky Hill river, 35 miles southeast of Grinnell.

*Status:* Cellar holes and trail ruts still visible on site. Private pasture.

*Recommendations:* State historical marker on U.S. 40 covering this and the other three Gove county stage station sites described.

2. Chalk Bluffs Stage Station.

*History:* Stage station on the Smoky Hill trail; scene of Indian fight.


*Status:* Cellar holes and trench still visible on site. On pasture land privately owned.

*Recommendations:* State historical marker on U.S. 40 covering this and the other three Gove county stage station sites described.
3. **Grinnell Springs Stage Station.**

*History:* Stage station on the Smoky Hill trail.

*Location and description:* Site only, SE4, Sec. 23, T 14 S, R 27 W, 22½ miles southeast of U.S. 40.

*Status:* Trail ruts and rifle pit remains still visible around station site. On pasture land privately owned.

*Recommendations:* State historical marker on U.S. 40 covering this and the other three Gove county stage station sites described.

4. **Monument Station.**

*History:* Stage station and military post on the Smoky Hill trail.

*Location and description:* Site only, SW3, Sec. 33, T 14 S, R 31 W, 25½ miles south and east of Oakley, near Monument Rocks.

*Status:* Cellar holes, ruins of walls, trail ruts and trenches still visible at site. Private pasture land.

*Recommendations:* State historical marker on U.S. 40 covering this and the other three Gove county stage station sites described.

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**GRAHAM COUNTY**

1. **Nicodemus.**

*History:* This interesting little town was settled in the late 1870's by "exodusters," Negroes from the South who were encouraged to come to Kansas following the Civil War.

*Location and description:* A hamlet, virtually abandoned, 12 miles east of Hill City.

*Status:* Two two-story stone buildings and a stone church still remain of the old community. A few small residences are occupied, but the post office was closed in 1953.

GRANT COUNTY


History: These springs were famous as a watering place and campground on the Santa Fe trail. Near here Jedediah Smith, famous scout and "mountain man," was killed by Comanche Indians in 1831.

Location and description: A draw on the bank of the Cimarron river, about five miles from U. S. 270, on a pasture road south of Ulysses.

Status: The original springs no longer flow in the draw. There is a near-by flow in the bed of the Cimarron which may come from the same source. The site is on privately owned land. A state historical marker is located on the new, re-routed U. S. 270, and a small monument to Jedediah Smith is on the old route.

Recommendations: Status quo.

GRAY COUNTY

1. Cimarron Crossing.

History: Crossing of the Arkansas river on the Santa Fe trail, where the "Dry Route" connected with the main trail.

Location and description: Crossings at this point varied with river conditions, but they were located in the general area of the towns of Cimarron and Ingalls.

Status: Marker in Cimarron city park commemorates one of the river crossings.

Recommendations: Status quo.

GREELEY COUNTY


History: Watering place and campground for early settlers and for travelers on the Fort Lyons-Fort Wallace trail.

Location and description: Flowing springs, one half mile apart, in North Colony township about five miles north of K-96, near Tribune. There are canyons and some timber.
Status: On privately owned pasture land, easily reached on a gravel road except for about one half mile of pasture lane.

Recommendations: Might be suitable for a locally-maintained park and picnic ground.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY

1. Fort Aubrey.

History: Fort Aubrey was a temporary U. S. army post on the Indian frontier, 1865-1866.

Location and description: Site only, in Sec. 23, T 24 S, R 40 W, one mile south of U. S. 50, near Syracuse.

Status: No buildings remain at the site but faint traces of rifle pits and trenches may still be seen. The site is on private farm land.

Recommendations: Local historical marker on U. S. 50.

HARPER COUNTY

1. Runnymede.

History: "Old" Runnymede, set up as a town in 1887, became a typical English village occupied by adventurous younger sons of wealthy English families. Although these young men supposedly were to learn American farming methods they devoted most of their attention to such activities as polo, horse racing, and riding to hounds, and the colony failed to survive.

Location and description: Site only, two miles northeast of K-2 at Runnymede.

Status: Site is now on private farm land. No vestiges of the old town remain except a headstone at the grave of one of the colonists. State historical marker is being erected on K-2.

Recommendations: Status quo.
HARVEY COUNTY


History: David L. Payne originally settled in Doniphan county in 1858 and was active in the political affairs of northeast Kansas. He served as a Kansas volunteer during the Civil War and in 1870 took a homestead in what is now Harvey county. Near by was the home of I. N. Lewis, later to become famous as the inventor of the Lewis machine gun, a noted weapon of World War I. About 1879 Payne left his farm for the southern Kansas border, where he played a significant role in promoting the settlement of Oklahoma.

Location and description: Site only, SE¼, Sec. 6, T 23 S, R 1 E, near Newton.

Status: On privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

HASSELL COUNTY

1. Santa Fe Townsite.

History: The town of Santa Fe, established in 1886, was for 33 years (1887-1920) the county seat of Haskell county. The town company was chartered in 1886 and a post office was opened in 1887. For some years Santa Fe had a sizeable population but it was by-passed by the railroad and its people eventually moved to Sublette and Satanta. In 1920 the county offices were transferred to Sublette.

Location and description: Site only, at the junction of U. S. 83 and U. S. 160, near Sublette.

Status: No buildings remain. Part of the land on which the town stood is now being farmed.

Recommendations: State historical marker at the junction of U. S. 83-160.

HODGEMAN COUNTY

1. Duncan Crossing of the Pawnee River.

History: Crossing of the Pawnee on the old Fort Hays-Fort Dodge trail. The Duncan ranch settlement, dating from 1871, was the first in the county.
Location and description: Site only, 11 miles northeast of Jetmore off U. S. 56.

Status: The site is marked.

Recommendations: Status quo.

JACKSON COUNTY

1. **Battle of the Spurs.**

   **History:** On January 31, 1859, John Brown and about 20 followers were confronted by a posse of 45 Proslavery men at the Fuller crossing of Straight creek. Brown had with him several slaves whom he had taken from their Missouri owners. The Proslavery group had dug rifle pits at the crossing, but nevertheless retreated in panic when the Free-State group determinedly crossed the ford. Not a shot was fired by either side. Richard J. Hinton, noted newspaper correspondent of the period, gave the name “Battle of the Spurs” to the affair, believing that spurs were the most effective weapons used.

   Location and description: The crossing was located in Sec. 10, T 6 S, R 15 E, four miles north of Holton just off U. S. 75. An “underground railway” station used by John Brown was located two miles north of this site in the NW¼ of Sec. 3, T 6 S, R 15 E.

   Status: Site only, on privately owned farm land.

   Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 75 north of Holton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1. **Jefferson County Courthouse, Oskaloosa.**

   **History:** This is the oldest courthouse building in Kansas still in use. Construction began in 1867 and was completed in 1868.

   Location and description: A two-story brick and stone building on the courthouse square.

   Status: Occupied by Jefferson county offices. The exterior has undergone little alteration but some remodeling has been done on the inside.

   Recommendations: Status quo.
2. **Piazzek Mill, Valley Falls.**

*History:* This mill was built by J. M. Piazzek in 1878. Piazzek came to Kansas during the territorial period and operated another mill prior to building this one. It is an excellent example of its type, widely used on the Midwest frontier.

*Location and description:* Three-story stone building located near the Delaware river.

*Status:* The building is in reasonably good repair and has a good roof. Old machinery and belting are still in the building and might be restored to working order. There is a question of ownership involved since the Piazzek estate is not yet settled.

*Recommendations:* The restoration of the mill, providing the estate is settled and the heirs would donate the property, would be an excellent local project.

3. **St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, Valley Falls.**

*History:* The St. Paul’s Lutheran congregation, organized June 14, 1857, as the English Lutheran church of Grasshopper Falls, is reported to be the oldest Lutheran congregation west of the Missouri river. The original church building, erected in 1857, is no longer used by St. Paul’s but is still standing.

*Location and description:* One-story frame structure.

*Status:* The building is in good repair and is currently used by the St. John’s Methodist church.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

4. **Battle of Hickory Point.**

*History:* This skirmish occurred as a result of the Proslavery sacking of Valley Falls in September, 1856. A Free-State force besieged the Proslavery men in a log building and many shots were fired by both sides with little effect. While the incident was not unusually significant it was one of many which helped give the name “Bleeding Kansas” to the territory.

*Location and description:* Site only, one fourth mile southeast of Dunavant.

*Status:* The site is on privately owned farm land. No traces of the battle remain. A state historical marker is in place on U. S. 59.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.
5. Daniel M. Boone Farm.

History: In 1827 Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the great frontiersman, came to what is now Kansas to be “farmer” for the Kaw Indians. He settled in present Jefferson county, on the Kansas river about seven miles northwest of Lawrence, and remained there until 1835.

Location and description: Site only, near Williamstown, in SW¼, Sec. 29, T 11 S, R 19 E.

Status: Privately owned farm land.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 24 near Williamstown.

JEWELL COUNTY

JOHNSON COUNTY

1. Junction of Santa Fe and Oregon Trails.

History: At this point two famous Western highways divided. Here westbound travelers to Oregon and northern California followed the Oregon trail northwest while those bound for Colorado and the Southwest followed the Santa Fe trail across Kansas.

Location and description: Historic area, present Gardner.

Status: There is a state historical marker near Gardner on U. S. 50 which notes the trail junction.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Lone Elm Camp Ground.

History: This site was a campground on the Santa Fe trail, the first overnight stop out of Westport. Here the routes from Old Franklin and Westport met.


Status: A local historical marker has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recommendations: Status quo.
3. **Sangro House, Shawnee.**

   **History:** This is reputed to be the oldest building in Shawnee, erected in 1824 on the trail to Gum Springs. Part of the building was burned by Quantrill during the Civil War.

   **Location and description:** One-room structure made of hand-pressed brick, located just north of the town square.

   **Status:** The building is now used as a display room by an electric company. The original walls, window and door casings are still preserved. There is a marker on the building.

   **Recommendations:** Status quo.

4. **Shawnee Baptist Mission.**

   **History:** The Baptist mission to the Shawnee Indians was established in July, 1831, through the efforts of Isaac McCoy and Johnston Lykins. It was to this mission that Jotham Meeker brought the first printing press used in what is now Kansas. He set the first type on March 1, 1835, and on March 8 he made the first press impression.

   **Location and description:** Site only, NE¼, Sec. 5, T 12 S, R 25 E, just north of U. S. 50.

   **Status:** On privately owned property.

   **Recommendations:** State historical marker on U. S. 50.

5. **Shawnee Friends Mission.**

   **History:** On this site in 1837 the Society of Friends opened a mission school for the Shawnee Indians which was operated almost continuously until 1869. The main building stood until 1917.

   **Location and description:** Site only, about one mile from the junction of K-10 and U. S. 50, near Shawnee.

   **Status:** A state historical marker at the junction of K-10 and U. S. 50 tells the mission school’s story. There is also a marker on the site of the main building.

   **Recommendations:** Status quo.

6. **Shawnee Methodist Mission, Fairway.**

   **History:** The mission was originally established in 1890 near present Turner and moved to the Fairway site in 1899.
The school provided instruction in English, manual arts and agriculture for Indian boys and girls. During the years of the school's operations it also served as a temporary territorial capital and many of the famous personalities of the West were visitors there. The school was discontinued in 1862 and the property fell into private ownership. The present acreage and buildings were acquired by the state in 1927.

Location and description: Three two-story brick buildings on 12 acres of landscaped grounds at 53rd St. and Mission Road.

Status: The State Historical Society as trustee for the state now administers the property and maintains museums. The mission is one block north of U. S. 50-69.

Recommendations: The National Parks Advisory Board in 1936 considered Old Shawnee Mission worthy of recognition as a national historic site. It is one of three sites in Kansas which the National Park Service in 1936 recommended for further study as possible national monuments. If the Park Service should want to take title to the property and operate it as a national monument it undoubtedly can do much more for the promotion of the mission as a major historic attraction than the State Historical Society is able to do with the present extremely limited appropriations. Further, state funds which are now used for the maintenance of the mission could be devoted to the preservation of other historic sites in Kansas which are now neglected, should such a transfer seem feasible from all viewpoints. In addition a state historical marker should be erected on U. S. 50-69 if and when suitable right of way for a turnout can be obtained.

7. Shawnee Methodist Mission Cemetery, Fairway.

History: This is the burial ground for the old mission and contains the graves of some of the pioneer mission people, including the Rev. Thomas Johnson, founder of the school.


Status: The site is owned by the state and administered by the State Historical Society. It is well marked.

Recommendations: Status quo.
Allen county jail, Lola.

Gen. Frederick Funston home, near Lola.
Officers' quarters, Old Fort Scott.

"Fort Blair" blockhouse, Fort Scott.

Birthplace of Amelia Earhart, Atchison.

Birthplace of Arthur Capper, Garnett.
Pawnee Rock, famous landmark on the Santa Fe trail, Barton county.

Boyhood home of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Abilene.
Irvin Hall, Highland Junior College, Highland.

Constitution Hall, Lecompton.

Lane University, Lecompton, where the parents of Dwight D. Eisenhower attended college.

Remaining portion of Iowa, Sac and Fox Presbyterian Mission building near Highland.
Old Castle Hall, Baker University, Baldwin.

"Cathedral of the Plains,"
St. Fidelis Catholic Church, Victoria.
Fort Harker guardhouse, Kanopolis.

Boyhood home of Walter Chrysler, Ellis.

Fort Hays blockhouse, Hays.
Aerial photograph showing Santa Fe trail ruts still visible west of Dodge City.

"Towy" Jones house, Franklin county, near Ottawa.

Building of the Silkville colony, in Franklin county near Williamsburg.
SHAWNEE METHODIST MISSION AT FAIRWAY, NEAR KANSAS CITY

Upper: East building (1841).
Center: North building (1845).
Lower: West building (1839).
The Planters' House, Leavenworth, one of the finest nineteenth century hotels in the West.

Point of Rocks, a Santa Fe trail landmark on the Cimarron river, Morton county.
“Last Chance” Store, Council Grove, on the Santa Fe trail through Morris county.

Kaw Methodist Mission, established in 1851 on the Kaw reservation, present Council Grove.
Pottawatomie Baptist Mission building, just west of Topeka.

Aerial view of Fort Larned, in Pawnee county.
Cabin of Dr. Brewster Higley, who wrote the words to "Home on the Range."

El Quartelejo monument, Scott County State Park.

Brookville Hotel, Salina, savors of the Old West.

Part of the "Cowtown Wichita" restoration in Riverside Park.
Birthplace of Damon Runyon, Manhattan.

Fort Wallace cemetery marker, Wallace county.

First Territorial Capitol, Fort Riley.
Pond Creek Stage Station, Wallace county.

Cave in Battle Canyon, Scott county.

Hollenberg Ranch Pony Express Station, near Hanover, Washington county.
Moses Grinter house, near Muncie, Wyandotte county.

Beecher Bible and Rifle Church, Wabaunsee.
8. **Wagon Master's House, Shawnee.**

*History:* This house was built in the 1850's by Jack and Uriah Garrett for Dick Williams, a wagon boss on the Santa Fe trail.

*Location and description:* Stone building, K-10 and Nieman Road.

*Status:* The house is privately owned and occupied. The original walls, floors and windows are unaltered.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

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**KEARNY COUNTY**

1. **Chouteau's Island.**

*History:* In 1816 a party of trappers was besieged by Pawnee Indians on this island in the Arkansas river. In 1825 it was listed as a turning off point on the Santa Fe trail for the dry route to the Cimarron. Four years later Maj. Bennet Riley and four companies of U. S. infantry camped at the island and spent the summer fighting Indians.

*Location and description:* Site only, five miles southwest of Lakin.

*Status:* Aerial photos show what is presumed to be the area once known as Chouteau's Island, although the changing of the river's course through the years leaves the exact spot difficult to determine. State historical marker in place on U. S. 50.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

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**KINGMAN COUNTY**

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**KIOWA COUNTY**

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1. **Hand-dug Well, Greensburg.**

*History:* Construction of the Greensburg well was begun in 1887 and completed in 1888. One of the largest hand-dug wells in the world, it is 32 feet in diameter and 109 feet deep. It supplied water to the Wichita & Western railroad, later incorporated into the Santa Fe system, until the line discontinued service in 1895, and to the city until 1932.
Location and description: On U. S. 54 in Greensburg.

Status: In good repair, and operated by the Chamber of Commerce as a tourist attraction.

Recommendations: Status quo.

LABETTE COUNTY

1. Trading Post Site, Oswego.

History: In the early 1840's John Mathews established a trading post on this site.

Location and description: Corner Fourth and Union Sts.

Status: Site only.

Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

2. Bender Mounds.

History: The mounds are named for the Bender family—William, his wife, son John and daughter Kate. Here the Benders perpetrated several murders. It has never been proved that the Benders were ever apprehended nor is it certain that they made a successful escape.

Location and description: Small hills about 12 miles west of Parsons, off U. S. 160.

Status: Site only.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

LANE COUNTY

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

1. Covered Bridge.

History: This is the only covered bridge remaining in Kansas. Date of construction is uncertain, but the bridge probably was built in the 1860's or 1870's.

Location and description: Wood and steel bridge with wooden cover located near K-92 about two miles northeast of Springdale.

Status: Maintained and preserved by the State Highway Department.

Recommendations: Status quo.
2. **David J. Brewer House, Leavenworth.**

*History:* This house was once the home of David J. Brewer, the first Kansan to serve on the U. S. Supreme Court (1889-1910).

*Location and description:* Two-story frame house at 400 Fifth Ave.

*Status:* Privately owned and used as a residence.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker or plaque.

3. **Thomas Carney House, Leavenworth.**

*History:* This was once the home of Thomas Carney, second governor of the state of Kansas, 1863-1865.

*Location and description:* Large two-story brick house, now stuccoed, at 411 Walnut St.

*Status:* Owned and used by the First Presbyterian church of Leavenworth.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker or plaque.

4. **Mark Delahay House, Leavenworth.**

*History:* This was the home of Mark W. Delahay, pioneer Free-State newspaperman, politician, U. S. Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska, and U. S. district judge. Delahay's wife was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln.

*Location and description:* Two-story brick house at 231 Third Ave.

*Status:* Privately owned and used as a residence.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker or plaque.

5. **Fred Harvey House, Leavenworth.**

*History:* This was the home of Fred Harvey, famed for his railroad restaurant and dining car food service.

*Location and description:* Large three-story stone house at 624 Olive St.

*Status:* Owned and used as offices by the Leavenworth board of education.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker or plaque.
6. Planters' Hotel, Leavenworth.

*History:* This was once one of the most popular and elegant hostelries of the West. It was opened in 1856 and was originally to serve only Proslavery patrons. In December, 1859, Abraham Lincoln made a campaign speech from the west steps of the hotel.

*Location and description:* Four-story brick building with a large two-story porch on the south and east sides. The hotel is at the northeast corner of Shawnee and Main Sts. overlooking the Missouri river.

*Status:* The hotel is now used as an apartment house and is deteriorating rapidly. There is a plaque on the west wall of the building commemorating Lincoln's visit.

*Recommendations:* Preservation if economically possible.


*History:* Russell, Majors and Waddell was one of the most famous freighting firms in U. S. history. Its general offices were located in Leavenworth in the late 1850's and early 1860's. The marshalling yards and corrals of the company, located near the edge of the present city limits, represented an investment of about two million dollars and involved thousands of men, oxen and wagons.

*Location and description:* The offices were located in the two-story brick building still standing at the northwest corner of Fourth and Delaware Sts.

*Status:* The building is in use and in good repair.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.

8. Fort Leavenworth.

*History:* This is the oldest military post west of the Missouri river. It was established in 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth and troops of the Third U. S. infantry. From that date to the present the post has been one of the most important installations in the nation, serving as a vital military center for the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Indian Wars and two World Wars. Fort Leavenworth is the home of the army's Command and General Staff School, and most of the nation's foremost officers have been stationed at the post at some time during their careers.
Location and description: A 7,000-acre military reservation near the city of Leavenworth.

Status: Active military installation. All historic buildings and sites on the reservation are being preserved, maintained and marked. A state historical marker has been placed at the main entrance to the post, on U. S. 73.

Recommendations: Status quo.

LINCOLN COUNTY

1. INDIAN RAIDS.

History: In 1864 Cheyenne Indians killed four buffalo hunters near present Lincoln, and in 1868 three women were captured and later released, half-dead. In 1869 ten persons were killed and two women captured on the Saline river and on Spillman creek.

Location and description: Several sites within the county, one a short distance south of K-18, two miles east of Lincoln, and another northwest of the same point.

Status: There is a state historical marker on K-18, two miles east of Lincoln, and a monument to the victims of 1864 and 1869 in the courthouse square in Lincoln.

Recommendations: Status quo.

LINN COUNTY

1. BATTLE OF MINNE CREEK.

History: The battle of Mine Creek, October 25, 1864, in which about 25,000 troops were engaged, was the largest Civil War battle fought in Kansas. Confederate troops were led by Gen. Sterling Price and the Union forces were under Generals Pleasanton, Blunt and Curtis. Price was retreating from Kansas City when he was engaged by the Union force, and although the Rebel army was not destroyed the defeat was decisive enough to end the threat of a Confederate invasion of Kansas.

Location and description: Site only, south of Pleasanton, on U. S. 69.
2. MARAIS DES CYGNES MASSACRE.

**History:** On May 19, 1858, a band of Proslavery Missourians captured 11 Free-State men and lined them up before a firing squad. Five were killed, five were wounded and one escaped. This slaughter, one of the most brutal incidents in the struggle over slavery in Kansas, inflamed the North.

**Location and description:** Site only, about four miles northeast of Trading Post, off U. S. 69.

**Status:** The site and an early building are preserved in a state memorial park. A monument to the victims is in the Trading Post cemetery. A state historical marker stands on U. S. 69 at the north edge of Trading Post.

**Recommendations:** Status quo.

LOGAN COUNTY

1. FORKS OF THE SMOKY HILL RIVER.

**History:** Coaches and wagons on the Smoky Hill trail had to cross both forks of the Smoky Hill river west of Russell Springs. This was a favorite place for Indians to ambush travelers and freighters.

**Location and description:** Site only, SE¼, Sec. 11, T 13 S, R 36 W, about nine miles south of Winona and five miles northwest of Russell Springs.

**Status:** Site in pasture land. Remains of walls and cellar holes can still be seen.

**Recommendations:** Local historical marker.

2. GERMAN FAMILY MASSACRE.

**History:** At this point on the Smoky Hill trail four daughters of the Germans were captured by Cheyenne Indians in 1874, and others of the family were killed.

**Location and description:** S½, Sec. 26, T 13 S, R 34 W, near Russell Springs.
Status: Site is on privately owned land and trail marks are in evidence.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

3. Henshaw’s Stage Station.

History: This was a stage station on the Smoky Hill trail, the first stop east of Fort Wallace.

Location and description: Site only, NW¼, Sec. 14, T 13 S, R 37 W, near McAllaster.

Status: Cellar holes still visible. In pasture land.

Recommendations: State historical marker for this, Russell Springs and Smoky Hill stage stations, should be located on U. S. 40. Possibly should be included on Wallace county Pond Creek Station marker.

4. Monument Station.

History: This was a station on the Kansas (Union) Pacific railroad just after construction was completed in Logan county. In a draw just west of the station site Wm. F. Cody and “Buffalo Bill” Comstock had a buffalo hunting contest.

Location and description: Site only, Sec. 15, T 11 S, R 34 W, two and one half miles west of Monument.

Status: Site in pasture land. Cellar holes still visible.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

5. Russell Springs Stage Station.

History: This was a stage station on the Smoky Hill trail. It was noted for the large springs on the site.

Location and description: Site only, S½, Sec. 22, T 13 S, R 35 W, near Russell Springs.

Status: Cellar holes near spring still visible. In pasture land.

Recommendations: Should be included on state historical marker as noted under Henshaw’s Station.


History: Sheridan was a rip-roaring end-of-track town on the Kansas (Union) Pacific railroad for about 18 months, 1868-1870. It was for a time a large settlement which supplied Fort Wallace, and from which freighters started for the Southwest.
Location and description: Deserted townsite, Sec. 7, T 12 S, R 36 W, near McAllaster.

Status: The site is now in privately owned pasture land. Nothing remains of the town.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

7. Smoky Hill Stage Station.

History: Stage station on Smoky Hill trail. A battle with Indians took place here in 1866.

Location and description: Site only, S½, SE¾, Sec. 32, T 13 S, R 33 W, 20 miles southwest of Oakley.

Status: Cellar holes and circular trench still visible. In cultivated field, but the station site has not been plowed.

Recommendations: Should be included on state historical marker as noted under Henshaw’s Station.

LYON COUNTY

1. Hartford Collegiate Institute Building, Hartford.

History: Construction of the building began in 1860 and first classes were held in 1862. The institute was to serve as a branch of Baker University, under the control of the Methodist church. Through the years the building has served also as a public school, church and pastor’s residence.

Location and description: Two-story stone building located in the town of Hartford.

Status: The building was renovated in the spring of 1957. The first floor is to be used for community activities. The second floor will house a museum.

Recommendations: Status quo.


History: Built about 1856 by W. L. Mickel, who laid out the town of Waterloo in 1858, the Mickel House was a hotel for many years. It was on the Fort Leavenworth-Fort Sill government trail and was a tavern and relay station for stages.

Location and description: Two-story frame house built of native walnut, four miles southwest of Miller, 17½ miles northeast of Emporia.
Status: House is privately owned.
Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

History: The house was built in the 1880's for Judge Almerin Gillett. It became the White home in 1900 and is known as "Red Rocks." White, the editor of the Emporia Gazette, gained national fame for his writing and political activity.
Location and description: Two-story house of Colorado sandstone with Victorian-Gothic gables and dormer windows at 927 Exchange St.
Status: House is owned by W. L. White, son of W. A. White.
Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

McPHERSON COUNTY

1. Coronado Heights.
History: The Spanish explorer Coronado is thought to have camped here while on his search for Quivira in 1541.
Location and description: The "Heights" are the southernmost of a series of rugged buttes rising above the floor of the Smoky Hill valley, three miles northwest of Lindsborg.
Status: A road leads to the top of the butte and a park and shelterhouse have been constructed there.
Recommendations: Local historical marker on U. S. 81.

2. Kansas Indian Treaty Site (Dry Turkey Creek).
History: In 1825 a treaty between the U. S. government and the Kansas Indians was signed here. For a consideration of $800 in cash and merchandise the Kaws promised not to molest travelers on the Santa Fe trail.
Location and description: Site only, about five miles southeast of McPherson on U. S. 81.
Status: Site now in farm land. State historical marker on U. S. 81.
Recommendations: Status quo.
MARION COUNTY

1. Lost Springs.

History: The spring was a watering place and campground on the Santa Fe trail.

Location and description: Site only, about two and one half miles west of the village of Lost Springs, a short distance off U. S. 77-56.

Status: Privately owned farm land. Two historical markers have been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recommendations: Status quo.

MARSHALL COUNTY

1. Alcove Springs.

History: Alcove Springs was a famous landmark and camping place on the Oregon trail. The ill-fated Donner party stopped here in 1846 and "Grandma" Sarah Keyes, a member of that group, is buried near the springs.

Location and description: Site only, about seven miles south of Marysville. Secs. 31, 32, R 7 E, T 3 S.

Status: The site is on privately owned farm land and the springs were not flowing during the summer of 1956.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 36.

2. Independence Crossing.

History: Famous ford and ferry crossing of the Big Blue river on the Oregon trail.

Location and description: Site only, on Big Blue river about five miles southwest of Marysville.

Status: The crossing is mentioned on the state historical marker on U. S. 36, Marysville.

Recommendations: Status quo.

3. LaGrange Post Office.

History: This cabin was built in 1857 by E. F. Jones, who was postmaster at LaGrange until his death in the 1880's. It was used as a residence until the early 1930's.

Location and description: One-story log building with loft, just off K-99, eight miles south of Frankfort.
HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES

Status: The structure stands in the yard of a farm and is in a reasonably good state of preservation.

Recommendations: Local historical marker.

MEADE COUNTY

1. Lone Tree Massacre.

History: On August 24, 1874, a band of Cheyennes ambushed a six-man surveying party and killed them all after a running fight. The victims were buried temporarily near a solitary cottonwood five miles south of the state historical marker which stands on U. S. 54.

Location and description: Site only, southwest of Meade, off U. S. 54.

Status: Site is on farm land. The story is adequately told on the historical marker near Meade.

Recommendations: Status quo.

MIAMI COUNTY

1. Congregational Church, Osawatomie.

History: The building was begun in 1859, completed in 1860 and dedicated in 1861. The congregation's first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Adair, brother-in-law of the famous abolitionist John Brown.

Location and description: Small stone structure located in the city of Osawatomie.

Status: Now privately owned and used as a hay barn. There is a marker at the building.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. John Brown Memorial Park, Osawatomie.

History: The battle of Osawatomie, which took place on August 30, 1856, between Free-State forces of John Brown and Proslavery "Border Ruffians," was one of the many incidents which occurred in the territorial struggles. The cabin, although it was owned by the Rev. Samuel Adair, served as a headquarters for John Brown during much of his Kansas stay. It originally stood about one and one half miles north-west of Osawatomie.
Location and description: A park of some 20 acres. It includes the site of the battle of Osawatomie and contains the cabin of Samuel Adair which was used by John Brown.

Status: The park is administered by a local board and receives assistance from the state for its operation. The cabin is enclosed in a shelter and is well preserved.

Recommendations: Status quo.

MITCHELL COUNTY

1. Waconda or Great Spirit Springs.
   History: An Indian legend tells of Waconda, a beautiful princess, who fell in love with a brave from another tribe. Prevented from marriage by a blood feud, the warrior embroiled the tribes in battle. During the fight he was hit by an arrow and fell into the spring. Waconda, grief-stricken, plunged after him. Believing her soul still lived in the spring, tribes carried their sick to drink the waters and be healed. Victories were celebrated and losses were mourned at the spring, and tokens were thrown into the spring for the Great Spirit.

Location and description: A mineral pool, about 50 feet in diameter, set in a limestone basin, about three miles east of Cawker City, off U. S. 24.

Status: The spring is on privately owned land and a health resort is located there. A state historical marker is on U. S. 24 east of Cawker City. Waconda Springs will be inundated if and when the Glen Elder dam on the Solomon river is completed.

Recommendations: Status quo.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1. Dalton Raid, Coffeyville.
   History: On October 5, 1892, the last great gun battle in Kansas between outlaws of the Old West and the forces of law and order took place in downtown Coffeyville. In an attempted robbery of the First National Bank and the Condon Bank, Bob and Grat Dalton, Bill Powers and Dick Broadwell were killed and Emmett Dalton was wounded. Four Coffeyville citizens were also killed and three others wounded.
Location and description: In the Plaza area of Coffeyville.

Status: A "Dalton Defenders" museum featuring relics of the raid has been established in the Plaza. It is open to the public.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Civil War Battle.

History: In May, 1863, a party of about 20 Confederates, nearly all officers, set out from Missouri to recruit troops in the West. Several miles east of the site they were challenged by loyal Osage Indians. In a running fight two Confederates were killed and the others were surrounded on a gravel bar in the Verdigris river. The Osages killed and cut the heads off all but two of the party. These, wounded, hid under the river bank and escaped.

Location and description: Site only, on the Verdigris river, about three miles north and one mile east of Independence.

Status: There is a state historical marker on U. S. 160 about one mile east of Independence.

Recommendations: Status quo.

3. Drum Creek Treaty.

History: In 1870 a treaty was signed between the U. S. government and the Osage Indians which authorized the removal of the Osages to what is now Oklahoma.

Location and description: Site only, on Drum creek, four miles southeast of Independence.

Status: The site is on private land. There is a state historical marker on U. S. 160 about one mile east of Independence.

Recommendations: Status quo.

MORRIS COUNTY


History: Near this oak was signed the 1825 treaty with the Osage Indians which led to the establishment of the Santa Fe trail.

Location and description: A large oak tree, two blocks east of the bridge, on Main St. (U. S. 56).
Status: The tree, which stands on private property, is marked.
Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Custer Elm, Council Grove.

History: Gen. George A. Custer and the Seventh U. S. cavalry are reported to have camped under this tree in 1867.

Location and description: A large elm tree five blocks south of Main St. on K-13.

Status: The tree is on public right of way and is marked.
Recommendations: Status quo.


History: The tavern was built in 1857 by Seth Hays, a descendant of Daniel Boone.

Location and description: Two-story frame building, one half block west of the bridge on Main St. (U. S. 56).

Status: The building, privately owned and still operated as a restaurant, is marked.
Recommendations: Status quo.


History: This building was completed in 1851 as a mission and school for Kansas Indian children, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Indian school was discontinued in 1854 but a school for white children was continued in the building.

Location and description: Two-story stone building on landscaped grounds, on Mission St., three blocks north of U. S. 56.

Status: The property is owned by the state and administered as a museum by the State Historical Society.

Recommendations: Status quo.

5. Last Chance Store, Council Grove.

History: Built in 1857, this store was the traveler's last chance on the Santa Fe trail to secure provisions before reaching New Mexico.

Location and description: A small one-story stone building, on West Main and Chautauqua Sts. (U. S. 56).

Status: The building, which is privately owned, is marked.

Recommendations: An excellent location for a local museum.

History: A cache at the base of this tree served as a post office for travelers on the Santa Fe trail from 1825 to 1847.

Location and description: A large oak tree, one block east of the bridge on Main St. (U. S. 56).

Status: The tree, which stands on private property, is marked.

Recommendations: Status quo.

7. Diamond Springs.

History: One of the most famous watering places on the Santa Fe trail.

Location and description: Site only, about two miles south on gravel road which intersects with U. S. 56 three miles west of Wilsey.

Status: Site is now in privately owned pasture land. A historical marker has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recommendations: Status quo.

8. Kansas Indian Agency Building.

History: Following a treaty signed in 1859 by the Kaw Indians and the federal government, the Kaw reservation was diminished and the agency was moved a short distance south-east of Council Grove. Several substantial buildings were erected by the government, including an agency, stables, storehouses and schools. In addition, about 150 small stone residences were constructed for the Indians. These buildings were in use until the tribe’s removal to Oklahoma in 1873.

Location and description: The agency building is a two-story stone structure located near the mouth of Big John creek about four miles southeast of Council Grove. The few stone cabins which still remain are scattered over the surrounding area.

Status: The agency building is on privately owned farm land and is in poor repair.

Recommendations: Local historical marker on K-13. The building might be restored and used in connection with a local park or recreation area.
MORTON COUNTY

1. Point of Rocks.

History: Point of Rocks was a famous landmark on the Santa Fe trail marking the crossing of the Cimarron. This is the westernmost landmark of significance on the trail in Kansas.

Location and description: Natural landmark. A rocky bluff rising above the bed of the Cimarron river near Elkhart, two miles west of K-27.

Status: The site is on grazing land owned by the U. S. government.

Recommendations: State historical marker on K-27.

NEMAH COUNTY

NEOSHO COUNTY

1. Mission Neosho, Shaw.

History: The first Indian school and mission in present Kansas was established here in 1824 among the Great Osages who had migrated from Missouri about 1815. It was abandoned after five years. Near here on September 29, 1865, the Osages signed a treaty with the U. S. government agreeing to a reduction of their lands in Kansas.

Location and description: Sites only, at and near the town of Shaw.

Status: The story of the mission and of the treaty is told on the present state historical marker at Shaw, three and one half miles west of U. S. 59. The marker will be relocated on U. S. 59 after improvements to the highway are completed.

Recommendations: Status quo.


History: This mission was established in 1847 for the Osages on the Neosho and Verdigris rivers. A manual labor school for boys and a department for girls were conducted by Jesuit brothers and the Sisters of Loretto. In 1848 the first Catholic church in southern Kansas was built here. When the Osages moved to Indian territory in 1870 the school was

Location and description: Site only, town of St. Paul.
Status: The story of the mission is told on the present state historical marker on K-57 at the east edge of St. Paul.
Recommendations: Status quo.

NESS COUNTY

1. **George Washington Carver Homestead.**

*History:* George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist and educator, in 1886 filed on the homestead which was his residence for a few years.

*Location and description:* Farm site, SE¼, Sec. 4, T 19 S, R 26 W, near Beeler.

>Status:* The land is privately owned. The Ness County Historical Society has erected a marker memorializing Carver’s residence in the county.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

2. **Stone House, Ness City.**

*History:* This building is said to be the oldest house in Ness City and perhaps in Ness county.

*Location and description:* One-story native stone and brick building on K-96, downtown Ness City.

>Status:* The property is owned by the Ness County Historical Society and operated as a museum.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

NORTON COUNTY

OSÁGE COUNTY

1. **Burlingame.**

*History:* Burlingame, originally named Council City, was founded in November, 1854, and was incorporated under its present name in 1858. It was an important stop on the Santa Fe trail, which followed the present main street, Santa

12—7716
Fe Ave. The town takes its name from Anson Burlingame, member of congress from Massachusetts and later U. S. minister to China, a strong advocate of the Free-State cause who is best known today as the author of the Burlingame treaty with China.

Location and description: The original townsite was located on Switzler creek at the Santa Fe trail crossing.

Status: Incorporated as a third class city.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 56.

OSBORNE COUNTY

OTTAWA COUNTY

PAWNEE COUNTY

1. Fort Larned.

History: Fort Larned was one of the most important posts on the Santa Fe trail and the Indian frontier, 1859-1878. It is described by the National Park Service as “an excellent surviving example of a frontier military post, undoubtedly the best preserved post along the old Santa Fe trail.”

Location and description: Five stone buildings on the Frizell ranch, six miles west of Larned, off U. S. 150.

Status: The buildings are still in use in ranching operations and are well preserved. There is a marker on the old parade ground and also a state historical marker on the highway. The Fort Larned Historical Society maintains a museum in one of the buildings.

Recommendations: Fort Larned was one of three historic sites in Kansas which in 1956 were recommended by the National Park Service for further investigation and possible designation as national monuments. If it could be arranged, such permanent designation and maintenance of the old fort by the Park Service would be highly desirable.
PHILLIPS COUNTY

1. Camp Kirwan.

History: Camp Kirwan was a temporary encampment for U. S. troops providing escort for a government survey party in northwest Kansas and southwest Nebraska during the summer of 1865. Troops of the Twelfth Tennessee cavalry, stationed at the camp, were under the command of Lt. Col. John S. Kirwan, for whom the post was named.

Location and description: Site only, about one and one half miles southwest of Kirwin.

Status: Site is now in the Kirwin Dam reservoir area and is inundated. There is a local marker in the city park of Kirwin.

Recommendations: Status quo.

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY

1. Indian Agency Building, St. Marys.

History: The building was constructed in 1862 as part of the agency for the Pottawatomie Indians.

Location and description: Small one-story stone building located in St. Marys.

Status: On private land. Building is mentioned on state historical marker for St. Marys.

Recommendations: Status quo.

PRATT COUNTY

RAWLINS COUNTY

RENO COUNTY

1. First Salt Well.

History: Salt was discovered in South Hutchinson on September 27, 1887, by Ben Blanchard who was drilling a deep well hoping to strike gas or oil. The finding of this fabulous "vein of pure salt" led to the development at Hutchinson of one of the state's most important industries.
Location and description: Site only, in the South Hutchinson area.

Status: A marker commemorating the discovery was placed on K-17, in South Hutchinson, by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1939.

Recommendations: Status quo.

REPUBLIC COUNTY

1. Pike-Pawnee Village.

History: Said to be the site of the Pawnee Indian village where Zebulon Pike conferred with the Pawnees in 1806 and persuaded them to raise the U. S. flag for the first time in present Kansas.

Location and description: Site only, two miles southwest of town of Republic.

Status: The site, owned by the state, has a monument, marker and fenced park plot. There is a historical marker on U. S. 36 at Scandia.

Recommendations: Status quo.

RICE COUNTY

1. Coronado-Quivira Site.

History: In the summer of 1541 the Spanish explorer Coronado visited present Kansas in search of the land of Quivira and its fabled riches. Quivira is believed to have been located in what is now the central part of the state. Father Juan de Padilla, a missionary with the Coronado expedition, was killed in 1542 by the Indians, reputedly the first Christian martyr in the present United States.

Location and description: Coronado's exact route cannot be traced today, but the presumption is that he reached central Kansas. The site of what is believed to be a large Quiviran Indian village is located in Sec. 2, T 20 S, R 9 W, four miles west of Lyons. A large cross has been erected near this site in memory of Father Padilla. Other Padilla monuments stand in the city park at Herington and near Council Grove.
Status: State historical markers are located on U. S. 56 west of Lyons, and on U. S. 56-77 near Herington.

Recommendations: Status quo.

RILEY COUNTY

1. First Territorial Capitol, Fort Riley.
   History: This building was erected in 1855 at the now extinct town of Pawnee. The first territorial legislature used it as a meeting place July 2-6, 1855, before adjourning to the Shawnee Methodist Mission.
   Location and description: Two-story stone building located on the Fort Riley military reservation, on K-18.
   Status: The building is owned by the state and is operated as a museum by the State Historical Society.
   Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Fort Riley.
   History: Established as a frontier military post in 1853, Fort Riley has remained active since that time. It was the home of the U. S. army cavalry school and for some time was the headquarters of the famed Seventh U. S. cavalry. Many of the nation's noted military leaders from the 1850's to the present have served at the post.
   Location and description: Military reservation, 53,000 acres.
   Status: Active military installation. A state historical marker is located on the post, on K-18.
   Recommendations: Status quo.

3. David A. Butterfield House, Manhattan.
   History: The house was built by Butterfield between July 18, 1857, and July 8, 1858. Butterfield became famous as the operator of the Butterfield Overland Dispatch which ran stages along the Smoky Hill trail to Denver. This is said to be the oldest house still standing in Manhattan.
   Location and description: Stone building, 307 Osage St.
   Status: Privately owned.
   Recommendations: Local historical marker.
4. DAMON RUNYON BIRTHPLACE, MANHATTAN.
   
   History: Damon Runyon, author and journalist, was born here on October 3, 1880.

   Location and description: Two-story frame house, 400 Osage St.
   Status: The house is privately owned and used as a residence. On the corner of the lot is a marker stating that the house was Runyon's birthplace.
   Recommendations: Status quo.

5. ISAAC GOODNOW HOUSE, MANHATTAN.
   
   History: This house was built for Isaac T. Goodnow, pioneer settler, in 1859. Goodnow was one of the founders of Bluemont College, which later became Kansas State College, and was state superintendent of public instruction, 1863-1867. He was also land commissioner of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

   Location and description: Two-story stone house on Claflin Road.
   Status: The house is privately owned and is well preserved.
   Recommendations: Possibly should be a state-owned museum.

ROOKS COUNTY

RUSH COUNTY

RUSSELL COUNTY

1. CARRIE OSWALD NO. 1 OIL WELL.

   History: Carrie Oswald No. 1 was the discovery well of the Fairport pool, one of the largest and most famous in Kansas.

   Location and description: Site only, 16½ miles northwest of Russell, near Fairport.

   Status: There is a monument at the site.

   Recommendations: Status quo.

2. KIT'S FORK INDIAN RAID.

   History: In May, 1869, a section gang working on the Kansas Pacific (now Union Pacific) railroad was attacked by Plains Indians. The workers fled on a handcar and carried on a
running fight with the Indians. Two men were killed and four were wounded. This was a typical incident in the struggle of the Indians to prevent the railroads from building through their lands.

_Location and description:_ Site only, near Russell, off U. S. 40.

_Status:_ A state historical marker is now being made (August, 1957) and will be erected in the near future. A monument also stands in the city cemetery, a memorial to the railroad workers who died.

_Recommendations:_ Status quo.

**SALINE COUNTY**

1. **Brookville Hotel, Brookville.**

_History:_ This hotel was built in 1870 and is said to be the oldest hotel in Kansas operating in its original location without a change of service. It was a cafe and hostelry during the cattle trail days and its register contains famous names of the Old West.

_Location and description:_ Two-story frame building, one block off U. S. 40. (The caption for the photograph of the hotel, on page 13 of the picture section accompanying this article, incorrectly reports the location as Salina.)

_Status:_ Owned and operated privately; well preserved.

_Recommendations:_ Status quo.

2. **Indian Burial Pit.**

_History:_ One of the most notable archaeological discoveries in the United States, the pit was opened in 1936. It contains more than 140 skeletal remains of prehistoric Indians.

_Location and description:_ Prehistoric Indian burial pit covered by a permanent structure. Four miles east of Salina on U. S. 40.

_Status:_ Now in private hands and open to the public with an admission charge. There is a state historical marker on U. S. 40.

_Recommendations:_ Status quo.
SCOTT COUNTY

1. BATTLE CANYON.

History: Here was fought the last battle between Indians and U. S. troops in Kansas, September 27, 1878. Dull Knife's band of Cheyenne Indians who were fleeing to the north from Indian territory engaged in a skirmish with a detachment of troops from Fort Dodge. Lt. Col. William Lewis, commanding the troops, was killed. The canyon was a natural place for the Indians to make a stand. The women and children were hidden in a cave at the closed end of the ravine.

Location and description: Natural box canyon and cave approximately one and one half miles off gravel road to the Scott County State Park.

Status: The site is on land privately owned and has undergone little alteration through the years. Rifle pits of the Cheyennes are still in evidence, ringed with stones, and the cave where the women and children were hidden is still there although it is partially filled with water. This site is in broken country which possesses a great deal of natural beauty, but the pasture road leading to it makes access difficult.

Recommendations: Should be improved and a state historical marker erected.

2. EL QUARTELEJO.

History: On this site, in the 17th century, stood an Indian pueblo. It is believed that Indians of the Southwest migrated to the site to escape Spanish oppression and the pueblo became a meeting place for traders in the early 18th century.

Location and description: Site area is located in Scott County State Park, a short distance off a main park road.

Status: The site was excavated several years ago and then allowed to drift full again. The Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a monument at the site and there is a state historical marker north of Scott City. There is local interest in re-excavation.

Recommendations: Should be re-excavated, rebuilt if possible, and maintained locally or by the state as a historic site.

History: In this house was the first post office in Scott county. The H. L. Steele family pioneered in the county and owned the land where the state park is now located.

Location and description: Stone building in Scott County State Park, on main park road. Stone barn stands across the road.

Status: The house is under the supervision of the Kansas Forestry, Fish & Game Commission and there is a collection of museum items in the house. It is difficult to gain admission although it is intended to be open to the public. The property is also being allowed to fall into a state of disrepair.

Recommendations: Better care by Forestry, Fish & Game Commission and perhaps county historical society operation of the museum.

SEDGWICK COUNTY

1. Indian Treaty Site.

History: In 1865 several tribes of Plains Indians camped on the Little Arkansas river to confer with representatives of the federal government. The whites wanted peace, unmolested traffic on the Santa Fe trail and the limitation of Indian territory. The Indians asked for unrestricted hunting grounds and reparation for the Chivington massacre of Black Kettle’s Cheyenne band on Sand creek, in Colorado. The treaties made here gave the Indians reservations south of the Arkansas and excluded them north to the Platte.

Location and description: Site only, and that not specific, on the Little Arkansas north of Wichita.

Status: There is a state historical marker on U. S. 81, four miles north of Wichita, which tells the story of the treaties.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Cowtown Wichita.

History: This is a project for the re-creation of part of the old cowtown of Wichita, 1869-1876. Several original buildings have been moved to the new site and restored, among them the Munger house, the first cabin to be erected in present Wichita; and the original Presbyterian church and parsonage.
Location and description: Twenty-three acres in the Riverside section of Wichita, north of U. S. 54.

Status: Cowtown Wichita is being re-created under the direction of a local corporation, assisted by the city.

Recommendations: Status quo.

SEWARD COUNTY

SHAWNEE COUNTY

1. Arthur Capper House, Topeka.

History: Built in 1912, this house was the personal residence of Arthur Capper. It was also his official residence during the two terms he served the state as governor, 1915-1919, and was used for the same purpose, 1919-1923, by Gov. Henry J. Allen.

Location and description: Two-story limestone and concrete house built in the style of an Italian villa, 1035 Topeka Ave.

Status: Privately owned.

Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

2. Charles Curtis House, Topeka.

History: This home was once the property of Charles Curtis, who served in the U. S. house of representatives and senate from Kansas. He was vice-president of the U. S., 1929-1933.

Location and description: Three-story red brick house built in an ornate Victorian style, 1101 Topeka Ave.

Status: The property is now privately owned and used as an office building by an insurance firm. There is a plaque on the building.

Recommendations: Status quo.

3. Executive Mansion, Topeka.

History: The mansion was built in 1887 at a cost of $60,000 by Erastus Bennett. It was purchased by the state in 1901 as an official residence for the state's chief executive, and all governors since that time, with the exception of Capper and Allen, have lived there.
Location and description: Three-story brick home, located at 801 Buchanan.

Status: Still the governor's official residence.

Recommendations: When the new Executive Mansion is occupied, this building, complete with furniture, should be operated as a museum, if feasible, or if sold by the state, it should be marked by a historical plaque or sign.

4. Rice Hall, Topeka.

History: Built in 1872 and occupied in 1874, this building has been used by Washburn University as a dormitory, for classrooms, and as a dining hall. It is the oldest building on the campus. The school was founded in 1865.

Location and description: Three-story limestone building on the Washburn University campus.

Status: The building currently houses classrooms, offices and laboratories.

Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

5. Old Stone House.

History: This house is reputed to be one of the oldest, perhaps the oldest, in the county. Estimates of the date of its construction range from the 1830's through the 1850's. No definite date of construction has been arrived at but it is safe to assume that it was as early as the 1850's.

Location and description: Two-story limestone structure east of Silver Lake on U. S. 24.

Status: The house is now a private residence and well preserved.

Recommendations: Status quo.


History: This was one of the buildings of the Baptist Mission to the Pottawatomies, built in 1849 near an important Oregon trail crossing of the Kansas river. The mission school, established in 1848, existed here until 1859 and was a thriving institution. The mission was also a stopping place for travelers on the trail to Fort Riley and it was here that Gov. John Geary issued the first official Thanksgiving proclamation in 1856.
Location and description: Two-story limestone structure about three miles west of Topeka, just north of U. S. 40—K-10.

Status: The walls of the mission building have been incorporated into a barn. Barn doors and a modern roof have been added but basically the building has not been greatly altered.

Recommendations: Should be acquired by the state and operated by the State Historical Society as an annex to its downtown museum, because of its historic importance, and the availability of an abundance of parking area on a well-traveled highway.

SHERIDAN COUNTY

1. Colonel Sumner's Cheyenne Campaign.

History: During the summer of 1857 Col. E. V. Sumner, commander at Fort Leavenworth, was engaged in a campaign against the Cheyenne Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. Toward the end of July Sumner's force engaged a large body of Indians in the Solomon river valley. A running fight ensued in which the Indians were routed. Two soldiers were killed and nine wounded, including Lt. J. E. B. Stuart, who later became famous as a Confederate general.

Location and description: General area of the Solomon valley, east of Hoxie.

Status: Private farm land.

Recommendations: This incident was selected in 1941 by a governor's committee on historic sites as worthy of recognition, and a text for a marker was prepared by the State Historical Society. A state historical marker should be erected on U. S. 24 east of Hoxie.

SHERMAN COUNTY

1. Kidder Massacre.

History: In June, 1867, Lt. Lyman S. Kidder, with ten men from the Second U. S. cavalry, then stationed in northeastern Colorado, and an Indian scout, were killed by a hunting party of Cheyenne and Sioux Indians near Beaver creek in present Sherman county. Kidder and his men were in search of Gen. Geo. A. Custer, to whom they were to deliver dispatches.
Location and description: Site only, about 23 miles northeast of Goodland, near the Cheyenne county line.

Status: Privately owned land.

Recommendations: Local historical marker on U. S. 24.

SMITH COUNTY

1. Home on the Range Cabin.

History: This cabin was once the home of Dr. Brewster Higley, pioneer Kansas physician, who wrote the words to “Home on the Range” in the early 1870’s.

Location and description: One-room log cabin, in Sec. 7, T 2 S, R 14 W, on Beaver creek, about 17 miles northwest of Smith Center, off K-8.

Status: On privately owned farm land. The cabin was restored and dedicated as a historical memorial to Higley in 1954 and is open daily. The site is indicated by directional markers on U. S. 36.

Recommendations: Status quo.

STAFFORD COUNTY

STANTON COUNTY

STEVENS COUNTY

SUMNER COUNTY

1. Chisholm Trail.

History: The original Chisholm trail, as followed by Jesse Chisholm about 1865, ran from Wichita 220 miles south into Indian territory. Later the trail was extended north to Abilene and became famous as the route of many cattle drives from Texas.

Location and description: The trail crossed the Kansas-Oklahoma border near Caldwell, Sumner county. Traces may still be seen in some localities.
Status: A state historical marker has been erected on U. S. 81, a mile south of Caldwell, and a local marker is in a roadside park on U. S. 160, about six miles west of Wellington. Another local marker is located on a county road one mile east of Clearwater, Sedgwick county.

Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Fairbanks House, Caldwell.

History: This building housed a tavern on the Chisholm trail in the late 1860's and 1870's.

Location and description: One-story stone building, off U. S. 81.

Status: The building is privately owned.

Recommendations: Local historical marker or plaque.

THOMAS COUNTY

TREGO COUNTY

1. Castle Rock Creek Stage Station.

History: This was a stage station established in 1865 on the Smoky Hill trail.

Location and description: SW¼, Sec. 31, T 13 S, R 25 W, one mile east of Castle Rock, south of Collyer.

Status: A farm building now stands on the main station site and very little evidence of the station can be found.

Recommendations: This site and Downer's Station should be included in Gove county state historical marker.

2. Downer's Station.

History: This was established in 1865 as a stage station on the Smoky Hill trail, and was a temporary military outpost.

Location and description: Site only, NW¼, Sec. 3, T 14 S, R 24 W, south of WaKeeney, off U. S. 40.

Status: The site is on privately owned pasture land. Cellar holes and ruins of stone wall are still in evidence.

Recommendations: See Castle Rock Creek Stage Station.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY

1. Beecher Bible and Rifle Church, Wabaunsee.

_History:_ This church was organized in 1857 by settlers from New England and the building was dedicated in 1862. The church, Congregationalist, takes its name from the “Beecher Bibles”—in reality Sharps carbines—which were furnished Free-State settlers who came to Kansas to combat Proslavery sympathizers. The famous abolitionist preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, collected money for the arms and they were shipped to Kansas territory in boxes labeled “Bibles.”

_Location and description:_ Stone building located in the town of Wabaunsee, off K-29.

_Status:_ The building is well preserved and is still in use as a Congregational church.

_Recommendations:_ State historical marker on K-99 near junction with K-29. Immediately southeast of this junction and overlooking a beautiful valley is Mount Mitchell, a state property which could be made a park and scenic drive.

WALLACE COUNTY

1. Fort Wallace and Cemetery.

_History:_ Camp Pond Creek, established in 1865, was renamed Fort Wallace in 1866. It was an active army post until 1882, and for some years was one of the largest and most important on the Indian frontier.

_Location and description:_ Fort site about two miles southeast of Wallace. Cemetery plot is across the road from the fort site.

_Status:_ The site is on privately owned land. No buildings remain but foundations, cellars and other surface indications of the post are evident. The cemetery contains a monument to military dead. These bodies were later removed to Fort Leavenworth. The remaining graves are not of military personnel. A state historical marker is located on U. S. 40 at Wallace.

_Recommendations:_ Status quo.
2. Pond Creek Station.

*History:* This was a station on the Smoky Hill trail and was a temporary military post in 1865 and 1866. It was also the first county seat.

*Location and description:* Site only, one mile west of Wallace, south side of U. S. 40.

*Status:* The site is on privately owned farm land. Cellar holes and remains of dirt fortifications are still visible. The stage tender’s building and coach house which stood on this site is still intact and is now located on the Madigan ranch, ten miles north and four west of Wallace. Bullet holes may still be seen in the siding, evidence of the times when the station was under Indian attack.

*Recommendations:* State historical marker on U. S. 40 near junction with K-27, possibly also to include Logan county stage station sites.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. Hollenberg Ranch Pony Express Station.

*History:* This is said to be the only original unaltered Pony Express station still standing. It was built originally as a ranch house in 1857 and was used as a station on the short-lived but famous Pony Express route of 1860-1861.

*Location and description:* A one-story frame structure located about one mile northeast of Hanover off K-15E.

*Status:* The building is owned by the state and contains a small pioneer museum. There is a state historical marker on U. S. 36 near the junction with K-15E.

*Recommendations:* Status quo.

2. Stage Station, Haddam.

*History:* This house is said to have been built in the latter 1850’s for use as a stage hotel.

*Location and description:* Three-story stone house near the edge of Haddam.

*Status:* Occupied as a residence.

*Recommendations:* Local historical marker.
WICHITA COUNTY

WILSON COUNTY

1. First Commercial Oil Well, Neodesha.
   History: The first oil well to produce in commercial quantities was drilled in Neodesha in 1892, in what became known as the Mid-Continent field.

   Location and description: Site only, west edge of the city on U. S. 75.

   Status: There is a marker on U. S. 75 which identifies the site.

   Recommendations: Status quo.

2. Fort Belmont.
   History: Fort Belmont was a military post and stagecoach station in the early 1860's. Hapo, a chief of the Osage Indians, is reported to be buried near here.

   Location and description: Site only, two miles west of Buffalo, off U. S. 75.

   Status: On privately owned land.

   Recommendations: Local historical marker.

WOODSON COUNTY

WYANDOTTE COUNTY

1. Four Houses Trading Post, Bonner Springs.
   History: This trading post was established by Francis and Cyprian Chouteau in 1820. The four buildings were built of logs and faced on a square. The post was active as late as 1826.

   Location and description: Site only, within the present city limits of Bonner Springs.

   Status: On privately owned land.

   Recommendations: A state historical marker might be erected on K-32 at Bonner Springs.

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2. Huron Cemetery, Kansas City.
   History: This is the Wyandot National Cemetery in which Wyandot Indians were buried beginning in 1844.
   Location and description: Two-acre plot on Minnesota Ave., between Sixth and Seventh Sts., in downtown Kansas City, Kan.
   Status: Sale of the property by the Wyandot tribe was authorized by congress in 1956.
   Recommendations: It should continue to be preserved as a historic Indian cemetery.

3. Quindaro, Kansas City.
   History: Quindaro was a town laid out in 1856 by a group that included Charles Robinson, Kansas' first state governor. The town thrived for a time but declined after the Civil War and eventually became a part of Kansas City.
   Location and description: The site of Quindaro is bounded on the north by the Missouri river; on the east by Twelfth St.; on the south by Parallel Ave.; on the west by North Forty-second St.
   Status: Foundations of some business buildings can still be traced and an old spring house and a few stone walls still stand.
   Recommendations: Local historical marker.

   History: This building was erected in 1860 and served as a tavern on the Wyandotte-Leavenworth road.
   Location and description: Two-story log structure, now covered with asbestos siding, located at 4960 Leavenworth Road. This is a part of the original building.
   Status: The building is privately owned and is used as a residence.
   Recommendations: Local historical marker.

5. Moses Grinter House, Muncie.
   History: This house was built by Moses Grinter, operator of the first ferry on the Kansas river and pioneer Indian trader. He lived in a cabin near the ferry site from 1831 until 1857, when the present house was constructed.
Location and description: Two-story brick structure at 1420 South Seventy-eighth St., Muncie (on K-32).

Status: The building is privately owned and operated as a restaurant. It is well preserved.

Recommendations: State historical marker on U. S. 40.


History: Cyprian Chouteau established this post in 1827 and it continued in operation until the mid-1850's. It was here that John C. Fremont completed preparations for his exploring trip to the Rocky Mountains in 1842.

Location and description: Site only, Sec. 11, T 11 S, R 24 E, north of present Turner.

Status: On privately owned land.

Recommendations: Include on state historical marker for Four Houses, if one is erected.

7. Delaware Baptist Mission (First).

History: This mission was established in 1832 as a school for Delaware Indian children. It declined in the early 1840's and by 1848 was permanently abandoned.

Location and description: Site only, SW¼, NE¼, Sec. 26, T 11 S, R 23 E, near present Edwardsville.

Status: On privately owned land.

Recommendations: Possibly a state historical marker for all Delaware missions could be erected on U. S. 40 near junction with K-107.

8. Delaware Baptist Mission (Second).

History: This mission was established in 1848 by John G. Pratt as a revival of the earlier mission. It became a sizeable institution and included both a church and school. Pratt continued to work among the Delawares until their removal to Indian territory in 1867-1868, and made his home at the location until his death in 1900.

Location and description: Site only, NW¼, Sec. 10, T 11 S, R 23 E.

Status: On privately owned land.

History: This mission was begun in 1832 under the direction of William Johnson. It was moved to a new location in 1837 and continued in operation until 1844.

Location and description: The first site was in Sec. 3, T 11 S, R 23 E; the second in the E½, NW½, Sec. 20, T 11 S, R 24 E. Only the sites remain.

Status: On privately owned land.

Recommendations: Include on state historical marker for Delaware missions if one is erected.

10. White Church and Delaware Burial Ground.

History: This church was founded in 1832 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in connection with the mission to the Delawares. The present building is the third at approximately the same site. The Delaware burial ground adjoining the church is believed to be the oldest in Wyandotte county. Several famous Delaware chiefs are buried there.

Location and description: Site is located one mile north of U. S. 24-40 at White Church.

Status: Present church building is in use as a community church.

Recommendations: Include on state historical marker for Delaware missions if one is erected.